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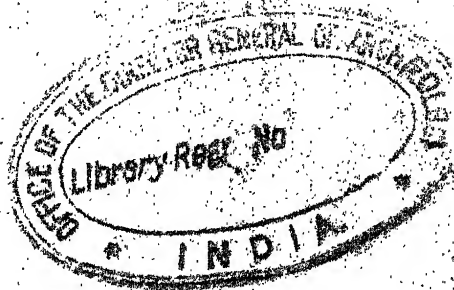
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MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR  
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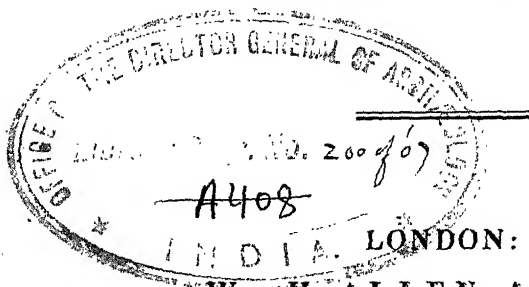


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VOL. XXXIII.—NEW SERIES.

SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER, 1840.



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THE  
ASIATIC JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER.

1840.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXXIII.

THE most important article of Eastern news which has reached us during the past month, is the retreat of the Russian force composing the expedition against Khiva. Whilst the Indian newspapers are filled with announcements, some of them alleged to be authentic, that the Russians had experienced uninterrupted success; that ten battalions of their army had reached Khiva, and were about to advance upon Bokhara; we know, by direct information from St. Petersburg, that, as we expected, the expedition has totally failed; that the difficulties of the march had been insurmountable, and that the troops, after suffering many disasters, has been forced to return. The commander, General Perowsky, who proceeded to St. Petersburg, to explain the causes of his failure, has been entrusted with the superintendence of a fresh expedition, which, with increased means, is to pursue a different route. The Khan of Khiva, it would appear, with the view of affording Russia no ground for hostility, has employed our envoy, Capt. Abbott, on a mission to the Russian court, to negotiate a peace on a satisfactory basis, stipulating to abandon slave-making incursions, and to liberate all its subjects in his dominions. The result of this mission will test the sincerity of the Emperor's intentions.

From China, there is no intelligence of any importance since the last month. The expedition from Calcutta has safely arrived in the Straits, and ere this, our relations with China have been brought to some kind of adjustment.

The justice of our quarrel with this state has been discussed pretty fully in the newspapers of India; and although those journals (with one or two exceptions) are not remarkable for profundity of thought or the sagacity of their political opinions, they probably express the sentiments of the European communities at the different presidencies. The conclusion of the best-informed of these papers (the *Friend of India*) is, that the British Government is entitled to demand reparation for the insult offered to the person of her Majesty's representative, and security for the lives and property of British subjects trading in China; but that, in requiring indemnity for the twenty thousand chests of contraband opium confiscated by the Chinese government, "we cast a stain upon our national honour, which

will not soon be obliterated. We are sorry," adds the writer, "to see the British flag waving in the cause of the smuggler and the demoralizer of society; we do not ask what effect this must produce on the Chinese, but we ask whether it will not tend to lower our character throughout Europe?"

Meanwhile, the smuggling of opium is still persevered in by the subjects of the British crown, to secure whose lives and property is one of the objects of the expedition. The *Water Witch*, Calcutta clipper, whose seizure on the coast of China was reported in our last Journal, it seems, had an action with the Mandarin boats, but beat them off or escaped. We learn from a Bengal paper, that she was at the time engaged in "assisting a large fleet of opium-smugglers on that coast to force the drug into the empire:"—on the very eve of our hostilities with that empire, merely because the Chinese authorities employed an unjustifiable mode (for that is the utmost that can be imputed to them) of enforcing their laws against the introduction of that pernicious drug by British subjects, which "her Majesty's representative" wanted the power or the will to prevent.

The native states in the East, within the wide circle of our political relations, remain in the same condition as at our last review. There has been some disturbance in the territories of Shah Shooja by an insurrection of the Ghilzies (p. 7), a wild, restless, mountain tribe, between Candahar and Cabul, who claim a kind of independence, which is threatened by the establishment of a regular government in the Affghan state. A severe action took place between these rebels (as they are termed) and the Shah's troops, and the former were defeated, with very small loss on the side of the latter. Many of these partial outbreaks must be expected before such a country as Affghanistan, the population of which, separated into distinct tribes, whose heterogeneous polity contains the elements of discord and disorganization, can taste the blessings of permanent peace and tranquillity. Much difference of opinion still prevails respecting the prospect which the Shah has of retaining his authority in such a country. The personal virtues of Shooja-ool-Moolk are, perhaps, disqualifications for rule over subjects of so turbulent and restless a character, and there can be no doubt that he must trust, for some time to come, to the support of the power which has placed him on the throne in keeping him there.

The fortunes of the late ruler of Cabul appear reduced to the lowest pitch. The female branches of his family have actually claimed the protection of a British functionary, and have been sent to Cabul, whilst Dost Mahomed himself is still a prisoner at Bokhara, if he has not been put to death by the Khan.

A lamentable disaster has befallen a detachment of the Bombay army, under Lieut. Clarke (p. 22), who appears to have been attacked by an overwhelming force of Beloochees. After a gallant resistance against such fearful odds as thirty to one, the commander of this little band was killed, and his detachment slaughtered or dispersed. One account of this affair imputes a want of due caution to Lieut. Clarke, founded upon the loose statements of some of the runaways; but a report, apparently more authentic, affords no sanction to this charge, and attributes the calamity solely to the

immense superiority of an unexpected enemy, fighting desperately because actuated by a personal hatred of the gallant officer, in consequence of his zeal and activity against the Beloochees. This affair will tend to dispirit the sepoy in their conflict with these tribes, whom it will proportionably inspire with confidence; but we conclude that no time will be lost in inflicting a severe chastisement, that will allay both these feelings.

The Nepaulese are said to be making encroachments upon our territories; but it is probable that this is the unauthorized act of some local authority. Two of the states of Rajpootana, Jeypore and Joudpore, continue in the disorganized condition and threatening attitude which have for some time past placed them under the *surveillance* of a British force. Burmah is still tranquil.

But although the aspect of affairs in the native independent states is so peaceful, there is a confident belief in the best-informed circles abroad, that measures of hostility will be commenced, as soon as the season allows, against Burmah or Nepal, or, as some suspect, the Sikhs.

Another formidable attack has been made upon Aden by the Arabs (p. 23), who seem intent upon expelling our garrison, and the localities offer to them means of surprising it which no regular army could employ. The safety of the place depends, in fact, not upon its fortifications, which are already sufficiently strong, but upon the alertness and fidelity of the sentinels.

Amongst the domestic incidents at the presidencies, we have usually noticed the progress of steam-communication projects; but they may now be said to be extinct there, and the communication will be effected (if at all) by parties at home. Never was there a series of more egregious mismanagement exhibited to the ridicule of the world, than in the proceedings of the Calcutta community in this matter. Meanwhile, on the side of Bombay (p. 21), expedients are suggested to lessen the delay of inter-communication by sea and land. There has been a declaration of hostilities between the two Calcutta banks, by the Union refusing to re-issue Bank of Bengal notes. The Government of India meditate a grand scheme (p. 11), of cutting a canal from the Ganges, near Huridwar, lengthways through the Dooab, to the south of Coel and Mynpoorie. Water is so indispensable not only to the agriculture of India, but to the comfort of its inhabitants, that such plans as this ought to claim priority of attention over even roads and bridges. The Committee of Public Instruction contemplate (with some further aid from Government) great improvements in the colleges and schools throughout the Bengal provinces. The Vedantists (p. 11) are about to send forth missionaries to teach the people the pure Hindu creed, as expounded by Ram Mohun Roy: there could not be a better preparative for a transition to Christianity. A native life-insurance company at Calcutta (p. 10) is a singular instance of the adoption of European notions. The individual who claims the title of Pertab Chand is beginning to renew his vagaries (p. 5), whilst his rival, the young Bardwan rajah, is winning golden opinions (p. 10) by his liberality.

At Madras, the establishment of an enlarged bank, the shares of which



have been subscribed for with avidity, is an evidence that this presidency is roused at last from its slumbers. An affray has taken place between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Chittoor (p. 12), which shows how bitter and violent are the religious antipathies of these two races: The affairs of Kurnool are quietly adjusting themselves under its new administration (p. 12), and the people seem pleased with the change.

A more dismal calamity we have rarely heard of than the two simultaneous shipwrecks at Bombay, where two large vessels, with troops and passengers, were lost, as it were, in the very gates of their home, so near that the horrors of the spectacle could be seen from the shore, without the possibility of relieving the unhappy sufferers. The narrative (p. 16) is too painful to comment upon and almost to read. Not the least deplorable part of the occurrence is the fact that many of the persons lost were sacrificed by their own act, in brutally stupifying themselves, at such a time, with spirits. The backwardness of some seamen on shore, to assist in saving the people on board the two ships, offers a disgraceful contrast to the intrepid efforts of the gentlemen at Bombay, whose names are recorded. A complaint has been made by a correspondent of a London paper, that the local authorities were not sufficiently active upon this melancholy occasion; but we observe not even an insinuation to this effect in the Bombay papers.

The new Rajah of Sattara seems (p. 19) to be vindicating himself in the most decisive manner from the imputations which have been cast upon him, by displaying an activity in improvement unusual in a native prince. The action for assault, reported in p. 13, will operate as a caution to masters of ships in the exercise of legal authority, and to young officers who forget how dangerous a thing it is to do any act which may appear to set an example of disobedience to the master of a ship.

There is but little Persian news. The Shah has returned to Tehran, having previously signalized his severity by extensive executions amongst the leading classes at Ispahan, who had been engaged in a conspiracy against his government. The guilty parties included some Syuds (descendants of Mahomet) and Moollahs. The French embassy had failed in its object of establishing consuls (or individuals with that title) in different parts of the kingdom.

The ports in the Arabian Gulf are in an unsettled state. The communication by steam has made this one of the high roads between Europe and Asia, and one of the speedy consequences will be, the tranquillization and civilization of the countries on each side this Gulf.

The intelligence from the various settlements in Australasia is, on the whole, of the most favourable character, indicating their rapidly-increasing importance. The resources of these magnificent colonies are now in a fair way of being fully developed, whereby the interests of both the mother-country and its Australian dependencies will be reciprocally promoted by an interchange of products, and by an equalization of the labour-market, which is redundant in one case and deficient in the other.

## GANG-ROBBERY IN INDIA.

THROUGH the indefatigable exertions of Major Sleeman, new systems of gang-robbery have been brought to light, and active measures taken for their suppression. The exploits of these people have not yet been brought before the public, but preparations are making for the production of a work similar to the *Ramooseeana*, which will contain a great number of narratives and dialogues, all tending to illustrate the manners and habits of these singular banditti. The whole fraternity, which consists of great numbers, go under the general name of *Budhuk*, but it is divided into several distinct castes, viz. the Solunkee, Rathore, Chohan, &c. (which are distinctions of the races of Rajpoots), all of whom are hereditary thieves, the father instructing the son, and the profession thus descending from generation to generation. They inhabit the almost impenetrable forests which girt the northern border of the kingdom of Oude and run along the base of the Himalaya, and the banks of the river Chumbul. They have no fixed abodes, but construct temporary huts, of dried grass, reeds, &c., of so slight a description as to enable them to move off at a moment's warning, and to shift their quarters with a rapidity scarcely credible. If possible, they do not allow a Mohamedan to join their band; but they entertain few strictly Hindu prejudices, feeding upon nearly every species of animal, and being known by the term "Sear Khawars," or jackal-eaters. They drink spirits in large quantities. They speak a language peculiar to themselves, different from that of the Thugs, and having even a greater dissimilarity to Hindustanee; consequently, none of the people either of the towns or villages in any other part of India can understand a word they utter. Major Sleeman fortunately succeeded in apprehending a great number, who, upon assurance of indemnity from any species of punishment, were prevailed upon to become approvers; these persons are now maintained at the different offices attached to the political agency under Major Sleeman, on the condition of their disclosing every particular concerning their brethren in the jungle. By the assistance of these people, the officers employed by Government have succeeded in apprehending considerable numbers, and there is little doubt that the whole system will in a short time be effectually crushed.

Previous to the departure of the Budhuky on an expedition, the jemadar, or leader, assembles the whole party, the number varying from forty to one hundred and fifty. A goat is then sacrificed, with numerous ceremonies; every individual dips his hand into the blood of the victim, and takes a solemn oath never to betray any member, invoking the gods in the event of such treachery to cause his own blood to flow in a similar manner. At the conclusion of these rites, the omens are taken, and this, as in Thuggee, constitutes an important part of the proceedings, as the success of the meditated dacoity must depend upon their being favourable, an evil augury preventing the expedition altogether. Should the auspices be fortunate, they hasten to disguise themselves, either as faqueers, or kanwarulees (the carriers of Ganges water); and when all is ready, one or two of the most active and enterprising are selected as spies, who are employed in the inspection of the villages and towns in the neighbourhood of their line of march, in order to ascertain the residence of the most wealthy banker or merchant in the place. These men contrive to procure admission into the interior of the premises, and are occasionally a month in making themselves acquainted with the localities; when they have ascertained them, they retrace their steps to the place where the rest of the gang have been left in waiting, and report progress. The whole band imme-

diately separates, each individual travelling by himself during the day, but the party meeting at night at a fixed point. In this manner they advance, always in disguise, until they arrive at the scene of their intended operations. When within a mile or two, they halt, for the purpose of preparing light ladders of bamboo, of rude construction, each person completing his work in a few minutes. They now also prepare torches, and one portion of the gang is told off to form the escalading party, and the one to which the breaking open the doors and windows is entrusted. Two other parties are directed to post themselves round the house, with instructions to cut down any of the townspeople who may be alarmed and come to the rescue, or oppose them in any way. These orders having been carried into effect, the signal is given; the torches are ignited at once, the ladders are planted against the walls, crow-bars, axes, and hatchets vigorously applied, amidst the shouts and yells of the besieging party. The terrified inmates, alarmed at the noise and the blaze of the torches, which flash into every aperture, endeavour to seek safety in flight, or by concealment in some hole or corner. Those who may be rash enough to attempt resistance are speedily disposed of, and few are fortunate enough to escape. No time is lost in seizing the booty, and when this is once obtained, the whole party decamp, travelling with the most extraordinary speed during the night, and in consequence getting to a great distance by break of day.

At their first halt, every individual belonging to the gang undergoes a strict search, for the purpose of detecting any attempt to secrete a portion of the spoils. Should any one of them be suspected after this examination, he is obliged to undergo an ordeal, being required to take a ball of heated iron in his hand; the conclusion, in the event of its burning the flesh, being that he is guilty. Upon the return of the party to their home, the whole booty is divided amongst the members, the jemadar, or leader, receiving his share first, and being reimbursed for the expenses he has incurred during the expedition. Every individual belonging to the gang, even to the infant in arms, receives his share; and should a dacoit die, or be killed during the foray, his widow is maintained until she marries again.

It is astonishing how very long these men contrived to keep their haunts and their occupation secret, the numerous robberies which they committed being imputed to persons living much nearer to the scene of action. It was the Budhuky who, nearly seven years ago, succeeded in plundering the Peishwa, who resides in confinement within a few miles of Cawnpore, one of the largest military stations in India. The party travelled from the Terai, all across Oude, in the manner before described. They had succeeded in gaining every item of necessary information concerning the situation and interior economy of the palace at Bithore, the place of the Peishwa's confinement, and they took their measures so well, that, notwithstanding its numerous inhabitants, and the guard at the gates, they surprised it one night, and carried off property amounting to upwards of three lacs of rupees. There is no difficulty now in obtaining every kind of information respecting the exploits or the peculiar organization of the Budhuky, as the approvers are perfectly willing to disclose all the secrets of their systems, speaking of the robberies which they have committed as capital jokes.

## SOUTHGATE'S TOUR IN ARMENIA AND KURDISTAN.\*

In proportion as the countries and people of the East become better known to us, the descriptions of them by European travellers are drawn with more fidelity, the writers being less under the influence of their own imagination, and of a desire to exaggerate, which many are too prone to indulge where there is little chance of detection. Two centuries ago, a native of Europe, who had travelled in Eastern lands, was stared at as a prodigy, and the credulity of his countrymen afforded an almost irresistible temptation to throw an air of romance round his adventures, whilst his own sensations, when first in actual contact with people and objects so peculiar in their character and aspect, would frequently betray him into false opinions, and dispose him to listen with avidity to details with which the ignorant and designing natives of the countries in which he travelled, would be ever ready to fill his ears. The extravagancies we discern in the narratives of orientals, who have given to their countrymen accounts of their travels in Europe, will enable us to trace the sources of the absurdities of which the early European travellers were guilty, for they are referable to the same origin. The facilities of locomotion, which have materially obviated the chief difficulty of travelling; the rapid march of civilization in many Eastern countries, the sensible decay of religious prejudices and antipathies there, and the increase of power which the states of Christendom have acquired of late years, in comparison with those of Islam, and which impart to every subject of the former a title to respect in the eyes of the latter, have all contributed to render the access from the West to the East easier and less dangerous than formerly. It is not too much to assert that the countries of the East, generally speaking, are now better known to Englishmen than those of foreign Europe were in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

We have been led to make these reflections upon reading Mr. Southgate's Narrative of a Tour in Armenia, Persia and the contiguous countries, including Kurdistan, which is distinguished by a degree of fidelity, candour, and freedom from the prepossessions of Western civilization, not very usual in travellers of the profession to which he belongs. The journey was performed in the execution of a mission, under the direction of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, one of its objects being, to examine the condition of the Eastern churches, and it appears that the American Board has, in consequence of Mr. Southgate's report, established a mission amongst the Jacobite Christians of Mesopotamia.

Mr. Southgate left New York in April 1836, and reached Constantinople in July. Here he remained some time, in order to study the Turkish language, which is spoken not only throughout the dominions of the Sultan, but in the bazaars of Bagdad, Syria, and Egypt, and in the Southern and Western provinces of Persia, where it is vernacular. He now discovered a fact which many other travellers have remained ignorant of.

\* Narrative of a Tour through Armenia, Kurdistan, Persia and Mesopotamia, with Observations on the condition of Mohamedanism and Christianity in those countries. By the Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE. Two vols. London, 1840. Tilt and Bogue.

My instructions had pointed me to the necessity of daily and intimate intercourse with the people, as the grand means of accomplishing the objects of my mission. The necessity of such a course is apparent to all, but the real importance of my instructions in this particular I did not appreciate until I found myself in the midst of an Eastern population. At the end of my first month's residence in Constantinople, I might have promulgated my opinions on Turkish institutions and customs with the utmost confidence. At the end of three months, I began to perceive the fallacy of most of my conclusions; and when six months had passed, I found that I knew next to nothing of the object of my study. But one useful lesson I had learned. I saw that my first judgments had been inaccurate, because they had been formed from a false position. I had begun to study the East with a Western mind. I had applied a standard of judgment which necessarily presented a false measurement. Maturer observation showed me the incorrectness of my results, and led me at once to the cause. I had assumed the office of a judge without having learned the rules of right judgment. I was framing opinions upon the institutions and character of a people of whose particular genius I knew nothing.

His good sense, which had taught him the source of his ignorance, pointed out the means of remedying it. He resolved to throw himself amongst the people; to retire as much as possible from Western habits and associations; to discard his own prejudices, and penetrate beneath those of the persons around them; he endeavoured to place himself in the position of an unprejudiced inquirer, considering his only object to be that of learning the truth, and "to throw off those antipathies which the Christian world has too freely cherished against the followers of Mohamed." The fruits of this judicious mode of preparation, during a two years' residence in the East, are seen in the volumes before us; in the author's rational and independent sentiments respecting men and things, an evidence of which is apparent in his estimate of the Mohamedan character: "I have never known a Musulman," he says, "sincere in his faith, and devout in his practical and religious duties, in whom moral rectitude did not seem an active quality and a lively principle."

We pass over Mr. Southgate's remarks upon Constantinople, upon the Turkish character, and upon the reforms introduced by the late Sultan, not, however, because they are deficient in interest, but in order to hasten to ulterior objects. He quitted the capital of Turkey, in June 1837, in a steamer, for Trebisond, where (although the Pasha was an orthodox Musulman, opposed to the new system) Mr. Southgate found "most gratifying instances of liberality of sentiment and freedom of inquiry" amongst the Mohamedan population, who converse freely and candidly on religious topics. It is a common sentiment amongst them, he says, that their religion is waning, and by some this is regarded as indicative of the approach of that season of universal apostacy, in which, as the *Koran* predicts, Jesus shall re-appear on the earth, and subdue all nations to Mohamed! The mosques throughout the empire are decaying, many are in ruins, and the traveller rarely meets with one newly erected or undergoing repair.

From Trebisond, he travelled to Erzeroum, whence he directed his course towards Tebriz, through Armenia and Kurdistan. He assumed the cos-

tume of a native, and threw himself as much as possible into native society, which he strongly recommends from subsequent experience. A Western in Turkey, he observes, appearing as a Western, stands on more disadvantageous grounds than an Oriental in his home-garb does amongst us. If his object be to learn the East, he must become, in all lawful respects, an Eastern; he must know the language, he must wear the dress, he must perfect himself in the manners, of an Eastern. He need not deny his religion, he need not attempt to conceal that he is a foreigner; but he must not obtrude his national dissimilarities upon minds most sensitive to such distinctions.

His party soon came upon an encampment of Kurds, their tents formed of fine black wool. They experienced a hospitable reception from these children of the wilds, who displayed a knowledge of Turkish ceremony and etiquette; they were sociable without being noisy, and curious without rudeness. The men were large and robust, with fine open, cheerful countenances. These are not, however, national traits. In the town of Moush, the Kurds who appeared in the streets were of a most ferocious and brutal aspect. They were mostly of a middle stature, with stout broad frames. Their faces were thin and dark, the nose hooked, the eye black and merciless, and their expression "fiend-like." The men were armed, the women and girls bore the burthens, and their faces wore the deepest impress of misery. The mountain Kurds are robbers by profession, and frequently plunder and sometimes murder the Armenian villagers. A party of these mountaineers, scouring the plains, came upon Mr. Southgate's little *cafila*; but the guide succeeded in diverting them from their design. These people are said to live without religion in the mountains, but to profess Mohamedanism in the plains; feuds and quarrels are frequent amongst them, and often end in bloodshed; mutual confidence is almost unknown, and they always wear arms for fear of each other. They are dastardly in character, seldom attacking armed travellers, but assaulting peaceful caravans and defenceless villagers. They are the chief impediment to travelling in these parts.

After a short repose at Bitlis, a place which is interesting from its antiquity and its delightful site and peculiar construction, our travellers departed, under the care of a Kurd, and in a few hours reached the Lake of Van, affording a noble prospect, a barrier of tall, rocky mountains rising in successive peaks, crowned with snow, on one side, whilst, on the other, the land sloped gently upwards to broken hills, the continuation of the Nimrod range, ending in the Sabhan, clothed with perpetual snow. The ancient writers, both Armenian and Greek, have pronounced the waters of the lake salt: Mr. Southgate found it brackish, but not very disagreeable to the taste. Here they met with some villages inhabited by Kurds, different from the wild mountaineers, following husbandry and resorting to tents only in the hot months; they were the best-looking peasantry Mr. Southgate saw in the East. They profess to be good Musulmans, but they have hardly any intelligible idea of their religion. On the borders of the lake,

where our traveller had halted for repose, in consequence of an attack of fever, they were beset by some of the wild Kurds, who were only deterred from violence by the effect of resolution upon their dastardly spirit.

They, at length, arrived in safety at Van. The site of this ancient city is singular. Out of a plain, midway between the mountains and the lake, rises a calcareous rock, several hundred feet high and about a mile long, entirely isolated and appearing as if artificial. The southern side is bare and perpendicular; the northern slopes gradually down to the plain. At the foot of the rock, on the southern side, lies Van, surrounded with a double wall of earth, in excellent condition. Nearly in the centre of the vertical face of the southern side of the rock, is a large inscription, in the arrow-head character, which was copied by the unfortunate Schulz, who was let down from the summit for that purpose. The subterranean apartments of Semiramis were visited by our traveller, who likewise recognized the destructive marks of the presence of Tamerlane. Other inscriptions are to be seen in the vicinity of the town, particularly upon a rock sculptured in the form of a door-way, twenty feet high and proportionately broad. The characters are in perfect preservation, bearing a general resemblance to those of Persepolis and Babylon. The plain, to the south-east of the city, is covered with gardens for miles in extent. In a summer pavilion, belonging to his host, amongst these gardens, Mr. Southgate was present at an entertainment, which might present a faint picture of those given at the Court of Semiramis.

In his remarks upon Turkish table-customs, our author evinces his sense and discernment.

The etiquette of a Turkish repast is minute in the extreme. One can hardly imagine, without observing it, how much refinement there may be in eating with one's fingers. The radical difference between Oriental and Occidental manners is, that the first are formed upon nature, the second upon art. They may be equally refined, but the first have a rule which never changes; the second, one which is never fixed. That the Turk eats with his fingers, or sits upon the floor, does not prove him a barbarian; nor, on the other hand, are the forms of fashion always worthy of civilized men. Fashion, being arbitrary, may at any moment exhibit the indications of barbarous life. There is, in reason, no higher civilization in wearing ornaments in the ears or on the neck, than in the nose or about the ankle; nor is it an evidence of inferior intelligence to swathe the foot than to contract unnaturally a more sensitive and vital part. This, at least, is to be said for Oriental etiquette, that it is never grotesque; and I know of no juster principle on which to base the forms of society than that which lies at the foundation of Eastern manners, which is, to follow and improve upon nature, instead of abandoning it for arbitrary devices.

The Pasha of Van was very attentive to our traveller. He gave him free permission to go where he pleased, and provided him with horses. Van resembles a Persian town, excepting its Turkish minarets. The houses are built of sun-dried bricks; the better sort are covered externally with a plaster composed of earth and straw; the streets are narrow, ill-paved, and filthy. The bazaars are small and mean, and there is but one respectable bath. The inhabitants, both Armenian and Musulman, are respectable,

intelligent, and more like those of Constantinople than other parts of the Turkish dominions. The character of the villagers is less favourable; but our author, in describing the Armenians as inferior to the Musulmans, traces that inferiority, justly, not to the corrupt form of their religion, but to their political oppression. "Wherever their character is more free," he observes, "their character rises in proportion. Still," he adds, "as an honest reporter, I cannot deny to Islamism whatever of good I have found in it, and I must acknowledge that I have seldom seen it presenting a less repulsive aspect than in the interesting region we have just surveyed. The people have less of exclusiveness and prejudice against Christians than the Osmanlees; they are more free and unreserved in conversation, and their intercourse with the native Christians is remarkably intimate and cordial."

The Pasha gave him the following account of Dr. Schulz, who had visited the city several years before, and spent a month in his researches in Van and the vicinity.

The Pasha described him as, in stature, the tallest man he had ever seen. He travelled through the country in lordly style, making magnificent presents wherever he went. He was accompanied by an interpreter, several servants, and no less than seven sumpter-horses. In this manner he went into Kurdistan, where, doubtless, that upon which he depended for his security proved his ruin. His display of wealth tempted the cupidity of a Kurdish Bey, who was entertaining him. His host dismissed him, when he was ready to depart, with a powerful guard, ostensibly as a mark of consideration and honour; but he gave the escort secret instructions to murder him on the road. On the second day of their march, the chief of the party invited him to turn aside, on pretence of visiting a ruin near at hand. As soon as they had reached a convenient place, the guard fell upon him unawares, and, before he could offer resistance, despatched him on the spot.

Mr. Southgate now quitted Kurdistan for Persia. Of the Kurdistan nation in the aggregate, he records the following opinion:

As a people, I believe them to be superior to any other in the East. Living between the Turks and the Persians, they are neither sullen nor heavy like the former, nor soft and guileful like the latter. The ferocious and degraded race, who wander from place to place among the mountains, the settled Kurds do not acknowledge as belonging to themselves. The latter are generally of a different stamp. Their openness, manly independence, frank and generous feelings, and liveliness and quickness of mind, present nothing hostile to the reception of Christianity; and indicate, moreover, that, when subdued by it, they must become, indeed, a noble and peculiar people.

Mr. Southgate arrived at Tebriz in August, and remained there about two months. It is situated at the inner extremity of an amphitheatre of hills, and surrounded by a wall of sun-dried bricks, the circumference being about four miles. The plain around the city is covered with gardens, in which vines of superior quality abound. Tebriz has degenerated since the time of Chardin and Tavernier; its then splendid buildings are now ruins, and its population is diminished to one-sixth. Having been more visited by foreigners than any other city in Persia, it has been more affected by European arts and manners. There were several English merchants here,



besides many European artisans, and the trade carried on in European commodities is considerable. A decided inclination is shown here to adopt the customs and the system of education of Europeans. Mr. Southgate was importuned to be teacher at a seminary here, which had been projected for the purpose of training masters for the nation; and he was introduced to a Persian prince, who was devoured with Anglo-mania, and who spoke upon the subject of religious missions in Persia like a man who desired to see Christianity supplant Mohamedanism, observing that, "much was to be feared from the Moollahs, and that the only *safe* course was to instruct and enlighten the people gradually." There is, however, so much hollowness and selfishness in the Persian character, that it is difficult to penetrate their real sentiments. Our traveller soon discovered this trait in them. The Persians are accessible and fond of knowledge (being in these respects the very opposite of the Turks); they converse with a foreigner with great cordiality, affability, and deference; they will invite him to their houses, treat him with perfect politeness, talk with him unreservedly about trade, government, and even religion; this politeness being, in many instances, merely the result of a desire to gain some profit or advantage. They are, moreover, subject to sudden and violent impulses, and have more of a mobbish spirit than any other people in the East. Mr. Southgate subsequently discovered that the Persian prince just referred to, did no credit to the cause of education. The utter disregard of truth evinced by the modern Persians (unlike their ancestors in the time of Herodotus) is well-known. "There does not, I am ready to believe," Mr. Southgate says, "exist a country where society approaches more nearly to that of a community where truth is unknown, than in Persia." The source of this vice is the weakness of their moral principle.

Our traveller now determined to proceed through Persia to Bagdad and Mesopotamia, being encouraged to attempt the somewhat hazardous route he chose, by having so successfully accomplished the journey hither through a region never before travelled by a foreigner. The great object of this journey was to visit the Christians of Mesopotamia.

Kasvin, once the seat of royalty, was the best-looking town he had seen in Persia, many of the buildings being of kiln-dried bricks; the houses are eight thousand in number, containing a population of about forty thousand souls, almost entirely Mohamedans. It is distinguished by the bigotry of the people. The mosques, of which there are twenty-four, are well-built; the Musjid-i-Jumah, or Mosque of the Assembly, is a venerable relic of former days.

Tehran, the modern capital of Persia, is described by Mr. Southgate, as by other travellers, in terms which but little fit a royal city. The bazars, though extensive, are filthy; the streets are peculiarly bad, ill-paved, narrow, and encumbered with filth. The houses are very mean, and unsightly ruins cover extensive areas. Nor are there any magnificent structures, or outward marks of grandeur, to relieve its general meanness. The ark, or regal residence, is the chief attraction; it is a succession of courts and halls, adorned with reservoirs and parterres, the rooms filled with glass-ware,

trinkets, &c., in most admired confusion. The ruins of the ancient and celebrated city of Rhay lie at about an hour's ride from Tehran,

Mr. Southgate draws a sad picture of the Persian peasantry, who are commonly overlooked by European travellers. A Persian village is a collection of low mud houses, with narrow paths running irregularly between them. The houses are poor and filthy, and the inhabitants often squalid and wretched in appearance. The habit of lying is universal among them; they are exceedingly ignorant and debased in intellect, "a more stupid and witless people," he says, "I have never seen in any country; the women especially seem to be at the lowest degree of humanity, ugly and filthy: the children go clothed in rags, and may be seen wallowing about the dirt like little brutes." This, it will be recollected, is the description of the great bulk of the people.

From Tehran he proceeded to Hamadan, which has the ordinary appearance of an old town, namely, heaps of ruins in its streets. It is a populous place, and full of traffic, it being the centre where the routes of commerce between Persia, Mesopotamia, and Syria converge and meet. The population is about 30,000, including many Jews, who are ignorant and servile. They pretend to shew the grave of Mordecai. There is, however, little within the city to interest a traveller, though it is supposed to be the ancient Ecbatana. Coins, medallions, and sculptured stones, are found in the dried beds of torrents from the mountains.

At Bisitoun, they noticed the antique relics of rock sculpture, but Mr. Southgate and his two attendants were now both ill with fever. They arrived in this state at Kermanshah, and experienced the extreme of inhospitality from the Musulmans. Possibly this would have been the last stage of their earthly career, but for the humanity of a Guebre, or fire-worshipper, who acted the good Samaritan, nursing our traveller in person, bringing him nourishing food, and placing them all in comfortable lodgings. The name of this worthy man was Bahram.

In the mountains between Kermanshah and Bagdad, is the village of Kerrend, inhabited by five or six hundred families of Nessouri Kurds, who were reported to Mr. Southgate to be a very singular people, professing Mohamedanism, but observing few of its rites. He classes them amongst the few remnants of the ancient pagans of the country.

The arrival of our traveller at Bagdad may be said to have terminated his journey, which was afterwards retrogressive. His description of this celebrated city of the Caliphs embodies all its striking and peculiar features. In returning through Mesopotamia, he was enabled to collect much information respecting the ancient and venerable Chaldean church, of which he has given an interesting sketch. Mr. Southgate returned to Constantinople in April 1838.

We have thus given a hasty and an imperfect notice of a work which has pleased us much, by the fidelity and vividness of its descriptions, the sincerity and justness of its sentiments, and the author's freedom from prejudice and dogmatism, which is extremely rare in books written by natives of the West of natives of the East.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND EGYPT  
TO BOMBAY.

BY EMMA ROBERTS.

No. IX.—BOMBAY.

COMPARISONS are so frequently both unfair and invidious, that I had determined, upon my arrival at Bombay, to abstain from making them, and to judge of it according to its own merits, without reference to those of the rival presidency. It was impossible, however, to adhere to this resolution, and being called upon continually to give an opinion concerning its claims to superiority over Calcutta, I was reluctantly compelled to consider it in a less favourable point of view than I should have done had the City of Palaces been left out of the question. That Bombay is the rising presidency there can be no doubt, and there seems to be every probability of its becoming the seat of the Supreme Government; nothing short of a rail-road between the two presidencies can avert this catastrophe; the number of days which elapse before important news reaching Bombay can be known and acted upon by the authorities of Calcutta, rendering the measure almost imperative. Bengal, too proudly triumphing in her greatness, has now to bear the mortifications to which she delighted to subject Bombay, a place contemptuously designated as “a fishing village,” while its inhabitants, in consequence of their isolated situation, were called “the Benighted.” Steam-communication brought the news to Bombay of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of England, and this event was celebrated at the same time that the Bengallees were toasting the health of William the Fourth at a dinner given in honour of his birthday. “Who are the Benighted now?” was the universal cry; and the story is told with great glee to all new arrivals.

Concerning the Anglo-Indian society of Bombay, I do not pretend to know anything, or to give opinions which must necessarily be premature and presumptuous. A round of dinner parties affords little opportunity of making acquaintance; they are much the same everywhere, and when a large company is assembled, their agreeability must entirely depend upon the persons who occupy the neighbouring chairs. Bombay is accused, with what degree of justice I cannot determine, of being a place much addicted to scandal and gossip. If this charge be well founded, it is one which it must share in common with all limited circles. The love of detraction is unhappily a thoroughly English vice, flourishing under all circumstances, and quite as prevalent, though not perhaps equally hurtful, in great cities as in the smallest village. The same people, who in London delight in the perusal of newspapers of the most libellous description, and who read with avidity every publication which attacks private character, will, when removed into a congenial sphere, pick their neighbours to pieces; an amusement which cannot be enjoyed in the metropolis, where happily we do not know the names of the parties who occupy the adjoining houses. We are proud of our virtues, not unjustly giving ourselves credit for many that elevate and refine the human character; but even the most solid and the most dazzling can scarcely compensate for that one universal sin, that want of charity, which leads English people upon all occasions to undervalue and disparage their most intimate acquaintance. How few will scruple to point out to others the follies and foibles of their dearest friends, weaknesses which they have discovered during long and familiar intercourse; and how few will hesitate to impute the very worst motives for actions which may spring

from a laudable source, or he merely the result of thoughtlessness! In our most Christian country the spirit of the Christian religion is still to be sought, and until we see stronger proofs of its influence than can at present be shown throughout the United Kingdom, we must not single out a remote colony as a specimen of the indulgence of a vice common to us all. The great evil, which Bombay must share with other communities similarly constituted, is the want of family ties, and the consequent loss of all the gentle affections which spring amid a wide domestic circle. Neither the very old nor the very young are to be found in an Indian colony; there are few connecting links to bind the sojourners of a foreign land together; each has a separate interest, and the result is seen in a general want of sympathy; no one seems to enter into the views, feelings, hopes, or objects of another. I employ the word *seems*, since, as a stranger, I can only give my first impressions upon the subject.

The style of living is more easily described, and its relative advantages determined. The Anglo-Indian residents of Bombay are, for the most part, scattered all over the island, living in very comfortable houses, of no great pretensions to exterior elegance, yet having for the most part an air of home enjoyment, which suggests pleasing ideas. One feature is very striking, the porticoes and verandahs of many being completely covered with luxuriant flowering creepers, which in Bengal are never suffered to be near the house, in consequence of the harbour they are supposed to give to insects and reptiles. The approach to these beautiful screens is, however, frequently through a cabbage-garden, the expedience of planting out the unsightly but useful vegetables destined for the kitchen not having been as yet considered; neither can the gardens at this period of the year, the cold season, compare with those of Bengal, the expense of irrigation preventing the inhabitants from devoting so much time and attention to their improvement, while as yet the natives have not been encouraged to fill the bazaars with European vegetables. Pease are spoken of as not being uncommon, but I have only seen them once, even at the best tables. Neither have cauliflowers, French beans, or asparagus, made their appearance—vegetables common at Christmas all over the Bengal presidency. The interiors of the houses are, generally speaking, more embellished than those of Calcutta; the greater part have handsome ceilings, and the doorways and windows are decorated with mouldings, and otherwise better finished. The walls also are coloured, and often very tastefully picked out with white or some other harmonizing tint. The reception-rooms, therefore, have not the barn-like air which detracts from the magnitude of those of Bengal, and the furniture, if not always equally splendid, is shown off to greater advantage; but here I should say the superiority ends. Some of the small bungalows are very neatly fitted up with boarded ceilings, a great improvement upon the cloth which conceals the rafters in those of Bengal; others, however, are canopied with cloth, and some there are which appear more like summer-houses than habitations intended for Europeans throughout the year, being destitute of glass windows, and open to all the winds of heaven. The frequent changes of the atmosphere which occur in Bombay, and the danger of a touch of the land-wind, render the absence of glass windows a very serious evil; they are, however, unknown in the temporary bungalows erected upon the Esplanade, which seems to be favourite residences of people who could lodge themselves more substantially if they pleased. The barn-like thatched roofs of these dwellings make them rather unsightly objects, though some are redeemed by a thick drapery of creepers, but the interiors of many are of a very pavilion-like description, and the singularity of all renders them

interesting to a stranger. These houses usually consist of two or more principal apartments, united with each other by means of verandahs, and formed chiefly of wooden frame-work panelled with canvas, with here and there a partition of wattle and dab. They have generally large porticoes of trellis-work in front, sufficiently spacious to allow a carriage to drive under them, which is thus screened from the sun; these porticoes being mantled with flowering creepers of many beautiful kinds. A sort of garden is also formed by plants in tubs, and there is sometimes a cultivated oval or circular space, which, in such a climate, a very few weeks will render luxuriant. The fronts of these bungalows face the sea, and have all the benefit of its breezes, while the intervening space between the fort forms the parade-ground of the garrison, and the most esteemed evening drive. Those who inhabit these bungalows, and who do not rise before the sun, are subjected to all the inconveniences attending upon field practice, the firing of musquetry and the war of cannon close to their ears, and though favourite residences, they seem better suited to persons well accustomed to all the vicissitudes of Anglo-Indian life than to a stranger. For my own part, I confess a prejudice in favour of brick and mortar, glass windows, and chimneys; and though perfectly content, while travelling, to put up with any accommodation that may offer, would never willingly settle down for a season in a mansion of canvas, mat, and bamboo, where the rats have free ingress, and the atmosphere is filled with innumerable winged insects. Before the general setting-in of the rains, these bungalows, I am informed, assume a very damp and tatterdemalion appearance, and when the skies open their flood-gates, they are obliged to be taken down and warehoused until the following year. Some of these bungalows are private property, others are erected by natives and let to their tenants at a monthly rent. In some, the sleeping and sitting apartments are under different roofs; all have a considerable piece of ground enclosed round them, the allotments to each party being made by Government, and appertaining to certain appointments in the service. Beyond these bungalows is the encamping ground, in which certain temporary sojourners in Bombay either pitch or hire a tent or tents, the accommodation differing according to the expense incurred. The superior tents,—such, for instance, as that engaged by the late admiral—are spacious and convenient; a handsome suite of apartments, consisting of ante-room, drawing-room, and dining-room, partitioned off by canvas curtains, which could be rolled up at pleasure, were lighted by chandeliers suspended from the cross-poles and girandoles against those that supported the roof; the walls were handsomely lined, the floors covered with thick mats and carpets; nothing being wanted to render this canvas dwelling equal in comfort and elegance to the tents of Bengal, excepting glass doors. The weather, during the cold season in this part of India, is not nearly so inclement as in Calcutta and the north-western provinces; nevertheless, it is very desirable to shut out the keen and cutting wind, which frequently blows during the night. The people here, however, seem fond of living in tents, and it often happens that gentlemen especially, who have had good houses of their own over their heads, go to very considerable expense for the purpose of enjoying the free air of a camp.

I had an opportunity of seeing the facility and despatch with which such a change of residence is managed in Bombay. Driving one evening round the foot of a conical hill overlooking the sea, we met a party of gentlemen who said that they were looking out for a good place to pitch their tents, and invited us to dine with them on the following evening at seven o'clock. As the hill was in our neighbourhood, we ascertained at eleven o'clock the next morning that

there was not a symptom of habitation upon it; however, we were determined to keep our engagement, and accordingly arrived at the appointed hour at the point of the road at which a rude pathway opened. It was perfectly dark, but we found the place indicated by a cluster of lamps hanging like a bunch of grapes from a tree; a palanquin was also in waiting to carry the ladies up the hill in turn. I preferred walking; and though my shoes and the hem of my gown were covered with prickles and thorns, which interweaved themselves in an extraordinary manner through a satin dress, I enjoyed the walk amazingly. A man with a lanthorn led the way, a precaution always taken in Bombay on account of the alleged multitude of the snakes, and at every three or four yards' distance, another cluster of lamps suspended from a tree pointed out the way. In a few minutes we arrived at a platform of table-land on the summit of the hill, prettily sprinkled with palm-trees, and came upon a scene full of life, picture, and movement. The white outline of the smaller tents had a sort of phantom look in the ambiguous light, but the open doors of the principal one showed a strong illumination. A table, which we might have supposed to be raised by the hand of an enchanter, gleaming with silver, cut glass, and wax candles, was absolutely framed in by the darkness around. Two or three horses picketed under the trees with their grooms, cowering over fires made upon the ground, looked very like unearthly chargers, just emerged with their grim attendants from some subterranean kingdom; while the red glare from the cooking tents, and the dusky figures moving about, could scarcely be recognized as belonging to human and every-day life—the whole scene having a supernatural air. The interior of the tents was extremely picturesque, fitted up with odds and ends of foreign products, and looking very like the temporary haunt of some pirate; tiger-skins, rich soft thick rugs of Persian manufacture, interspersed with Indian mats, covered the floors; the tents were lined with flags, favouring the notion that the corsair's bark lay anchored in some creek below; while daggers, and pistols, and weapons of all kinds, helped out a fanciful imagination to a tale of wild adventure. The butler of our host had enacted more wonders than a man; under such circumstances, a repast of fish and curry might have been considered a great achievement, but we had the three regular courses, and those, too, of a most *recherché* kind, with a dessert to match, all sent up to the point of perfection. After coffee, I went out to look upon the sea, which lay like a mirror below the perpendicular height on which I stood; and as my eyes became accustomed to the darkness of a moonless night, I saw under new aspects the sombre outlines of those soft hills, whose purple loveliness I had admired so much during the day. I spent several pleasant evenings in these tents, which were engaged by a young nobleman upon his travels for the purpose of escaping from the annoyances of the fort, and who, during his short residence under canvas, had the advantage of the companionship of a friend, to whose experienced servants he was indebted for the excellence of the arrangements. When it is considered that these tents were pitched upon a lonely spot, upwards of four miles from Bombay and from the bazaars, the celerity and success with which everything was managed will appear quite wonderful. The tents were found to be so cold, that a gentleman who afterwards joined the party slept in his palanquin; they were subsequently removed, and now the palm-tree waves its broad leaves over the lonely hill, and the prowling jackall seeks his meal elsewhere. Tents such as those now described form the rarer and brighter specimens, their usual character being very different. On the Esplanade we step at once from the ground upon a settrinee, which bears all the marks of

having been well trodden by sandy feet; an opening at the farther extremity shows the sea, glaring on the eye with a hot dazzle; a table, a few chairs, with some books and papers, perhaps, upon the ground, complete the arrangements that are visible; while, if proceeding farther, we find ourselves in a room fitted up as a bed-chamber, nearly as small and inconvenient as the cabin of a ship, with a square aperture in the thin canvas wall for a window. These tents are dreadfully warm during the day, and exceedingly cold at night; they are, moreover, notwithstanding their proximity to the sea, and the benefit of its breezes, filled with musquitoes, or sand-flies, which are equally troublesome. Persons who contemplate a long residence in them, keep out the cold and heat by erecting a chopper, or roof, formed of thatch, over them; but, in my opinion, they are but uncomfortable residences. Many strangers, however, arriving at Bombay, have no alternative, there being no other place where they can find equally good accommodation. An hotel, it appears, has been established in the fort, but not of a description to suit private families or ladies; the constant arrival of steamers full of passengers fill the houses of the residents with a succession of guests, who would gladly put up at an hotel or boarding-house, if such could be found, while there are besides many ladies now in Bombay, whose husbands are in the army, living uncomfortably either alone or going about from friend to friends' houses, who would rejoice to be quietly and comfortably established in a respectable boarding-house. Nothing of the kind, however, appears to be at present in contemplation, and Bombay can never, with any degree of justice, presume to call itself England, until it can offer suitable accommodation to the vast numbers of strangers who land upon its shores.

European foreigners, who visit Bombay in a commercial capacity, find it exceedingly *triste*; independantly of private society, there is absolutely no amusement—no play, no concert, no public assembly of any kind; nor would it be advisable to attempt to establish an entertainment of this nature, since there would be no chance of its support. There is a fine building, the Town Hall, well adapted for the purpose, but its most spacious saloon is suffered to remain empty and unfurnished; the expense which must be incurred in the purchase of chandeliers proving sufficient to deter the community from an undertaking which would serve to add gaiety to a sombre scene. Those who have visited the Town Hall of Calcutta, and who retain a recollection of the brilliance of its re-unions, with all their gay variety of concert, opera, and acted charade, cannot help seeing that Bombay lags very far behind; it is, therefore, unwise to provoke comparisons, and the society here should rather pride itself upon what it will do, than upon what it has done. It is, perhaps, little to be lamented that merely frivolous amusements should be wholly confined to the private circles of social life, but there are others which might be cultivated with infinite advantage to the community at large, and for which the great room at the Town Hall seems to be most admirably adapted. Whether the native ear is sufficiently refined to relish the superior performances of music, seems doubtful; but when we see so large a portion of the society of Bombay composed of Parsee, Hindu, and Mohammedan gentlemen, we cannot help wishing that some entertainment should be provided for them which would attract and interest, while it expanded the mind. A series of lectures upon popular subjects, illustrated by entertaining experiments, might, I should think, be introduced with good effect. The wonders of the microscope, laid open to the eyes of intelligent persons who perfectly understand and speak English, could scarcely fail to delight and instruct, while the secrets of phan-

tasmagoria, the astonishing effects produced by electricity, the movements of the heavenly bodies exhibited in an orrery, and, indeed, all the arcana of science, agreeably laid open, would furnish inexhaustible funds of amusement, and lead to inquiries of the most useful nature. Lectures, also, upon horticulture, floriculture, &c. might be followed by much practical good, and as there are many scientific men at the presidency who could assist one or more lecturers engaged for the purpose, the expense of such an institution would be materially lessened, while, if it were once established, the probabilities are in favour of its being supported by contributions of the necessary models, implements, &c. from the capitals of Europe. It is certainly very pleasing to see the numbers of native gentlemen of all religious persuasions, who enter into the private society of Bombay, but I could wish that we should offer them some better entertainment than that of looking on at the eternal quadrille, waltz, or galoppe. They are too much accustomed to our method of amusing ourselves to view it in the light in which it is looked upon in many other parts of India; still, they will never, in all probability, reconcile it to their ideas of propriety, and it is a pity that we do not show ourselves capable of something better. Conversation at these parties is necessarily restricted to a few commonplaces; nothing is gained but the mere interchange of civility, and the native spectators gladly depart, perhaps to recreate themselves with more debasing amusements, without having gained a single new idea. If meetings once a fortnight, or once a month, could be held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of diffusing useful knowledge in a popular manner, they would not only afford amusement at the time, but subjects also of conversation for the future. Such meetings would give no offence to that part of the community who are averse, upon religious principles, to cards and dancing, or dramatic amusements; and if not rendered too abstruse, and consequently tiresome and incomprehensible to the general auditor, must necessarily become a favourite method of passing time now too frequently lost or mis-spent. The literary and scientific *conversazioni* given by Lord Auckland, in Calcutta, afford a precedent for an institution of the kind; the successful features might be copied, and if there should have been any failures, the experience thus gained would prevent similar hazards. There seems to be no good reason why ladies should be excluded, since the more general and extensive a plan of the kind could be made, the greater chance there would be of a beneficial exercise of its influence over society.

There is a very good library attached to the Town Hall, and the germ of a museum, which would furnish materials for much intellectual entertainment; and there can be little doubt that, if the proposition were judiciously made, and properly supported, the wealthy portion of the native community would subscribe very liberally towards an establishment so eminently calculated to interest and amuse the youth of their families. The greater number of the sons of respectable natives are now receiving their education at the Elphinstone College, and these young people would understand and appreciate the advantages of a literary and scientific institution, for the discussion and illustration of subjects intimately connected with the end and aim of their studies. In the course of a few years, or even less, many of these young men would be qualified to take a leading part in the establishment, and perhaps there would be no greater incentive to the continuation of studies now frequently abandoned too early, for the sake of some money-getting pursuit, than the hope that the scientific acquirements attained at college might be turned to useful account. A small salary would allure many natives who, in conse-



quence of the necessity which they are under of gaining their own bread, are obliged to engage in some, perhaps not very lucrative, trade, and who, engrossed in the gathering together of petty gains, lose all the advantages they might otherwise have derived from a liberal education. The difficulties which in other parts of our Asiatic territories stand in the way of the participation of natives in the studies and amusements of Anglo-Indian residents, in consequence of the difference of language, are not felt in Bombay. All the superior classes of natives speak excellent English, the larger portion expressing themselves with great fluency and even elegance. English is spoken in every shop frequented by Europeans, and there are generally one or two servants in every family who can make themselves understood in it. The natives form, in fact, a very large portion of the wealth and intelligence of Bombay, and become, consequently, an important part of its society. They are the owners of nearly all the best houses in the island, which are not commonly either built or purchased, as in Calcutta, by their European tenants.

Many rich native merchants, who reside usually in the fort, possess splendid country mansions, to which they retire occasionally, or which are used merely for the purpose of giving parties to their friends. These mansions are usually to be recognized by the abundance of ornament, by gateways surmounted by nondescript monsters, after the fashion of the lions or bears of carved stone, which are sometimes seen at the entrance of a nobleman's grounds in England. At others, they are gaily painted in a variety of colours, while a profusion of many-coloured lamps, hanging in the verandah and porticoes on the occasion of every fête, shed great brilliance on the evening scene. These residences are scattered all over Bombay, the interiors being all richly furnished, and many fitted up with infinite taste and elegance.

Although, as I have before remarked, these scattered houses impart an air of rural enjoyment to the island, yet their being spread over its whole surface prevents Bombay from appearing to be so important a place as it is in reality. There is nothing approaching to the idea of a city to be seen, nothing solid or substantial to indicate the presence of wealth or of extensive commerce. Calcutta, on the contrary, offers to the stranger's eye an aspect so striking and imposing, brings so strongly to the mind the notion that its merchants are princes, and that it ranks crowned kings amongst its vassals and its tributaries, that we see at once that it must be the seat of a powerful and permanently established government. Nor does it seem possible, even in the event of Bombay taking the ascendance as the capital of British India, that the proud City of Palaces shall upon that account dwindle and sink into decay. Stranger things, and even more melancholy destinies, have befallen the mighty Babylons of the earth, but with all its faults of situation and of climate, I should, at least for one, regret the fate that would render the glories of a city so distinct in its character, and so proudly vying with the capitals of Europe, a tale of the past. A new direction in the course of the Ganges may reduce it to a swamp, and its palaces and pleasant places may be left to desolate creatures, but it will never be rivalled by any modern creation. The days of Anglo-Indian magnificence are gone by, and though we may hope for all that is conveyed by the words *comfort* and *prosperity*, splendour will no longer form a feature in the scene.

The climate of Bombay is said to be superior in point of salubrity to that of Bengal; what is termed the cold season, however, can scarcely merit the name, there being nothing like the bracing weather experienced at the same period of the year in the neighbouring presidency. One peculiarity of Bombay

consists in the wind blowing hot and cold at the same time, so that persons who are liable to rheumatic pains are obliged to wrap themselves up much more warmly than is agreeable. While enduring a very uncomfortable degree of heat, a puff of wind from the land or the sea, will produce a sudden revulsion, and in these alternations the whole day will pass away, while at night they become still more dangerous. It is said that the hot season is not so hot as in Bengal, and the absence of punkahs in the drawing-rooms and bed-chambers favours the statement; but if the atmosphere be much more sultry in the hot season than it is in what is by courtesy called cold, it must be rather difficult to bear.

To a stranger in Bombay, it is a great convenience to find so many persons who speak English, the objection to the engagement of domestic servants who have acquired the language of their Christian masters not existing to the same extent here as in Bengal, where, in most cases, it is a proof of utter worthlessness. Numbers of very respectable servants, who are found in old established families at this presidency, speak English, and the greater portion take a pride in knowing a little of their master's language. These smatterers are fond of showing off their acquirements upon all occasions, replying in English, as far as they are able, to every question asked in Hindostanee, and delivering their messages in all the words that they can muster. With few exceptions, the pronunciation of the language they have acquired is correct; these exceptions consist in the prefix of *e* to all words beginning with an *s*, and the addition of the same letter to every termination to which it can be tacked. Thus they will ask you to take some *fowlee-stew*; and if you object to any thing, say they will bring you *anotherree* one. Though very respectful when addressing their superiors in their native language, the same degree of propriety is not maintained under the disadvantage of an incompetent acquaintance with English. Instead of the *khana tear hi*, 'dinner is ready,' they will very unintentionally substitute an abrupt summons. I was much amused one day when, being rather late at my toilette, a servant made his appearance at the door of my apartment, just as I was quitting it, and said, "You come to dinner." He had been sent to tell me that it was served, and had not the least idea that he had not delivered his message with the greatest propriety. Though generally speaking well-behaved and attentive, the domestics of a Bombay establishment are very inferior in style and appearance to those of Bengal, the admixture of Portuguese and Parsees, with Mohammedans and Hindus, forming a motley crew, for all dress in their national costume, it being impossible to prevail upon people having so many and such different religious prejudices, to assume the same livery. The Parsees who engage as domestic servants seldom dress well; the ugly chintz cap will always be a disfigurement, and it is not often redeemed by the ample robe and handsome shawl which distinguish the better classes. The Mohammedans do not wear the beautifully plaited turbans and well-fitting vests so common in Bengal, while the sailors' jackets and trousers, almost universally worn by the Portuguese, a few only assuming the swallow-tailed coat, are any thing rather than handsome or becoming. The inferiority of dress exhibited is the more inexcusable, since the wages of servants in Bombay are much higher than those of the same class in Bengal, while the difference in point of number does not make up for the difference in the rate. The youngest table-servant demands twelve rupees a month, no one will engage as a butler under twenty, and the remainder are in proportion. The *ayahs'* wages are also very high, amounting to from fifteen to twenty rupees a month; they are certainly, however, more efficient than the same class of persons in

Bengal, undertaking to wash silk stockings, lace, and fine muslin; they are, generally speaking, well-conducted and respectable. The dirzees or tailors are very inferior to their brethren of Bengal, though paid at a much higher rate, fifteen rupees a month being the common demand. Whenever a Bengal tailor happens to come round, he is eagerly seized upon, the reputation of workmen from the rival presidency being deservedly high. Tailors are indiscriminately Parsees, Mohammedans, or Hindus, the latter-named being the least desirable, as they will neither eat, drink, or cook in a European manner, and are always eager to get away by half-past four in the afternoon.

The cooks of Bombay are, for the most part, well-acquainted with the culinary art, an advantage for which, according to common report, they are indebted to Lord Clare. Upon the arrival of that nobleman at the seat of his government, it is said that he started with horror at the repast which the hospitality of the island had provided for him. At this substantial dinner, the ponderous round jostled the sirloin of beef, saddles and haunches of mutton *vis-à-vis'd* with each other, while turkey and ham, tongue and fowls, geese and ducks, filled up the interstices. Lord Clare had either brought a French cook in his train, or sent for one with the least possible delay, and this accomplished person not only reformed the *cuisine* at Government House, but took pupils, and instructed all who chose to pay for the acquirement in the mysteries of his art. He found his scholars a very teachable race, and it is only now necessary to describe the way in which any particular method should be practised, in order to secure success. They easily comprehend the directions given, and what is of equal consequence, are not above receiving instructions. Through the exertions of these praiseworthy persons, the tables of Bombay are frequently exceedingly well served, and nobody is actually obliged to dine upon the huge joints which still make their appearance. Turkey maintains its high position, and is, with its accompaniment of ham, considered indispensable; rounds of boiled salt-beef, plentifully garnished with carrots, are apparently in high esteem, the carrots being an importation from England, coming out hermetically sealed in tin cases. What are considered the dainties of the table consist chiefly of fresh salmon, preserved by the patent process, Highland mutton, partridges stuffed with truffles, &c., these things, in consequence of their rendering the dinner more expensive as well as more *recherché*, being in great request. Although the high prices of provisions are adduced as the reason of the high rate of servants' wages, as compared with those of Bengal, this increased expenditure, according to the observations I have been able to make, relates more to the commodities of the native bazaars than those consumed by Europeans. The necessity of bringing in supplies from a distance for the consumption of the island, occasions the increase of the price of grain, &c. while probably the demand for beef, mutton, fowls, &c. not being so great as in Calcutta, these articles are sold at a lower rate. Buffalo meat is occasionally eaten by Europeans, a thing unheard of in Bengal; but it is not in any esteem. The tables in Bombay are handsomely appointed, though not with the same degree of splendour that prevails in Bengal, where the quantity of plate makes so striking a display. The large silver vases, in which butter and milk are enclosed in a vessel filled with saltpetre, which give to the breakfast-tables of Calcutta an air of such princely grandeur, are not in use here. The servants are summoned by the exclamation of "Boy!" instead of the *Qui hi?* which is so Indian-like in its expression, and has afforded a distinguishing sobriquet to the Bengallees. The word *boy* is said to be a corruption of *bhaee*, 'brother', a common mode of salutation all over the East. As

it is now employed, it is often very absurdly answered by a grey-bearded man, who has long lost all title to the appellation.

Notwithstanding the strength and acknowledged efficiency of the Bombay police, it is considered expedient in every house to engage a Ramoosee or watchman, who, while himself a professional thief, is bound in honour to protect his employer from the depredation of his brethren. Though, in virtue of this implied compact, the house ought to be considered sacred, and the Ramoosee entitled to receive his wages for the protection that his name affords, some there are who insist upon the display of their watchfulness in a very unwelcome manner. Occasionally the Ramoosee, more peaceably inclined, settles himself quietly down to sleep in the verandah, and leaves the family to the enjoyment of repose; but there are others who disdain thus to eat the bread of idleness, and who make it a point to raise an alarm every hour in the night. Personal courage or strength of body are by no means essential in a Ramoosee, all that is required of him being powerful lungs; this qualification he cultivates to the utmost, and any thing more dreadful than the sounds emitted in the dead of the night close to the window nearest the head of my bed I never heard. I have started up in the most horrible state of apprehension, fancying that the world was at an end, while, after calming down all this perturbation, just as I have been going to sleep again, the same fearful shout has brought on new alarm. Vainly have I remonstrated, vainly endeavoured to convince the Ramoosee that his duty to his employers would be better performed by making these shocking outcries at the road-side; he is either inflexibly silent, or waging war against my repose; for I believe that he selects the side of the house devoted to the visitor for the exercise of his extraordinary faculty; I cannot in any other way account for the small disturbance he gives to the rest of the family. The absolute necessity of paying one of these men, in order to secure the forbearance of his colleagues, is illustrated by an anecdote commonly told. It appears that two friends were living together, one of whom had engaged a Ramoosee, while the other, not imagining it to be incumbent upon him to incur the same expense, neglected this precaution. One night, every thing belonging to this unfortunate chum was stolen. The Ramoosee was summoned, and accused of not having performed his duty. He boldly denied the charge. "All master's property is safe," he said; "when master lose any thing, I will account for it."

The fidelity with which the greater number of natives, however corrupt in other respects, fulfil all their engagements, the few instances in which a pledge once given is forfeited, if taken into grave consideration, would do much towards settling the point at issue between the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Forbes. The word of a native, generally speaking, if solemnly given, is a bond never to be broken, while an oath is certainly not equally binding. In accusing the natives of a deliberate crime in the commission of perjury, we do not sufficiently reflect upon the difference of the religious principles which actuate Christians, and the heinous nature in their eyes of the sin of calling upon a God of purity to witness their falsehoods. If we could administer an oath to a native the profanation of which would fill him with equal horror, we should find that he would speak the truth. A case in point occurred lately at Aden. There are a class of Mohammedans who are great knaves, many being addicted to cheating and theft: the evidence of these men cannot be depended upon, since for the value of the most trifling sum they would swear to anything. Nevertheless, although they do not hesitate to call upon God and the Prophet to witness the most flagrant untruths, they will not support a false-

hood if put to a certain test. When required to swear by a favourite wife, they refuse to perjure themselves by a pledge which they esteem sacred, and will either shrink altogether from the ordeal, or state the real fact. The following occurrence is vouched for by an eye-witness: "A Somali had a dispute with a Banian as to the number of komasies he had paid for a certain article, swearing by God and the Prophet that he had paid the price demanded of him for the article in question; but no sooner was he called upon to substantiate his assertions by swearing by his favourite wife, than he threw down the article contended for, and took to his heels with all speed, in order to avoid the much dreaded oath." It will appear, therefore, that there is scarcely any class of persons in India so utterly destitute of principle, as to be incapable of understanding the obligation of an oath, or the necessity of speaking truth when solemnly pledged to do so, the difficulty being to discover the asseveration which they consider binding. In nearly every transaction with servants in India we find them most unscrupulous respecting the truth of any account which they give, and yet at the same time they will fulfil every engagement they enter into with a conscientiousness almost unknown in Christian countries. The lowest servant of the establishment may be trusted with money, which will be faithfully appropriated to the purpose for which it was intended, but certainly they entertain little or no respect for abstract truth.

The controversy at home concerning the general disregard to accuracy manifested by the natives of India, has caused much consternation here, and will, I trust, be productive of good. It will show at least to the large portion of the native community, who can understand and appreciate the value of the good opinion of the country of which they are fellow-subjects, the necessity of a strict adherence to veracity in order to maintain their pretensions to morality, and it will evince the superiority of that religion which, as one of its precepts, teaches a regard for truth. Willing as I feel to bear testimony to many excellent points in the native character, I regret to say, that, although they do not deserve the sweeping accusations brought against them, the standard by which they are guided is very low. At the same time it must be said, that the good faith which they observe, upon occasions in which persons guided by superior lights would be less scrupulous, shows that they only require a purer religious system to regard truth as we have been taught to regard it

#### ANECDOTES, TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

A sage was asked, "What is the best time to dine?" He replied, "For the rich man, when he is hungry; for the poor, when he can get it."

A foolish Muezzin was observed in the desert calling to prayer, and then running to a distance and listening. Some one asked him what he was about. He replied, "People tell me that my voice sounds best at a distance, and I am trying to judge for myself whether they are right."

An astrologer was suffering crucifixion. Some one asked him, "Did you not see this fate in your horoscope?"—"I did foresee," replied he, "that I was to be exalted, but I was not aware that it was to be on an occasion like the present."

Aristotle met a handsome youth in the street, and asked him some questions, to which he returned silly answers. "That is a goodly building," said the philosopher, "if it were inhabited."

## ANALECTA SINENSIA.

## No. IV.—THE KWAN TE PAOU HEUN.

THE *Kwan te paou heun seang choo*, or 'The Precious Commentary of Kwan te,' illustrated with plates, which adorn the short moral tales or anecdotes introduced into it, is apparently drawn up by some Buddhist author. A mutilated fourth volume only at present exists in the collection of the Royal Asiatic Society; but some of the anecdotes contained in it, which date as late as the Emperor Kang he, are striking and peculiarly illustrative of Chinese manners and thought. Several of them deal in the miraculous, and the interposition of gods and demons in human affairs, and thus resemble our popular traditions given by Crofton Croker, in his *Fairy Legends*, or those of the northern nations by Grimm and the other middle-age mythologists of Germany. The intent, however, of all the stories is to encourage virtue and alarm vice, and, accordingly, besides the tales, there is prefixed to each class an introductory notice, in which the moral examples are enforced with all the power of Chinese logic. It is written in a style exemplarily popular; and, like all Buddhist productions, is perspicuous in the highest degree, never indulging in the hyperbole and obscurity of fine-writing, while the principles it inculcates are the general ones of morality, which, with some local exceptions, as the "Tale of the Dog-eater," would do honour to any ethical European writer. Let us take, for example, the story of Woo lang too, vol. iv. p. 33.

"Under the dynasty of Ming (who preceded the present family), there lived one Woo lang too, a native of the Ta hing hēen. This family was very rich, and popularly called Woo wan ting; or the Woo of a hundred thousand ounces of silver. He passed a life of daily extravagance, and scarcely deemed fowls and geese good enough to stop his mouth, or the richest silks and crapes fit to adorn his body, continually drinking, ever passing his time in company, and giving himself up to debauchery. Whenever his friends or relations fell into difficulties, he pretended to be in a very poor state, in order to avoid their coming to borrow of him. One morning, at dawn, a demon came and wrote upon the folding doors of his house the following inscription:—'Heaven bestows upon you your wealth, and heaven is your support: if you dissipate the property of heaven, you insult heaven.' Wo commanded his servants to go and scrape it off; but did not reform his mode of life. Afterwards, having been twice robbed, and his property diminishing, he committed suicide. He had a son called King ko, who, when he grew up, looked upon silver as dross or mud, and addicted himself to bad women and gambling; before ten years had passed away, he had nothing left but the four walls of his house, and bare-backed went and begged."

The story of the Dog-eater is as follows:—

"Under the Ming dynasty, there was a person named Chaou yih fung, an inhabitant of Fun chow foo, who loved to talk about virtue and its reward, and was conscious that he ought not to eat cattle, yet could not abstain from it. He went to Kwang tung (Canton), and while there, following the custom, ate a dog. On his return home, in crossing a river, he went into a boat. 'Is not my passenger's name,' said the boatman, 'Chaou yih fung?' 'Assuredly,' replied the other, quite amazed; 'how do you know it?' 'About the first watch yesterday,' returned the boatman, 'there were two spirits, sitting over a document on the sands at the bottom of the river. "To-morrow at noon," says one of them, "Chaou yih fung passes this way; he knows what is right,

only he will not restrain himself from eating cows, and yesterday devoured a dog; the gods have decreed to capsize his boat." "Let's drown him," said the other. "No," was the answer; "there is not a character in the document about drowning him, only about sinking his goods and blinding him." I do not dare, therefore, to ferry you across," said the boatman. Chaou, alarmed and anxious, urged the boatman to go on; and just as the boat was on the point of arriving at the bank, the wind arose and agitated the waves, which sunk it in the water. The boatman, using his pole to rescue him, blinded him in one eye. His goods were lost; he with difficulty saved his life, and returning home with the loss of an eye, ate no more cattle."

Another tale illustrates the judgment of heaven for using a false steel-yard, a crime probably not uncommon among the Chinese:—

"During the reign of Wan leih (A.D. 1600), there was at Yang chow a man who opened a shop for southern merchandize. Being at the point of death, he called to his son and said, 'The fortune of my life has been in my balance or steel-yard. It is of ebony, very completely joined, and has quicksilver secreted inside. When I am weighing out to others, I turn the quicksilver to the head of the balance; but when weighing in for myself, I turn it to the tail—thus the inside, or what I receive, is too heavy, and the outside too light. By this means I have become rich.' The son, perfectly overcome with emotion, could not reply. After his father's death, he took the balance and burnt it, leaving not the smallest particle behind. The son had two boys, who both died, which very much vexed him, and he soliloquized thus: 'My father, in time past, using an unjust balance, yet preserved his fortune and his position, while I, dealing out fairly, have in a moment lost both my children. Does the T'een taou, or celestial reason, possess any discernment?' He afterwards dreamed that he was in a police-office, and the magistrate reasoned with him, saying, 'Your father, with his unjust balance, defrauded others, and by such means attained affluence and every thing desirable in this life; yet with his deceitful heart he had a child; on which account were sent this pair of broken stars, which came as children to destroy his family and wealth, and entirely burn it up, so that his race should be completely exterminated, in order to demonstrate to the world his reward. But you, having burnt your father's steel-yard, have powerfully screened his former fault, and these two stars are taken back by heaven. This you should deem extreme happiness, and you will hereafter obtain virtuous children. Do not wickedly repine at your lot?' He awoke, and remembering this dream, returned in a more happy state of mind to his trade. Three years afterwards, he had two sons born to him, from whom sprung a numerous issue."—Vol. iv. p. 41.

There is probably some popular allusion in the comparison of the children to two broken stars, which were destined to destroy the house; and as in former instances we have seen that ts'een and departed souls take upon them the human form, so in this, broken stars or meteors may be supposed, for the retributive purposes of heaven, to be endowed with humanity.

The next story is also dated during the dynasty of the Ming. It narrates an odd mode of punishment for a rich, avaricious man:—

"Under the dynasty of Ming, it is said that there was one Chin che yang, a very rich man, in the Kea po h'een of Keangnan—very avaricious and excessively wicked. His steward one night sat up reading; during the night, he heard upon the roof of the house spirits conversing. One said, 'Let him have an unforeseen calamity—let us burn the house.' 'That,' said another, 'is too light.' 'Then,' replied a third, 'let us kill his children.' 'That,' re-

joined another, 'is too heavy.' 'Then,' said a voice, 'let us give him a *cold sleet*.' The steward, astonished, quietly and secretly recorded upon a piece of a beam the conversation of the spirits. A year after, the rich old man married, from Yang chow, a female named Ling seaou, '*cold sleet*,' a hundred parts dissipated, who bore a son depraved, unlike his father. Some time after, upon pulling down the beams of the apartment, he saw that which the steward had written concerning the spirits. It was generally known, and there were none but praised it."—Vol. iv. p. 3.

Although these examples may be mixed up with a great deal of superstition, not much unlike what was current in Europe during the seventeenth century, their object being to impress upon the mind a salutary dread of vice in any shape, the legends may be forgiven,—the vehicle of the world of shadows, and the familiarities of those demons and sprites whose malicious propensities, like those of our elfs and fairies, are directed against the evil-doer, and who in the last tale so coolly undertake the plaguing and tormenting of the *ung* or old gentleman of the tale. The joke of giving him a *cold sleet* is a specimen of Chinese wit not altogether despicable.

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THE SHE FA JIH MUN.

THE *She fa jih mun*,\* as its name imports, is a poetical work, and the copy of it in the collection of the Royal Asiatic Society is neatly written in the smaller printed character. This Chinese anthology (for the title of *anthology* is especially applicable to it) appears, in the absence of any preface, to be a collection of small odes and songs upon various subjects, from the most esteemed of the Chinese poets—the name of the author being written at the conclusion of each piece. The odes themselves are arranged, according to subjects, in large classes, following the number of syllables in each division, and commence with the five-syllable verses. Unlike the stanzaic poetry which abounds in their novels, it is all in one continued line, similar to the *tsze*, which might, for its lack of rhyme, be compared to the English blank verse. The selected specimens will show how extremely lyrical their nature is, and although distinguished from European rhyme and poetry by the absence of intense metaphor and sentiment, which is rarer in Chinese, they often possess much freshness of description. It is necessary to state that, in the following metrical versions, they are not—for they could not be—translated in the exact stanza or length of the originals; the aim being to catch as much as possible the spirit of the author:—

*On a Spring Morning.*

Bewildered with luxuriance of the light,  
 The sleeper's eye can scarcely see the morn,  
 While all around him, in uncertain flight,  
 Sweet birds are carolling the breaking dawn.  
 The evening brings the Spring's refreshing breeze,  
 And on the breeze attendant cooling showers.  
 Ah! who can count upon the budding trees,  
 Or on the earth the number of the flowers?

The original of the preceding consists of only four lines.

\* An Introduction to the Laws of Poetry. Vide Catalogue of the Chinese Books belonging to the Royal Asiatic Society, by the Rev. S. Kidd, p. 15.



*The Evening Sigh.*

When glows the moon, placed in the heaven's heart,  
 And from their stations the swift winds depart,  
 Playing across the surface of the stream;  
 A pure and solitary thought will deem,  
 How little after all of here below,  
 Man in this world of his doth surely know !

"When," says the original, "the moon is in the heart of the heaven, and the winds arising from their places pass over the face of the waters, then comes a pure thought, tasting and deeming how little it is that man knows." Another stanza refers to a sentiment alluded to by Anacreon, in one of his odes, and also by Lord Vaux. See Percy's Collection of Early English Poets :

*On seeing Gray Hairs in a Mirror.*

Spending nights with the stars and the clear sky,  
 Gray hairs slip on in the course of years,  
 And who knows well his bright mirror  
 Looks with compassion on his own image and shadow.

Which might be literally thus versified :—

Passing your nights with the clear starry sky,  
 Gray hairs came on, and age keeps slipping by ;  
 But when your glances on your glass are thrown,  
 You'll see with grief your youthful graces flown.

The beauties and vicissitudes of nature, however, appear to strike the Chinese more than sentiments, in their more recent poetry, and accordingly a considerable proportion of the Chinese collection alludes to the autumn and the spring, the sunshine and the shower, the bloom and the decay, the moonlight and the shade, the wind and stream, the grove and fountain, and such antitheses, which, like the *concetti* of the early Italian poets, serve instead of the more masculine efforts of true poetry. As, after all, no European can put himself in the same position or train of feeling with regard to their poetry, it often is difficult to appreciate the particular word or metaphor upon which the *vis poetica* depends, and the transitions are frequently abrupt to European notions. In the following ode, which is entitled "The White Cloud and the Green Hill"—two harmonious antitheses in nature—the poetical idea is evidently that of considering the cloud the guest of the mountain :—

The white clouds in the sky are seen,  
 The hill is green, the hill is green ;  
 And now the clouds on the hill alight,  
 The hill is white, the hill is white ;  
 And there it stays on its lofty crest  
 Awhile, as it were a mountain guest.

Another favourite idea is the rain or shower in spring, of course peculiarly grateful in the southern parts of China :—

*On Rain at Night, at the Southern Window.*

The gloomy clouds before the window roll,  
 And rob from night the lustre of the pole ;  
 The splashing rain my lonely slumber breaks,  
 At the third watch my dreaming soul awakes.

In the next specimen, "Out of the hills—out of the hills, my heart is still with them," is both a natural and a true sentiment, such as would burst

from the most enthusiastic Swiss who ever sung the *Ranz des Vaches*. The stanza is called "The Adieu to the Woo Hills." "After leaving the San sñh hills—out of the hills, out of the hills, my heart is still with them. Their pure name still afflicts me.\* Oh, groves and streams! my regards and wishes do not go beyond finishing my life with enjoying you at leisure!"

Among them is one entitled "The Ode on the Tomb:"

Year after year, vermillion cheeks grow old,  
And hither like the golden sand are rolled,  
That gathers 'neath the river's crystal wave:  
Perennial sleep and iron garments say†—  
Within this city never enters spring,  
And far away the wild fowl plies its wing.  
The sickly flowers, with their yellow hue,  
Droop to the earth, and bid the Spring adieu.

The mei, or plum tree, is a favourite subject of eulogium with Chinese poets, and is literally what the rose is to the Persian. Its flowers are always compared to snow, and its only competitors are the peach and the willow. In the work in question are two odes dedicated to this tree. "Before the Pih yuh tang, this morning," says one, "a plum tree was suddenly perceived to open several flowers, which it again shut, like gates; what could cause the colour of the spring thus to enter it?"

How bright and simple, beautiful like snow,  
While coolly blows around the evening wind!  
It soon like me will be a mark for woe,  
When on the hill the breeze is unconfined!

The ode, "Admiring the Autumn on the River Fun," also expresses the same melancholy cast of thought. "The north wind blows its white flowers; for ten thousand *le*, it passes over the Fun, and the heart meditating feels dejected when the sound of autumn is no longer heard." Another ode, "On a retired Spot," expresses the following ideas: "A rocky bank, craggy like teeth, where no man has space enough to unfold the mat (on which the Chinese lie and sit), on both sides the willow and the peach, with the breeze from the hills blowing on the wild flowers, while the fishing skiff in its occupation climbs the wave." The "Hill and Stream" is another antithetical ode: "Beyond the hill winds the blue stream; beside the stream gathers the sand. Thick are the white clouds. Is that a man, not a genius by his appearance, who approaches the source, which catches the flying petals of the flowers?"

The present selection may be closed by the ode on "The Ascent of the Hwan tseo low," or the Apartment of the Bird Hwan tseo. As this bird is supposed, by its cry at night, to prognosticate the coming rain, it poetically expresses a watch-tower: "From yon hill, on which the sun reposes, the Hwang ho (or yellow river) pours along its torrent, loving to wind for a thousand *le*, which the eye elevated beholds from the apartment of the Hwan tseo."

The merit of the previous odes is chiefly descriptive; but in point of elegant description they would compete with similar short pieces of the poetry of the

\* The passage here is extremely laconic: "Pure name, impure me or I;" *tsing ming, jñh go*. It may mean, "Their name is as pure as I am impure." But the difficulties of Chinese Poetry, even to natives themselves, is well known.

† The expression in this line, after "yearly sleep," is *tsieh-e*, 'iron garments': these probably refer to death—yet *Teih-e* might be the name of a person, or poet.

West; indeed, it may be doubted if any of the specimens of either Greek or Latin anthology equal them. The specimens, from the nature of the work, which is doubtless to exhibit to natives the mode of turning descriptions of the most familiar poetical ideas, are extremely short; at the same time, they are the very choicest modes of enveloping these ideas, being selected from first-rate poets. Prosaic or even metrical translation must fail to adequately convey the elegance of turn, on which the great value and beauty of these portions depend; yet they show the cast of thought in the poetry of the Chinese.

Neither the name of the author, nor the date of the edition, appears.

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VERSES BY KAMĀL UDDĪN ISMA'ĪL.

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یصف البخل

نانـیست درین جهان و آبی  
 از دیدۀ آدمـی نهانی  
 نه گرسنه دیدۀ روی او سیر  
 نه تشنه دهد ازو نشانی  
 اسمیست بمانده بی مسمّا  
 لفظیست از آن سوی معانی  
 این را صفتیست لا یذوقون  
 و آن را سمتیست لـن ترانی  
 دانی که کدام نان و آبست  
 نان تو و آب زندگانی

## DISCOVERY OF THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

IN proportion as the civilized states of the world are extending their dominion over races unreclaimed, or communities imperfectly acquainted with arts and knowledge, they are taking steps to enlarge their acquaintance with the globe itself, endeavouring to add to its area by completing its geography and zoology, and thus disclosing new worlds to be hereafter conquered. England is stretching the arms of her power over vast countries in the East; Russia is expanding her already overgrown territories by uniting to them the half-civilized nations that touch their confines; America is quietly, and without the fear of provoking political jealousy, appropriating to herself the lands and hunting-grounds of the Red men, who are supplied with the means of exterminating themselves (as a more economical expedient than civilization), and even France, confined within a political belt of anti-aggrandizement in Europe, is throwing out her *antennæ* towards Africa and Polynesia.

Whilst the eagerness to reach the supposed wealthy countries in the East by a shorter route than by the stormy Cape (which has been realized by the magical effects of steam) has, for the last four centuries, directed the stream of maritime discovery towards the Arctic regions in the North, the Southern, or Antarctic Pole, was neglected. It is a singular proof how much the spirit of enterprize is excited by sordid impulses, that the search for a southern continent was first stimulated by a ridiculous notion that it contained a country teeming with wealth and abundance. The author of this hypothesis, the well-known Alexander Dalrymple, hydrographer to the East-India Company and afterwards to the Admiralty, who added to mathematical knowledge a strong proneness to credulity, having visited the East and studied the writings of the early Spanish navigators, adopted their theory that there existed an antarctic continent, surrounding the South Pole—the necessity of which he determined, *à priori*, upon the principle that it was required “in order to establish the equilibrium of the earth”—and that it corresponded to the description given of it in the wild romances of those writers, who made it rival their own fallacious pictures of Mexico and Peru. Dalrymple was so infatuated with this notion, that, in 1772, he projected an expedition, at his own expense, to discover the southern continent, which he did not execute merely because the Prime Minister (Lord North), with whom he had an interview upon the subject, refused to allow him to retain for five years all the countries he should discover between long. 0° and 60° west. So sanguine was this projector, that he actually composed a code of laws for a republic to be established in the antarctic paradise, those laws being adapted for no other than an imaginary community. The code was to be unalterable; lawyers for hire were proscribed; the public accounts were to be audited in the churches every Sunday; women were to be eligible for public offices, and to be upon an equal footing with men, and bachelors and spinsters were to be heavily taxed.

These visions, however, may be said to have originated the expedition of

Captain Cook, whose second voyage, in 1772, was despatched to the high southern latitudes, in order to set the question completely at rest. This commander, on the 17th January 1773, after threading islands of ice, reached the latitude of  $67^{\circ} 15' S.$ , where the ice extended from E. to W.S.W., without the least appearance of an opening, and he was compelled to retreat to the north, completely establishing, however, the illusory character of Dalrymple's theory, though not demonstrating the non-existence of a continent of some kind.

Since Cook's time, but not until very recent years, private adventurers, English, American, and Russian, have penetrated to a much higher latitude; and their reports having laid a sufficient foundation for an opinion that land existed about the South Pole, and that it was approachable, two expeditions were despatched in the beginning of the present year, by the United States government and that of France, which have added somewhat, at least, to the sum of our knowledge of this neglected portion of hydrography.

Of the French expedition we have two reports before us, one officially made by Commodore D'Urville, the commander, to the French Minister of Marine; the other by an officer of the expedition, published (with the sanction of M. D'Urville) at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, to which the vessels returned after their antarctic trip. The facts contained in these two reports we shall combine in a narrative of this expedition.

The vessels were, the *Astrolabe*, under the commodore, and the *Zélée*, commanded by M. Jacquinot. Both were corvettes, properly fitted out for a voyage of discovery to the south of Cape Horn. The crews suffered much from dysentery during the passage from Sumatra to Van Diemen's Land, and were reduced in number; but Capt. D'Urville, nevertheless, determined to pay a second visit (*exécuter une second campagne*) to the polar regions,\* for the purpose of ascertaining the limits of the icy barrier, and especially to collect positive *data* respecting the true position of the southern magnetic pole.

The two vessels left Hobart Town on the 2d of January 1840, and were favoured (after the 4th) with regular winds from the W.S.W. and W.N.W., which enabled them to direct their course to the S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S.W. for more than 450 leagues, without deviation. From the 12th January, the dip of the magnetic needle continued regularly to increase from  $74^{\circ}$  to about  $86^{\circ}$ , the highest point it reached. The temperature as regularly decreased till the 15th January, when it was  $2^{\circ}$  above the freezing-point of Reaumur. On that day, according to M. D'Urville, they crossed the route of Cook in 1773; but the other account gives the latitude this day at  $59^{\circ}$ . Next day, in lat.  $60^{\circ}$  long.  $141^{\circ}$ , they saw the first ice-berg, a shapeless mass, 50 feet high and 200 long. From this time, the number and dimensions of the ice-bergs increased daily until the 19th, when they became almost innumerable: on the 17th, in lat.  $62^{\circ}$  and  $63^{\circ}$ , they were in masses of 1,900 to 2,500 feet long, and 100 to 130 high. In the evening of the 19th, in  $66^{\circ}$ , they observed land extending from S. to W.S.W., as far as the eye could reach

\* Capt. D'Urville had visited these latitudes in a previous year.

either way. On the 21st, the two vessels steered towards the land in a S.S.W. direction, through immense chains of enormous bergs, so close together, that sometimes there was a channel of not more than three or four cables' length; occasionally, a spacious basin opened, filled with smaller bergs in fantastic shapes, which the imagination might convert into palaces of sparkling crystal. The sky was clear, the weather fine, and the wind, a light breeze from the E., favourable; and when liberated from the intricate navigation, they reached a space tolerably free from ice, and approached to within five or six miles of the shore, according to one account, but the official report makes the distance about eight or ten. They sailed along this coast, which is described as a strip of land from 1,200 to 2,000 feet high, covered with snow and ice, which was in some parts of a smooth and uniform surface, of a dull white colour; in others, broken and irregular. Many masses of ice had fallen from the high land, and prevented approach to it.

The dip of the needle was now  $86^{\circ}$ , which indicated the point of no variation not far to the W. The wind being still fair, they approached two miles nearer the coast, farther to the westward, where an excellent observation gave  $66^{\circ} 30'$  S. lat., and  $138^{\circ} 21'$  E. long. All the compasses on board the vessels now denoted that the newly-discovered land lay under the antarctic polar circle, and very near the southern magnetic pole. The observations were made on a large ice-berg about two miles distant.

The uniformity of colour and appearance presented by the coast still left some doubt whether it was land or ice, notwithstanding the improbability of a body of ice attaining so great a height. During a calm, therefore, M. D'Urville despatched two boats to a part of the coast which exhibited some black marks, about six miles distant, from whence they returned with specimens of rock from a part which was left bare by the ice. The rock was granite of different colours. They brought likewise some penguins, of a peculiar species, but had seen no trace of any other animal, nor any specimen of the vegetable kingdom. This country was named by the commodore *Terre Adélie*, an affectionate tribute to Madame D'Urville, his lady, "to perpetuate the record of his gratitude for her consent to their long and painful separation."

They continued to follow the line of coast at the same distance of two leagues, favoured by a gentle breeze from the east, the next day. Though the weather was fine, the cold was severe, and in the night of the 22d the mercury fell to  $5^{\circ}$  below zero of Reaumur. The commodore would have continued to skirt and survey the land, which still stretched to the west, but on the morning of the 23d the ice began to close in, the bergs being connected by a floe from the land, raising a barrier of masses of ice, which was impenetrable, extending from the land to the north as far as perceptible. An attempt was made to work between the land and the mass, but the weather changing, the wind beginning to blow a gale, and snow falling, they were in a perilous situation, hemmed in between the land and the ice; the *Zélée*, in particular, was exposed to danger of wreck upon an island of ice. After very painful efforts, the cordage being stiff with the frost,

and a crust of frozen snow covering the crew, all hands being required to work the ships, they emancipated themselves from their confinement on the 25th. M. D'Urville then endeavoured to follow the land in an easterly direction, but the wind again becoming adverse, and the snow still falling, he was forced to desist. He made further attempts in various directions, encountering severe weather, and occasionally being surrounded by bergs, till, on the 28th, steering to the S.W., they were stopped by a floe flanked by large masses of drift ice. They had now followed the coast about 150 miles from the two points, and on the 30th, still standing to the S.W., land was announced from the look-out. This was a perpendicular wall of ice, firm and uniform, flat at the summit, which was 120 to 130 feet high; they followed it very close for twenty leagues, but could not perceive the land, a mist overspreading the horizon, and limiting the view to 10 or 12 miles. Different opinions were entertained respecting this wall; some thought it merely a huge mass of compact ice, not connected with any land; others, M. D'Urville amongst the number, held it to be a crust surrounding a solid base, of earth, or rocks, or shoals in advance of the land.

On the 31st, this icy wall took suddenly a direction to the S.W., and next morning, nothing was seen of it, chains of ice-bergs occupying its place, and farther on to the S.W., a field of ice, extending to the W. and N.W. beyond the utmost reach of vision from the mast-head, put a stop to all further progress to the south. M. D'Urville is of opinion that the land of Adelia surrounds the Polar circle, and may be reached in any direction by penetrating through the looser ice and bergs which girdle its inhospitable coast. The variation of the compass, which had been N.E., had become N.W. at this time, showing that the line of no variation had been passed.

On the 1st of February, when in  $65^{\circ} 20'$  S. lat., and  $128^{\circ} 21'$  E. long., he took his departure, and arrived at Hobart Town on the 17th, after an absence of 46 days.

The following observations upon this newly-discovered land are from the non-official account:

The part observed, about 150 miles in extent, is comprised between  $66^{\circ}$  and  $67^{\circ}$  of latitude, and  $136^{\circ}$  W. to the  $142^{\circ}$  of E. longitude (Greenwich). Its mean height is about 130 feet. The snow and the ice, which covered it, almost entirely, gave its surface a level appearance, ravines, inlets, and projections being occasionally seen. There was no trace of vegetation along the coast. Whales, porpoises of large size, fur seals, and a few penguins, petrels, and albatrosses, are all that the animal kingdom seems to offer. Captain D'Urville was of opinion that the newly-discovered territory was of some extent. The fields of ice put a stop to all further progress westward from the obstructions they presented, but towards the east, or rather south-east, it did not appear impossible to penetrate to some distance, at least as far as the eye could reach from the mast-head. Contrary winds, fresh breezes from the east, and a desire entertained by Commodore D'Urville to afford satisfactory data for the determination of the magnetic pole, are the motives which hindered him from attempting any further search towards the E.S.E.

These reports afford very little hope of realizing the paradisaical picture of Dalrymple.

We now turn to the American expedition, which was prosecuted simultaneously with the other.

Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, of the American Navy, in the U. S. ship *Vincennes*, with the *Peacock*, *Porpoise*, and *Flying Fish*, sailed from Sydney, New South Wales (where they completed their outfit), on the 24th December 1839, with instructions to proceed south as far as practicable; and cruise within the Antarctic Ocean. In a few days, the *Peacock* and *Flying Fish* parted company, and on the 10th January, in lat.  $61^{\circ}$ , they fell in with the first ice-island, and were obliged to alter their course frequently, to avoid the bergs, which increased in number as they proceeded to the south. On the 12th, in lat.  $64^{\circ} 11'$ , long.  $164^{\circ} 53' E.$ , they ran into a bay of field ice, presenting a perfect barrier to their further progress south, and a fog coming on, the *Porpoise* parted company.

The commander in the *Vincennes* being left alone, after an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate through the ice, turned to the W., and on the 16th rejoined the *Peacock* in lat.  $65^{\circ} 26'$ , long.  $157^{\circ} 43'$ . On the morning of the 19th, they saw land (the very day when the French commodore first sighted it, and in the very same latitude), to the S. and E., with many indications of its proximity, such as penguins, seals, discoloration of the water; but the impenetrable barrier of ice prevented a near approach. They were now in lat.  $66^{\circ} 20'$ , long.  $154^{\circ} 27'$ .

On the 22d, they fell in with large clusters of ice-bergs, and innumerable ice-islands, and on the 25th they reached the highest southern latitude they could attain, namely,  $67^{\circ} 4'$ , long.  $147^{\circ} 30'$ : appearances of distant land were seen to the E. and W., but the vessel was embayed in ice, and an impenetrable barrier precluded their nearer approach.

Magnetic observations were made on the ice. The dipping-needles gave  $87^{\circ} 30'$  for the dip, and the azimuth compass was so sluggish, that, on being agitated, it gave nearly three points difference, the variations being  $12^{\circ} 35' E.$  A few days afterwards, about a hundred miles farther to the west, there was no variation, and thence it rapidly increased in westerly variation. Mr. Wilkes concludes from these facts, that, when in the ice bay, they could not have been very far from the south magnetic pole.

On the 28th, after many repulses, they reached long.  $140^{\circ} 30'$  and lat.  $66^{\circ} 33'$ , where they again discovered land bearing south. A heavy gale from the S.E., with snow, hail, and thick fog, rendering their situation highly dangerous, compelled them to retreat through ice-bergs of formidable size. On the 30th the gale abated, and they ran towards the land about fifty miles, and reached a small bay, formed by high ice-cliffs and black volcanic rocks, with about sixty miles of coast in sight, extending to a great distance towards the southward, in high mountainous land. The breeze freshened to a strong gale, which prevented their landing, and compelled them to run out, after sounding in thirty-fathoms water; and within two hours afterwards, the ship was again reduced to her storm-sails, with a strong gale from the southward, accompanied by snow, sleet, and a heavy sea, continuing thirty-six hours, and, if possible, more dangerous than that of the 28th and 29th, owing to the large number of ice-islands around them.



Lieut. Wilkes now received reports from the medical officers, representing the exhausted state of the crew and condition of the ship; but, deeming it his duty to persevere, he steered again for the land, which they named the Antarctic Continent.

They reached it on the 2d of February, about sixty miles to the westward of the point first visited, where they found the coast lined with solid perpendicular ice-cliffs, preventing the possibility of landing, and the same mountains trending to the westward. Thence they proceeded to the westward along the ice-barrier, which appeared to make from the land, until the 3d, when they again encountered a severe gale from the south-east, with thick weather and snow, until the 7th of February, when it cleared up sufficiently to allow them to see their way clear, and they again approached the perpendicular barrier of ice, similar to that previously seen as attached to the land, the same land being in sight at a great distance. They stood along the barrier about seventy miles to the westward, when it suddenly trended to the southward, and their further progress to the south was arrested by a solid barrier of field-ice. After an unsuccessful examination for twenty-four hours in all directions, they continued to the westward along the barrier, as usual, surrounded by ice-islands.

On the 8th, being in long.  $127^{\circ} 7'$ , lat.  $65^{\circ} 3'$ , they had similar appearances of distant mountains, but the compact barrier extending from E. to W. by S. prevented approach. They followed this barrier closely on the 10th and 11th, and on the 12th, being in lat.  $64^{\circ} 57'$ , long.  $112^{\circ} 16'$ , they again saw the distant mountains. Lieut. Wilkes was now again compelled to go on to the westward. The icy barrier trending more to the S. induced him to hope they should again approach the supposed line of coast. On the 13th they reached long.  $107^{\circ} 45'$ , lat.  $65^{\circ} 11'$ , with a tolerably clear sea, and the land plainly in sight; but the fixed barriers stopped them about fifteen miles from the shore. Next day, they got three or four miles nearer, but it appeared perfectly unattainable. Several ice-bergs were near, coloured and stained with earth, from one of which they obtained numerous specimens of sand-stone, quartz, conglomerate, and sand, some weighing 100 lbs. Their position was long.  $106^{\circ} 40'$ , lat.  $65^{\circ} 57'$ , with upwards of seventy miles of coast in sight, trending the same as that previously seen.

The American commander had now reached the position where his examinations were to terminate, but he resolved to proceed to the westward along the barrier, which continued to be much discoloured by earth; and specimens of rock, &c. were obtained from an ice-island. A sea-leopard was seen on the ice, but the boats sent did not succeed in taking him.

On the 17th of February, in long.  $97^{\circ} 30'$ , lat.  $64^{\circ}$ , land was again seen at a great distance from the S.W. They were now closely embayed, and unable to proceed in a westerly direction; the ice-barrier, trending round to the northward and eastward, compelled them to retrace their steps. They had entered a deep gulf on its southern side, and it required four days' beating along its northern shore to get out of it. During this time, the weather was changeable, and there was little room in case of bad weather; it fortunately held up until they were again with a clear sea to the north.

The ice-barrier had now trended to about sixty-two degrees of latitude ; the wind having set in from the westward, with dark weather, and little prospect of seeing the land or making much progress to the westward prior to the 1st of March, he determined to proceed to the north on the evening of the 21st.

The result stated in this report leads Lieut. Wilkes to the following conclusions :—

1st. From our discoveries of the land through forty degrees of longitude, and the observations made during this interesting cruise, with the similarity of formation and position of the ice during our close examination of it, I consider that there can scarcely be a doubt of the existence of the Antarctic Continent extending the whole distance of seventy degrees from east to west.

2d. That different points of the land are at times free from the ice-barrier.

3d. That they are frequented by seal, many of which were seen, and offer to our enterprising countrymen engaged in those pursuits a field of large extent for their future operations.

4th. That the large number of whales of different species seen, and the quantity of food for them, would designate this coast as a place of great resort for them. The fin-backed whale seemed to predominate.

A brilliant *aurora australis* was seen on the 17th of February, the very day on which, sixty-seven years before, Captain Cook had witnessed the phenomenon, in nearly the same latitude, that able navigator not supposing that such an appearance had ever before been seen in the south.

Thus, then, the problem of an Antarctic Continent has been so far satisfactorily solved, as that there can be no doubt of its existence. The coincidence of the two descriptions is a guarantee of the fidelity of both. Whether science, commerce, or civilization, be likely to reap any important fruits from the discovery, remains to be seen.

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## SUFI POETRY.

### LINES AFTER THE PERSIAN OF HAKIM SANAI.\*

A LOVER on his death-bed lay, and o'er his face, the while,  
Though anguish racked his wasted frame, there swept a fitful smile :  
A flush his sunken cheek o'erspread, and to his faded eye  
Came light, that less spoke earthly bliss, than heav'n-breath'd ecstasy.  
And one that, weeping o'er him bent, and watched the ebbing breath,  
Marvelled what thought gave mastery o'er that dread hour of death :—  
“ Ah, when the FAIR, adored through life, lifts up at length,” he cried,  
“ The veil that sought from mortal eye immortal charms to hide,  
“ 'Tis thus true lovers, fevered long with that sweet mystic fire,  
“ Exulting meet the LOV'D ONE's gaze, and, in the glance, expire !”

F.

\* For the original Persian text, see *Asiatic Journal* for March 1840, p. 161.

## MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

## CHAPTER I.

PLEASANT days of my Griffinhood!—green oasis of life's desert waste!—thoughtless, joyous, happy season, when young Hope wore the sweetest smiles, and novelty broke sweetly upon a heart unsated by the world, with what fond and regretful emotions do I now look back upon you through the long, dim, dreary vista of five-and-twenty years!

But I think I hear a raw reader exclaim, "Griffins!—are there griffins in the East?" "Assuredly, sir. Did you never hear of the law of Zoroaster, quoted in *Zadig*, by which griffins' flesh is prohibited to be eaten? Griffins are so common at the different Presidencies of India, that nobody looks at them, and most of these animals are very tame." I will not, however, abuse the traveller's privilege.

*Griffin*, or more familiarly a *Griff*, is an Anglo-Indian cant term applied to all new-comers, whose lot has been cast in the "gorgeous East." Whether the appellation has any connexion with the fabulous compound, the gryps or gryphon of armorial blazoning, is a point on which I feel myself incompetent to decide. A Griffin is the Johnny Newcome of the East,—one whose European manners and ideas stand out in ludicrous relief when contrasted with those, so essentially different in most respects, which appertain to the new country of his sojourn. The ordinary period of Griffinhood is a year, by which time the *novus homo*, if apt, is supposed to have acquired a sufficient familiarity with the language, habits, customs, and manners of the country, both Anglo-Indian and Native, so as to preclude his making himself supremely ridiculous by blunders, *gaucheries*, and the indiscriminate application of English standards to states of things to which those rules are not always exactly adapted. To illustrate by example:—a good-natured Englishman, who should present a Brahmin who worships the cow with a bottle of beef-steak sauce, would be decidedly "griffinish," particularly if he could be made acquainted with the nature of the gift; nevertheless, beef-steak, *per se*, is an excellent thing in an Englishman's estimation, and a better still with the addition of the before-mentioned condiment. But to return to our subject.

At the termination, then, of the above-mentioned period, our Griffin, if he has made the most of his time, becomes entitled to associate on pretty equal terms with those sun-dried specimens of suffering humanity, familiarly called the "old hands:"—Subs of fifteen years' standing, grey-headed captains, and superannuated majors, critics profound in the merits of a curry, or the quality of a batch of Hodgson's pale ale. He ceases to be the butt of his regiment, and persecutes in his turn, with the zeal of a convert, all novices not blessed with his modicum of local experience. The Griff, when he joins his regiment, as junior, is commonly honoured with the appellation of "Boots," and a pair of these necessary articles of dress are not unfrequently transmitted to him, as insignia of office, by the sub whom he supersedes in this high dignity. The relator, on joining his regiment in the upper provinces of India, many years ago, a stranger to the humours of those amongst whom his lot had been cast, received a few days after his arrival a present of this sort. He was at first puzzled to understand this extraordinary proof of Indian liberality; but soon suspecting something in the shape of banter, with all the offended dignity of a junior sub, he breathed forth threats of vengeance. The boots, however, were a capital pair, and his stock of that article being none of the best, he pocketed

the affront—in other words, kept them, and subsequent reflection, and the direction of his companions' laugh, soon convinced him that he acted wisely in so doing, and had by far the best of the joke. Youth is proverbially of a plastic nature, and the juvenile griffin, consequently, in the majority of instances, readily accommodates himself to the altered circumstances in which he is placed; but not so the man of mature years, to whose moral and physical organization forty or fifty winters have imparted their rigid and unchangeable influences. Griffins of this description, which commonly comprise bishops, judges, commanders-in-chief, and gentlemen sent out on special missions, &c., protract their griffinage commonly during the whole period of their stay in the country, and never acquire the knowledge which entitles them to rank with the initiated. The late most excellent Bishop Heber, for example, who to the virtues of a Christian added all the qualities which could adorn the scholar and gentleman, was nevertheless an egregious griffin, as a perusal of his delightful travels in India, written in all the singleness of his benevolent heart, must convince any one acquainted with the character of the country and natives of India.

Autobiographers love to begin *ab ovo*, and I see no reason why I should wholly deviate from a custom doubly sanctioned by reason and established usage. It is curious sometimes to trace the gradual development of character in "small" as well as in "great" men; to note the little incidents which often determine the nature of our future career, and describe the shootings of the young idea at that vernal season when they first begin to expand into trees of good or evil. In an old manor-house, not thirty miles from London, on a gloomy November day, I first saw the light. Of the home of my infancy I remember little but my nursery, a long, bare, whitewashed apartment, with a tall diamond-paned window, half obscured by the funereal branches of a venerable yew-tree. This window looked out, I remember, on the village churchyard, thickly studded with the moss-grown memorials of successive generations. In that window-seat I used to sit for many a weary hour, watching the boys idling on the grave-stones, the jackdaws wheeling their airy circles round the spire, or the parson's old one-eyed horse cropping the rank herbage, which sprouted fresh and green above the silent dust of many a "village Hampden." The recollections of infancy, like an old picture, become often dim and obscure, but here and there particular events, like bright lights and rich Rembrandt touches, remain deeply impressed, which seem to defy the effects of time; of this kind is a most vivid recollection I have of a venerable uncle of my mother's, an old Indian, who lived with us, and whose knee I always sought when I could give nurse the slip. My great uncle Frank always welcomed me to his little *sanctum* in the green parlour, and having quite an Arab's notion of the sacred rights of hospitality, always refused to give me up when nurse, puffing and foaming, would waddle in to reclaim me. I shall never forget the delight I derived from his pleasant stories and the white sugar-candy, of which he always kept a stock on hand. Good old man! he died full of years, and was the first of a long series of friends whose loss I have had to lament.

My father was, truly, that character emphatically styled "an Irish gentleman," in whom the suavity of the Frenchman was combined with much of the fire and brilliancy of his native land. Though of an ancient family, his fortune derived from an estate in the sister kingdom was very limited, the "dirty acres" having somehow or other, from generation to generation, become "small by degrees, and beautifully less." He was of a slender frame, and of that deli-

cate, sensitive, nervous temperament, which, though often the attendant on genius, which he unquestionably possessed, little fits those so constituted to buffet with the world, or long to endure its storms. He died in the prime of manhood, when I was very young, and left my mother to struggle with those difficulties which are always incident to a state of widowhood, with a numerous family and a limited income. The deficiency of fortune was, however, in her case, compensated by the energies of a masculine understanding combined with an untiring devotion to the interest and welfare of her children.

Trades and professions in England are almost as completely hereditary as among the castes of India. The great Franklin derived his "ponderous strength," physical if not intellectual, from a line of Blacksmiths, and I, Frank Gernon, inherit certain atrabilious humours, maternally, from a long series of very respectable *Qui Hyes*. Yes, my mother's family—father, grandfather, uncles, and cousins—had all served with exemplary fidelity that potent merchant-monarch affectionately termed in India the Honourable John (though degraded, I am sorry to say, into an "old woman" by his votive subjects); they had all flourished for more than a century under the shade of the "rupee tree," a plant of Hesperidean virtues, whose fructiferous powers, alas! have since their time sadly declined. These, my maternal progenitors, were men both of the sword and pen; some had filled high civil stations with credit, whilst others, under the banners of a Clive, a Lawrence, or a Munro, had led "Ind's dusky chivalry" to war, and participated in many of those glorious, but now time-mellowed exploits, from which the splendid fabric of our Eastern dominions has arisen. This, and other circumstances on which I shall briefly touch, combined to point my destiny to the gorgeous East. My mother, for the reasons given, and the peculiar facilities which she consequently had for establishing us in that quarter, had from an early period looked fondly to India as the theatre for the future exertions of her sons. But long before the period of my departure arrived—indeed I may say almost from infancy—I had been inoculated by my mother, my great uncle, and sundry parchment-faced gentlemen who frequented our house, with a sort of Indo-mania. I was never tired of hearing of its people, their manners, dress, &c., and was perfectly read on the subject of alligators and Bengal tigers. I used, indeed, regularly and systematically to persecute and bore every Anglo-Indian that came in my way for authentic accounts of their history and mode of destruction, &c. One most benevolent old gentleman, a fine specimen of the Indian of other days, and a particular friend of my family, used to "fool us to the top of our bent" in that way. I say us, for the Indo-mania was not confined to myself.

My mother, too, used to entertain us with her experiences, which served to feed the ardent longing which I felt to visit the East. How often in the winter evenings of pleasant "lang syne," when the urn hissed on the table, and the cat purred on the comfortable rug, has our then happy domestic circle listened with delight to her account of that far-distant land! What respect did the sonorous names of Bangalore and Cuddalore, and Nundy Droog and Severn Droog, and Hookhaburdar and Sooraburdars, and a host of others, excite in our young minds! In what happy accordance with schoolboy thoughts were the descriptions she gave us of the fruits of that sunny clime—the luscious mango—the huge jack—the refreshing guava—and, above all, the delicious custard-apple, a production which I never in the least doubted contained the exact counterpart of that pleasant admixture of milk and eggs which daily excited my longing eyes amongst the tempting display of a pastry-cook's window! Sometimes she rose to higher themes, in which the pathetic or ad-

venturous predominated. How my poor cousin Will fell by the dagger of an assassin at the celebrated massacre of Vellore; and how another venturous relative shot a tiger on foot, thereby earning the benedictions of a whole community of peaceful Hindoos, whose village had long been the scene of his midnight maraudings: this story, by the way, had a dash of the humorous in it, though relating in the main to rather a serious affair. It never lost its raciness by repetition, and whenever my mother told it, which at our request she frequently did, and approached what we deemed the comic part, our risibles were always on full-cock for a grand and simultaneous explosion of mirth.

It happened that my cousin, on the occasion in question, was accompanied by a vain-glorious boasting brother officer, who had talked very largely of his sporting exploits and of what he would do if he ever fell in with the said tiger. With this Bobadil associate, and guided by the villagers, he reached the edge of the jungle where the tiger had his haunt; the probable direction in which he was now to be found having been indicated by the peasants, they left my relative and his companion to bring the perilous adventure to a conclusion. The pair continued to advance, my cousin leading the way, through grass and tangled brushwood, till they emerged into an open spot encircled by trees and bushes; at one extremity of this little glade, beneath the shade of a spreading tree, the grim monarch of the forest reposed. On perceiving him, my cousin, who was a man of iron nerves, cocked his gun and slowly advanced. The tiger on hearing the approach of footsteps raised his head, and uttering a low and sullen growl, was preparing to spring on the daring intruder, when a couple of well-directed shots from the sturdy lieutenant laid him sprawling in the dust. The feat performed, he turned hastily round to receive the congratulations of his companion, on whose reserved fire he had confidently calculated in case his own should have failed of its desired effect; but, lo! the friend was gone. My cousin at first thought that, whilst he was despatching one tiger, his friend might have been carried off by another; but no, he was soon painfully undeceived in regard to this too honourable supposition, for on hearing a hail and raising his eyes to the quarter from which it proceeded, he observed our hero ensconced between the forked branches of a banyan tree, and clinging on like "grim death." My cousin at first felt disposed to smile on observing him in this ludicrous situation, but contempt soon succeeded this passing emotion of mirth; wishing him therefore joy of his escape, and congratulating him with bitter irony on the satisfactory display of his vaunted courage, he turned upon his heel and never spoke to him more.

Well, time rolled on; I had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, sweet sixteen, and the ocean of life and adventure lay before me. I stood five feet nine inches in my stockings, and possessed all the aspirations common to my age.—"Frank, my love," one day said my mother to me, at the conclusion of breakfast, "I have good news for you; that most benevolent of men, Mr. Versanket, has complied with my application, and given me an infantry cadetship for you; here," she continued, "is his letter, read it, and ever retain, as I trust you will, a lively sense of his goodness." I eagerly seized the letter, and read the contents with a kind of ecstasy. It expressed sympathy in my mother's difficulties, and an invitation to me to come to London and take advantage of his offer.

I will not dwell on the parting scenes. Suffice it to say, that I embraced those dear objects of my affection, many of whom I was never destined to embrace again, and bid a sorrowful long adieu to the parental roof. I arrived

in the great metropolis, and prepared for my outfit and departure. Having completed the former—sheets, ducks, and fairs, gingerbread, tobacco to bribe old Neptune, brandy to mollify the sailors, and all *et ceteras*, according to the most approved list of Messrs. Welsh and Stalker—nought remained but to pass the India House, an ordeal which I was led to view with an indefinable dread. From whom I received the information I now forget, though it was probably from some one of that mischievous tribe of jokers, who love to sport with the feelings of youth; but I was told that it was absolutely necessary that I should learn by heart, as an indispensable preliminary to passing, the “Articles of War and Mutiny Act,” then forming one volume. What was my state of alarm and despondency as I handled that substantial yellow-backed tome, and reflected on the task I had to perform of committing its whole contents to memory in the brief space of one week! It haunted me in my dreams, and the thought of it, sometimes crossing my mind whilst eating, almost suspended the power of swallowing. I carried it about with me wherever I went, applying to it with desperate determination whenever a leisure moment, of which I had very few, would admit; but what I forced into my sensorium one moment, the eternal noise and racket of London drove out of it the next. To cut a long story short, the day arrived, “the all-important day,” big with my fate. I found myself waiting in the India House, preparatory to appearing before the directors, and, saving the first two or three clauses, the “Articles of War” were to me as a sealed volume. I was in despair; to be disgraced, appeared inevitable. At last came the awful summons, and I entered the apartment, where, at a large table, covered with green cloth, sat the “potent, grave, and reverend signiors,” who were to decide my fate. One of them, a very benevolent-looking old gentleman, with a powdered head, desired me to advance, and having asked me a few questions touching my name, age, &c., he paused, and, to my inexpressible alarm, took up a volume from the table, which was no other than that accursed piece of military codification of which I have made mention. Now, thought I, it comes, and all is over. After turning over the leaves for some seconds, he said, raising his head, “I suppose you are well acquainted with the contents of this volume?” Heaven forgive me! but the instinct of self-preservation was strong upon me, and I mumbled forth a very suspicious “Yes.” Ye generous casuists, who invent excuses for human frailty, plead for my justification. “Well,” continued he, closing the book, “conduct yourself circumspectly in the situation in which you are about to enter, and you will acquire the approbation of your superiors; you may now retire.” Those who can imagine the feelings of a culprit reprieved, after the fatal knot has been comfortably adjusted by a legal functionary, or those of a curate, with £50 per annum, and fifteen small children, on the announcement of a legacy of £10,000, or those of a respectable spinster of 40, on having the question unexpectedly popped, or, in short, any other situation where felicity obtrudes unlooked for, may form some idea of mine; I absolutely walked on air, relieved from this incubus, and gave myself up to the most delightful buoyancy of spirits. A few days more, and Mr. Cadet Francis Gernon found himself on board the *Rottenhead Castle*, steering down channel, and with tearful eyes taking a long last lingering look of the shores of old England.

## CEREMONIES OF THE PEGUERS.

THE following paper is really what it purports to be, "a translation of a brief description of the ceremonies observed at the birth, marriage, and death of a native of Pegue," drawn up by a respectable native of Rangoon at my request. It will be readily observed that, in the prayers, I have abstained from following the original too closely, and have preferred giving their general sense.

"The son or daughter of a king is placed in its emerald cradle seven days after its birth, at which time a learned brahmin from Munnipoor performs the ceremony of pouring out a libation: boys and girls, the children of the sovereign's subjects, are selected for their comeliness, and bestowed, together with a province or district, as a heritage or dowry upon the royal infant: the children so selected are continued through life in its service, and are called 'portion slaves.' People of all classes, residing in the capital, are expected to keep a festival and distribute betel, tobacco, and tea-leaf; and the oldest person to be found in the country is brought and seated in the infant's cradle, to ensure longevity.

1. "When the mother purifies herself, the priesthood are called together at her house and fed, and the friends who visited her during her labour place before the door a jar, in which have been mingled the bark of the tarau, the fruit of the keng-bon,\* and the odoriferous nantha (sandal-wood), in which the guests are required to wash their hands before entering the dwelling. Oil, betel, and tea-leaf are also placed at the door, and a meal of rice, curry, and meat being placed before the guests, they are invited to partake of it, and when they depart, which they seldom do without leaving behind them a trifling present in money, a quantity of dry rice and fruits are pressed upon their acceptance, to carry away with them.

2. "When the child's ears are to be bored, the parents call together their friends, and provide for their amusement an entertainment of music, dancing, and acting. A golden needle, whose point (head?) is ornamented with a flower worked in the same metal, having been got ready, the ears are pierced, and the undermentioned articles of food are set out in the order recited:—White and red bread, seven of each; fish and prawns, which have been fried, seven of each; bunches of plantains, strings of coco-nuts, seven of each; and the like number of all other fruits which may be in season at the time. The child is dressed in ornamented clothing of gold and silver embroidery, and its parents and friends assemble round, and present gifts of gold, silver, jewels, fields, gardens, and fisheries.

3. "If the child be a male, he is sent at an early age to attend daily at the nearest college to learn his letters, until he has arrived at a proper age for assuming the sacred garment. If the child be a female, she grows up under the parental roof, and assists in the labours of the house. When she is marriageable, and is loved by any youth to whom she has given encouragement, his parents and the influential people of the district in which he lives go to the young woman's dwelling, and consult once or twice upon the matter with her parents; if the parties become of one mind, they choose a propitious† day, at a good season of the year, on which to celebrate the wedding. The parents of the young man repair at an early hour to the house of the bride, and busy themselves in preparing seats and viands for the expected guests. Ten or twenty

\* Whence the title of the observance which is called *Keng-bon-tatt*.

† The lucky and unlucky days will be mentioned hereafter.



conical boxes (okes) are placed in a row; the first is filled with an offering in money (silver), the others contain tea-leaf, betel, tobacco, white and red cotton cloth, coco-nuts, plantains, sweets and sours; these are carried in procession by young maidens towards the house of the bride, but the neighbours watch to obstruct their passage by suspending a rope across the road, and they are only permitted to pursue their way when they have answered the importunities of the people by a small present in money. Having arrived at the house, the parents of both parties, their friends and relations, then join the hands of the young couple, who make obeisance; the parents generally select this moment to present their children with a suitable gift in gold or silver. The ceremony being concluded, the young people retire to bed at the house of the bride, but immemorial custom has given their neighbours the privilege of disturbing their repose, by throwing stones at the roof and beating at the door, unless their forbearance is purchased by a trifling gift.

4. "A boy, when he has reached the age of seven, eight, or nine years, may be entered as a novice into the priesthood; a canopy is raised in front of his father's house, and the neighbours are invited to witness the performance of a play. When the entertainment is concluded, the boy is dressed out in a gay costume, and made to ride on horseback, or in a litter, about the town; he is then conveyed to the college, preceded by the usual offerings to the priests, and the eight necessary articles of clerical use. Having prostrated\* himself before the superior, and answered to his satisfaction the prescribed questions, he is robed in the thengan, or garment of yellow. In return for the instruction bestowed upon the youth, his parents are expected to carry alms daily to the kyoung of which he is a member, and to be prepared with a vessel of cooked rice in the early dawn of the morning for the priests who may pass their door: ancient usage also requires that, at the three principal festivals in the year, they should present yellow garments, honey, wax, books, and other articles in common use amongst the priesthood.

5. "When the head of a family dies, the neighbours assemble in the house of the widow, and presenting each a small gift in money, offer consolation to the surviving members, who distribute among their guests rice, curry, bread, betel-nut, tea-leaf, and cigars; a set of musicians are hired, and continue to perform upon their instruments until the visitors disperse, which they usually do at about ten at night. On the following morning, the people again congregate in the widow's house, and alternately feast, pray, and bewail the dead. On the morning of the second day, the body is brought out and laid in a gaily ornamented coffin, dressed out in the deceased's best clothes, with a turban bound round the head, and having rings upon the fingers, which become the perquisite of the thooparadza, or person who superintends the destruction of the body. A procession being formed, headed by the priests, the coffin is raised upon the shoulders of eight or ten young men, and carried to the spot without the town allotted for the burning of the dead, the offerings to the priests of tea-leaf, plantains, sugar-cane, and coco-nuts, and the musicians, preceding it, and the relations and neighbours following.† When the procession arrives at the appointed place, the body is raised upon the pyre, and the priests and congregation assemble round, the former with their faces to the east or north. (The people commence.) 'Prayer! prayer! with body, voice, and heart; we thrice bow, offer, and submit ourselves to the three objects of

\* This ceremony has been described by Col. Symes.

† It is esteemed meritorious to join in a funeral procession; respectable and aged people, accordingly, who chance to meet one, turn back and accompany it to the thengyvin, or cemetery.

worship—God, the law, and the priesthood—in order to our deliverance from existence in the region of torments, and in the shapes of worms, beasts, and demons, and the eight evils attendant thereon, and that we may follow the paths of purity, humility, forbearance, and benevolence, and ultimately obtain rewards in an eternal state of annihilation.’ (Then the priests shall say): ‘Let the rewards of these three excellent duties to God, His laws, and disciples, be,—power, for the worship of God; wisdom, for obedience to the laws; and increase of substance, for respect to the teachers of the laws; and (exemption being obtained from the eleven passions) enjoyment in that state of quietude called *Nygbban*.’\* (The people shall then three times repeat the five precepts, as follow): ‘O Lord!, we pray thee to instruct us in the observance of all the duties and precepts of religion; exalt us with Thy grace, and teach us to obey Thy commands.’ (Then the priest shall say, addressing the people): ‘As I say, so repeat after me.’ (The people shall answer): ‘Yes, O Lord!’ (Then the priest shall say, three several times, followed by the people): ‘Reverential salutation to the Supreme Deity, who, having laid aside His mortality, has assumed immortality; the all-knowing and all-seeing, whose merits and attributes are perfected.’ (After which, the priests shall say thrice, followed by the people): ‘We adhere to the worship of the ten excellent laws, the four duties, and four rewards which belong to annihilation; we place ourselves under the guidance of the teachers of religion, who know the four rules and the four rewards of virtue.’ (Then the priest shall exclaim): ‘The three duties are fulfilled;’ and the people shall answer, ‘Yes, O Lord.’ (Then the priest shall say, followed by the people): ‘Avoid the commission of murder, avoid the commission of theft, avoid the abandonment of (your) family, avoid lying, avoid the four intoxicating liquors, and the four inebriating substances.’ (Then the priest shall say, in conclusion): ‘The duties and precepts have been observed, bear ye them all in mind;’ upon which the people shall quit the spot and return home. After an interval of seven days from the death of the person, the friends and neighbours again assemble at the house, and listen to the exhortations of the family priest; after which they partake of a meal. The corpse of a child under ten years of age must not be placed in a lofty ornamented coffin, nor attended by music to the grave. Infants, paupers, and persons who have met a violent or sudden death, must be buried, and not burnt.”

\* Two learned philologists are at issue upon the interpretation of the word *Nygbban*, Mr. Colebrooke explaining it (*Nirvana*) by ‘absorption,’ and Dr. Judson maintaining that its synonyme is ‘annihilation.’ If the point has not been already set at rest, it may not be out of place here, in order to support the definition of Mr. C., to detail a conversation which the writer once had with a learned disciple of Boudh:—“Q. How do you explain the word *Nygbban*?—A. It cannot be explained; it is a thing to think of, not to utter; you have nothing similar to it in your creed.” (The evident tendency of this reply was to discourage any further inquiry upon the subject). “Q. Nay; we have a mystery, analogous in its primary feature, number, to the Hindu triad, but dissimilar in its attributes. Does the word I speak of mean ‘extinction,’ ‘dissolution,’ or ‘absorption’?—A. It means all these terms; but this is a subject upon which religious persons are averse to enlarge, inasmuch as, although it is only a single word, all the explanation that can be given of it fails to convey to the human understanding more than an outline of its true signification. Q. Suppose the immaterial, intelligent principle, which you acknowledge to exist in every thing having life, excepting in the lower orders of insects, trees, and flowers, to have passed through all the prescribed stages in its progress towards the ultimate one, does this essence, upon its final transmission, cease to possess individuality and sensation?—A. Yes. Q. Then it becomes extinct, and no longer forms an atom in the revolving-circular system?—A. No; it ceases to be diffused, and becomes quiescent; the principle which gives *life with perception* is immortal.”

## THE GEM.

A TALE FROM THE *BŌSTĀN*.

A venerable and discerning worthy records of the son of Abdul'aziz,  
That he possessed a gem upon a finger-ring, the worth of which it baffled  
the calculation of the jeweller to estimate.

You would have said that, at night, that world-enlightening substance was  
a pearl in brightness like the day.

There chanced to occur a year of famine so severe, that the full moon of  
the face of mortals became the new.

When the prince no longer beheld comfort and vigour among his subjects,  
he considered it inhumane to remain unconcerned himself.

When one sees poison on the palates of his fellow-creatures, how can the  
sweetest draught pass his lips?

He ordered the gem to be converted into money, taking compassion on the  
needy and the orphan.

In a single week, he had expended the sum, bestowing it on the poor, the  
wretched, and the indigent.

The censorious assailed him, and said that another such gem was not again  
to be procured.

I have heard that he replied, while tears trickled down his cheeks as from  
a wasting taper,

"Ornaments are unseemly on the prince, while the heart of a subject is  
pining with want.

"A ring without its gem I can bear with : but I cannot endure that the hearts  
of my fellow-men should be filled with dejection !"

Happy he, who prefers the comfort of man and woman to his own ease !  
Never have the virtuous desired that their own enjoyment should be pur-  
chased by the sufferings of others.

If the sovereign sleeps sweetly on his couch of state, I surmise that the  
slumbers of the poor will not be unbroken :

But, if he watches through the livelong night, his subjects will repose in ease  
and comfort.

# حکایت در معنی شفقّت ملوکِ پیشین بر حالِ مسکینان

Various readings of MSS. in the libraries of the East-India Company and Royal Asiatic Society, &c.

یکی از بزرگانِ اهلِ تمیز  
حکایت کند ز <sup>(a)</sup>ابن عبد العزیز  
<sup>(1)</sup>که بودش <sup>(b)</sup>نگینی <sup>(2)</sup>در انگشتی  
فرو مانده <sup>(3)</sup>در قیمتش <sup>(4)</sup>جوهری  
به شب <sup>(c)</sup>گفتی <sup>(6)</sup>آن <sup>(d)</sup>جرمِ گیتی فروز  
<sup>(7)</sup><sup>(e)</sup>دُری بود <sup>(8)</sup>در روشنائی <sup>(9)</sup>چو روز  
قضارا در آمد یکی خُشک سال  
که شد بذرِ سیمای مرُوم <sup>(f)</sup>هلال  
<sup>(10)</sup>چو در مردم آرام و قوت <sup>(11)</sup>ندید  
خود آسوده بودن مرُوت <sup>(11)</sup>ندید  
چو بیند <sup>(g)</sup>کسی زهر در گامِ خلق  
<sup>(12)</sup>کیس بُگذرد آب <sup>(13)</sup><sup>(h)</sup>نوشین بخلق  
بفرمود <sup>(14)</sup>بفروختندش بسیم  
که رحم <sup>(15)</sup>آمدش بر <sup>(16)</sup>غریب و یتیم  
بیک هفته نقدش بتاراج داد  
بدرویش و مسکین و مُحتاج داد  
<sup>(17)</sup><sup>(1)</sup>فتادند <sup>(18)</sup>در وی ملامت کنان  
که <sup>(j)</sup>دیگر <sup>(19)</sup>نیاید بدست چنان  
شنیدم که میگفت <sup>(20)</sup>و بازار <sup>(k)</sup>دَمع  
<sup>(21)</sup>عارض <sup>(22)</sup>فرو میدویدش چو شمع

- (1) M, بدش یکت نگینی  
(2) M, بر  
(3) F, &c. از  
(4) F, K, P, مشتری  
(5) B, M, O, گوئی  
(6) K, از  
(7) C, I, دُری بود از روشنائی چو روز  
K, دری بود از روشنائی بروز  
(8) B, O, Y, از  
(9) F, O, بروز  
(10) Y, چو در مردمان قوت و قوت  
ندید  
(11) J, {نماند  
نماند  
(12) A, کیس آب نوشین در آید بخلق  
(13) I, J, L, P, Y, شیرین  
(14) K, O, M, &c. و بفروختندش  
(15) K, P, آیدش  
(16) D, K, L, &c. فقیر  
(17) Some MSS. and Cal. lith. ed.  
بُریدند بر  
(18) Y, بر  
(19) Some MSS. بدست نیفتد  
(20) M omits و  
(21) M, ز عارض  
(22) Some MSS. فرو میدوید بعارض

که زشت است پیرایه بر شهریار

(23) M, شهر

دل<sup>(23)</sup> شهری از ناتوانی<sup>(m)</sup> فگار

مرا شاید انگشتی بی نگین

نشاید دلِ خلق<sup>(n)</sup> اندوهگین

(24) L omits this couplet.

(24)<sup>(o)</sup> خنک آنکه آسایشِ مرد و زن

(25) J, در

گزیند<sup>(25)</sup> بر آسایشِ خویش-تن

(26) A, خرم

نکردند<sup>(26)</sup> رغبت<sup>(p)</sup> هنرپروران

بشادی<sup>+</sup> خویش از غم دیگران

(27) B, بخفتند

اگر خوش<sup>(27)</sup> بخشید ملک بر<sup>(28)</sup> سریر

(28) One MS. حریر

(29) Cal. pd. ed. و پندار فقیر, but the Schol. notes the other reading.

(29) نه پندارم آسوده خسپد فقیر

(30) A, C, D, F, I, L, M, O, P, Y, و گر زنده دارد<sup>(q)</sup> شب<sup>(30)</sup> دیر باز<sup>(r)</sup>

بخسیند مردم بآرام و<sup>(s)</sup> ناز<sup>(t)</sup> دیر باز

#### NOTES.

(<sup>a</sup>) ابن عبد العزیز اشارت است بر عمرو بن عبد العزیز که پادشاهی بوده و صاحب تواریخِ او را از اقطابِ شمرده قدس سره  
Schol.

(<sup>a</sup>) Amr,\* son of Abdulaziz, the eighth khalif of the Ommiah dynasty. He reigned from A.D. 717 to 719. In the words of the author of the *Akhlahi Jalali*, "He was noted for the perfection of equity, and an extravagance of piety and purity of heart, insomuch that he was called the fifth caliph.†"

(<sup>b</sup>) نگینی بیای تنکیر برای تعظیم

With regard to the prepositions از and در by which فرومانده is followed in the different MS. readings of this passage, it may be worth while to remark that عاجز, which is synonymous with فرومانده, also admits either the one or the other; in proof of which the following passages of similar import to that in the text, may be adduced.

جوهریان مصر از حیرت

همه عاجز شدند در قیمت

Gharāib ul Dunyā wa 'Ajāib ul A'lā, by Hakīm Āzarī, fol. 80, v<sup>o</sup>

\* Often incorrectly written by Europeans, *Omar* and sometimes *Amru*. It may be written in Arabic either عَمْرُ or عَمَرُ; but the final *wau*, which is added to distinguish it from عَمْرُ (Omar), with which it might be confounded when the vowels are omitted, is not to be pronounced, and never is so by the Arabs. See Kosegarten's *Chrestom. Arab.*, p. 337, and Burckhardt's *Travels in Nubia*, p. 527.

† Thompson's *Akhlahi Jalali*, p. 407.

مرا یکت دانده یاقوت است مسطح بر مثال کف دست چنانچه  
مقرر مان از تقویم آن عاجزند

Majma' ul Nawādir, fol. 145, 8v°

(c) گفتی بمعنی گویا  
(d) جرم تن و رنگ و آواز

Schol.

According to Mulla Firuz,\* ستاره را گویند, a sense which the word has in Arabic. A gloss on one MS. has

جرم یعنی ستاره و جوهر قیمتی نیز

(e) The Scholiast of the Cal. lith. ed. reads دُرّی, and explains: مراد اگر به . یعنی بگوئی که این در مثل روز روشن است The other Schol. mentions this sense with approbation, but reads, with other variations of the text, دُرّی, when the passage might mean: "at night you would say that, from its brightness, it was a door (or opening) to the day." This sense may be defended by a couplet from مستح containing a parallel conceit, viz. that of the bosom of night being rent, and disclosing the brightness of day beyond it:

بر آن مه پاره تا کرده نظاره  
تو گوئی سینه شب گشت پاره

The words of the Schol. are:

در بفتح دال مهمله بمعنی دروازه یعنی در شب گویا آن نگین  
دروازه روشنائی بود و در نسخه صحیحه دری بود در روشنائی روز در  
بالضم بمعنی لولو یعنی گوهري بود روشنائی داشت همچو روشنائی روز و  
این در محاوره فارسی شایع است چنانچه می گویند که این آب در  
صفائی لولو است بدین معنی که همچو لولو صاف است و بعضی ذکر عام  
باراده خاص مراد از دروازه روشنائی آفتاب گفته ای نگین در تابندگی  
همچو آفتاب بود و در بعض نسخ

بشب گفتی آن جام گیتی فروز

دری بود از روشنائی بروز

(f) هلال ماه نو تا سه شب و بعد از آن قمر خوانند بمعنی آن که از  
شدت قحط سیمای مردم که مثل بدر در کمال نورانیت بود همچو هلال  
ضعیف و باریک محسوس می شد

Schol.

(g) کسی بیای تنکیر مقابل ناکس — زهر در گام دیدن تلخ گام یافتن

(h) One Schol. who reads آب شیرین remarks:

\* Vid. Desatir.

و در بعضی آبِ نوشین و همین بهترست در مقابل زهر و بجای فقیر  
لفظ غریب آمده

(<sup>l</sup>) فتانند ای ملامت کردن گرفتند

(<sup>j</sup>) دیگر بمعنی من بعد — نیاید بمعنی نخواهد آمد

(<sup>k</sup>) دمع بالفتح و بفتحین سرشک و دمع مضاف الیه باران باضافت  
مشبه به الی المشبه تا قول او اندوهگین حال از ضمیر فاعل می گفت  
(<sup>l</sup>) شهری بیای نسبت — (باشنده شهر)

or, according to others, the *ی* of شهری is the *وحدت*, and the sense would be, "the heart of a (whole) city."

(<sup>m</sup>) نگار جراحت پشت حمار و ملا سعد زخمی نوشته این مصرعه حال

از پیرایه که فاعل زشت است

(<sup>n</sup>) اندوه بر وزن انبوه گرفتني دل گین بمعنی صاحب و خداوند و گین

در اصل آگین بوده اندوهگین بمعنی پر از غم استعمال یافته

(<sup>o</sup>) خنک از اینجا مقوله شیخ است بطریق وعظ — آنکه بمعنی هرکه

— مراد از مرد وزن خلایق — گریند ای مقدم دارد

(<sup>p</sup>) هنر پروران کنایه از صاحب هنران عموماً و از پادشاهان عادل

خصوصاً و کلمه از بمعنی در

(<sup>q</sup>) On شبي, the reading of the Cal. pd. ed., the Scholiast remarks :

شبي بیای تنکیر

(<sup>r</sup>) دیر بمعنی دور و دراز نقیض نزدیک — یاز امر مشتق از

یازیدن بمعنی آهنگ کردن و درازی دست دراز کردن به چیزی  
وبای موحده غلط عوام است

Schol.

yet the reading of many MSS. as well as of the Cal. lith. ed. is *دیر باز*, which the Schol. on the latter explains by *دراز*

(<sup>s</sup>) ناز کشش معشوق ضد نیاز که از طرف عاشق است

(<sup>t</sup>) So Sadi says, in another part of the Bōstān :

الا تا بغفلت نخسبی که نوم

حرام است بر چشم سالار قوم

And Auladī, in the *Jām-i-Jam*,

شاد خفتست و فتنه بیدار چشم دولت ز شاد خفته مدار

Compare Hom. *Il.* ii. 24:

Ὁυ χρεὶ παννυχιον εὐδειν βουλευφορον ἀνδρα,  
ὦ λαοὶ τ' ἐπιτετραφαται, καὶ τοσσα μεμεληε.

## CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

AMONG the various products of the soil, there are few of such great importance, both to our commerce and our manufactures, as cotton, and none, perhaps, with which the prosperity of India is more intimately concerned, as it is produced in almost every part of the broad plains of that wide-spread empire. Of the millions of pounds of raw cotton which are yearly consumed in our manufactures, but a small quantity, comparatively, is imported from India. The great portion of the commerce consists of cotton grown in the southern states of the United States of America, where the culture has been established within the last half-century. It used to be cultivated in the West-India islands, and considerable quantities are imported from South America, but within the last few years the culture of cotton has been successfully introduced into Egypt.

The kinds of cotton are distinguished in commerce and by manufacturers either according to their qualities, or according to the places where they are produced; as into short and long staples, or by the names of Sea Island, Egyptian, Bourbon, Brazil, Pernambuco, &c., which are long-staple cottons; or by those of Upland Georgian, New Orleans, Alabama, Surat, &c., which are short-staple cottons. These form the great bulk of the commerce of cotton, but they do not bring such high prices as the long-staple cottons.

Several species of cotton (the genus of which botanists call *Gossypium*) yield these various cottons; but respecting them there is doubt, and it is probable that some, hitherto accounted to be species, are only varieties. Those known as Barbadoes and Pernambuco cottons seem to be two distinct American species; while in India, the Tree and the Herbaceous cottons are also distinct. The American species, however, are not now confined to that continent; for the Egyptian is no doubt a variety of the Sea Island, as is also the Bourbon, which is now cultivated in India, and likewise the Pernambuco.

India, therefore, now possesses not only its own indigenous cottons, but also those which are peculiar to America; and it seems strange that it should be unable to compete with the latter in the quality of the raw article that it is capable of producing; for it has from the earliest ages been famed for the fineness of its muslins, as well as for the substance and durability of its calicoes, and Indian cotton is still employed in our manufactures. The defects therefore cannot be inherent in the cotton, but must depend either upon the way in which it is grown, or in that in which it is gathered. On inquiry of brokers and manufacturers, we find Indian cotton complained of as being full of dirt, leaves, seeds, &c., so that there is always one-fourth of loss, besides the staple being short, and this even unequal in length. But yet we find it is employed in our manufactures, and now sells at from  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. when the Bowed Georgia is at  $5\frac{1}{4}d.$  to  $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ , and New Orleans at  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $7\frac{1}{4}d.$  It has generally been supposed that Indian cotton is employed only on account of its cheapness, and that the greater portion of that which is imported into this country is re-exported to the continent. But in recent inquiries on the subject, it has been ascertained that it is not its cheapness only which causes it to be employed in our manufactures, but in consequence of its possessing some positive and peculiar good qualities, which make it desirable for mixing with other cottons. The first of these is colour, which very much improves the appearance of cloths in which Indian cotton is mixed; and the second is the property which its thread possesses of swelling in bleaching, and thus filling up the vacancies between the several threads, and giving



the whole a more substantial appearance; and the third is that of taking the colour in dyeing better than several of the American cottons. A cotton possessing such qualities is surely susceptible of improvement, and it would be remarkable if endeavours had not been made to improve it.

On inquiring of those best acquainted with, or on referring to the works which have been published on, such subjects, we find that attention has long been directed to the improvement of the cotton of India, and that the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have been endeavouring, for the last half-century nearly, to attain so desirable and important an object. The attention of the Indian Governments was called to this subject as early as 1786, and some of the most valuable reports were written by the Company's principal officers, Messrs. Duncan and Bebb, at Benares and Dacca, about the year 1789. A machine for cleaning cotton was sent out to Bombay as early as 1794; a cotton farm even was established. Foreign seed, and instructions on the culture of cotton, were sent out, and rewards offered for improved specimens of cotton. Cotton farms were again established in 1829, and some excellent specimens of cotton were produced, and may still be seen in the India House and in the possession of some of the brokers in London and Liverpool. These were valued at from 6½*d.* to 9½*d.* per pound. In the Madras Presidency, Drs. Anderson and Roxburgh early paid attention to the improvement of cotton and the introduction of foreign species. In 1813, Mr. B. Metcalfe, a cleaner of cotton from New Orleans, was sent out with American machines for cleaning cotton, and cotton farms were established in 1818 in four Collectories. Improved specimens of cotton were produced, but the American machines sent out were supposed not to be suited to the Indian cotton and seed, the latter not being above half as large as the American. Many of the measures which had been adopted, though decidedly successful as experiments, judging by the qualities and the prices of the cotton that had been produced, yet failed in the principal object, that of effecting any great improvement in the cottons which were exported, except in the case of that which was called Broach thomil, when the revenue was taken in kind. Few planters, like the late Mr. Hughes, of Tinnevely, have undertaken the culture of cotton, though the profits upon it are considerable; the crops seldom fail, and the sale is certain, while the same modes existed for obtaining land as in the case of indigo.

The only point which remained unattempted, was that of inducing experienced planters to undertake the culture of cotton as their sole, or at least their principal object. Lord Ellenborough suggested, in October 1828, "the cultivation, on a small scale, of all the finer sorts of foreign cotton in different and distant parts of India, under every different circumstance of soil and climate." Mr. H. St. George Tucker, a member of the Court of Directors, proposed, in the same year, that persons acquainted with the mode of cultivating cotton in America should be procured and sent out to India to manage the experimental farms which it was proposed at that time to establish. The same idea having occurred to others, and Capt. Bayles of the Indian army having, in 1838, offered his services, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company determined that he should be deputed to America, to endeavour to induce experienced planters to proceed to India, also that he should obtain the best information, as well as seeds and machines for cleaning cotton, to be sent with them to India. Having resided for a sufficient time in the cotton districts of America, Captain Bayles has returned, with ten American planters from the banks of the Mississippi and of the Alabama, with seed of the best kind, especially that of the Mexican cotton, which is now exclusively cultivated in Louisiana and Southern Alaba-

ma, with saw-gins by Jones, Brookes, Carver, and Idler, who are considered the principal manufacturers of those instruments in America. Three of the planters have already sailed to Bombay, and three to Madras, four remained and accompanied Captain Bayles by the overland route to Bengal.

The objects of this great experiment are not only to introduce the culture of American cottons into suitable situations in India, but also to improve that of the indigenous cottons, and at the same time to apply the effective modes of cleaning cotton in America to the cottons grown by the natives in India, as well as to that to be grown by the planters themselves.

The success of the experiments on the culture of the different kinds of cotton will depend in a great measure upon the skill with which the principles of culture are made use of for suggesting modifications in what are considered the best methods of cultivating cotton in America, so as to make it suitable to the soils and climates in which they may be tried in India. The results can of course only be known after the experiments on culture have been carried on for at least a year or two. It is proposed that the planters in each presidency should in the first year remain near the same place, so as to have the advantages of mutual consultation and the use of the same saw-gins and gin-house. It is also expected that, besides cultivating any of the American cottons on a large scale, and improving the culture of the common India cotton, they will try all the different cottons in small quantities in their respective farms, and as these will be situated in different parts of India, we shall have a series of valuable results obtained over an extent of  $22^{\circ}$  of latitude, and applicable to the whole of India.

Cotton might be grown of the best quality, and yet not be collected or packed up in such a manner as to be best fitted for the purposes of the manufacturer. In fact, one of the great complaints against Indian cotton is the allowing bits of stick, dried leaf, and shell to be mixed with it, in addition to sand and dirt, which are subsequently added, either from carelessness or with the design of increasing the weight. The most complete measures have, we are happy to observe, been taken to meet all these difficulties, as Captain Bayles, with the experienced planters, brought also large quantities of the different kinds of American cotton seed, as well as the best machines of the day for cleaning the India cotton.

As it appeared that considerable benefit might be derived from the planters becoming acquainted with the opinions of practical men respecting the qualities of the different kinds of cotton known in commerce, as well as of the state in which they are sent to market, advantage was taken of the presence in this country of the American planters for Bengal, Messrs. Mercer, Finnie, Blunt, and Terry, to visit the brokers, spinners, and manufacturers in London, Liverpool, and Manchester, accompanied by Captain Bayles and Dr. Royle, when much valuable information was obtained respecting the defects and excellencies of the several kinds of cotton, so that the planters might avoid the one and imitate the other.

The several instruments for cleaning cotton, called gins, and which had been bought in America by Captain Bayles, having arrived at Liverpool, it was thought advisable that their efficiency for the purpose intended, that of cleaning Indian cotton, should be practically ascertained in the presence of those competent to form a correct opinion. The Court of Directors of the East-India Company, therefore, as we learn from the Liverpool and Manchester papers, determined to have the cotton-cleaning machines submitted to trial, and invited the principal merchants, manufacturers, brokers, and mechanics of Liverpool and Manchester to be present.

The Court of Directors, wishing apparently to mark the great interest which they take in the result of this great experiment, which is evident indeed from the pains which have been taken and the expense which must have been incurred in making the experiment complete in all points, determined to be present themselves; and we observe by the *Liverpool Times*, that on the 17th of July, the Chairman and Deputy-chairman (William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., and George Lyall, Esq.), accompanied by Sir Robert Campbell, Sir J. L. Lushington, Sir Richard Jenkins, M.P., and John Loch, Esq., Directors of the East-India Company; James C. Melvill, Esq., Secretary to the Court, and Mr. Greene, of the Correspondence Branch, arrived at Liverpool, and with the assistance of the gentlemen who have been already mentioned, proceeded to view the process of cleaning Indian cotton by means of American saw-gins,—Indian Kupas (or cotton with the seed), which a few years since was imported from Bombay, or had been previously sent from the India-House: some more was obtained in Liverpool, which had likewise been imported from Bombay, by merchants interested in having experiments made on the cleaning of Indian cotton.

The experiments were conducted at the manufactory of Messrs. Fawcett and Co., and the result proved to the satisfaction of the party assembled on the occasion, consisting of the principal manufacturers, brokers, spinners, and mechanics of Liverpool and Manchester, that, with some trifling modifications in the saws and plates, the machines in question may be used in India, under proper superintendence, with complete success.

The cotton which had been cleaned was valued by the brokers at different prices, in consequence of all the instruments, from their newness, not acting equally well; but the average was  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. The American planters always smooth down the asperities of new saws, by making them at first act upon seeds only, mixed up with sand. This precaution had been taken with all the instruments except one, which the manufacturer himself superintended, and this did not perform so well as the others; but on subsequent occasions, when the saws had been smoothed down with sand, it acted as well as the others.

Mr. Tetley, a highly respectable cotton broker of London, where so much Indian cotton is imported, says that he concurs generally in the report made at Liverpool; “but I think the valuations therein given might fairly have been stated  $\frac{1}{4}d.$  to  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. higher, as the present relative value with American cotton, in which opinion I am confirmed by several brokers who had examined the samples more at leisure than could well be done at the time the experiments were made, and whose valuations were chiefly at  $4\frac{3}{4}d.$  to  $5\frac{1}{4}d.$  per lb.; but in drawing up the report, it was deemed best to use great caution, and adopt the first estimate. Had the experiments been tried upon new cotton instead of old, I think the result would have been still more satisfactory.”

From the great interest excited on the subject, a deputation was sent from Manchester, inviting the Chairman and Deputy-chairman, with the other Directors, to visit Manchester, but as their engagements would not allow of their doing this, the machines were sent over to Manchester, and we have the succeeding highly satisfactory document of the results obtained, and feel no doubt of the success which will attend the use of these instruments in India.

The principal cotton districts are fortunately within easy reach of water carriage, as Trichinopoly, and the coasts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the districts of Cutch and Guzerat, and, on the Bengal side, along the banks of the Ganges and Jumna; an excellent road of 296 miles has also been made from Mirzapore towards the cotton districts of Central India, and though the diffi-

culties are great; considerable advances are also making on the Bombay side, as we observe by the report.

The profits of the culture of cotton appear to be very encouraging, as the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Calcutta, after the experimental growth of cotton and after all proper deductions had been made, estimated the profit at 30 per cent. Mr. Bruce, of Calpee, writes, that the extraneous crops, cultivated with the cotton, "very often more than pay for the land-rent and labour of the whole cultivation." Dr. Wight has given a tabular view of the expense and profits of various districts on the Madras coast: in some, where the produce per acre is small, the profit is but little; but in others it is as high as 12 rupees per acre. On the Bombay side, Dr. Lush, who had charge of the experimental farm, says, he is convinced that the grower and the merchant may get ample profit when the best India cottons are at 5*d.* per lb.

Such having been the very satisfactory results obtained by the employment of these machines in experienced hands, and of the culture in different parts of India, the merchants interested in India cannot do better than imitate, even to the extent of inducing American planters to take charge of their grants of land in India, or at least send American gins to clean Indian cotton, as well as the press, which was exhibited by Mr. W. Laird of Liverpool, in which four hundred pounds of cotton were pressed to the size of an ordinary Surat bale by four men in twelve minutes.

*Lilly's Engineering Establishment, Manchester, 1st August 1840.*

"The Merchants, Manufacturers, Spinners, and others interested in the various branches of the cotton trade, having been this day invited to witness experiments by saw-gins, imported from America, upon the cleaning and ginning of East-India cotton, imported in the natural state of boll or pod, with the view of ascertaining the practical application of the cleaning machinery of the United States, to cotton grown in the East-Indies, record with great pleasure their conviction, that the experiments now made clearly establish the fact, that this machinery has been successfully applied for the purpose desired and intended.

"The national importance of a supply of raw material, to maintain the industry of Great Britain, is admitted, and the parties immediately interested in the cotton trade hail with extreme satisfaction any attempts made to increase the supply of raw cotton in particular, and the manufacturing community of this town and neighbourhood beg thus to express their approbation of the conduct of the Directory of the Hon. East-India Company, and of Capt. Bayles and the gentlemen associated with him, in the attempts they are making to improve the cultivation and to enlarge the supply of East-India cotton, and it is hoped that every support will be given by the Hon. Company here, and by Lord Auckland and the authorities in India, to accomplish this most desirable object."

J. B. SMITH, President of the Chamber of Commerce,

H. HOOLE, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.

And signed by most of the principal Merchants and Manufacturers in Manchester.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE "ARABIAN NIGHTS."

THE subject of this paper is a story agreeing in name with one in the collection of supplementary stories of the *Arabian Nights* translated by Von Hammer and Trebutien; but the resemblance is little more than nominal. Trebutien's story begins, like our own, with the fisherman, Joudier, fishing in the lake of Karoun, near Kairo, and being accosted, after an unsuccessful day's labour, by a Maugebi, mounted on a mule. This stranger, who has the external appearance of a man of wealth and consequence, requests Joudier to tie his hands and feet and cast him into the lake, to throw his net for him after a certain time, and bring him to shore, in case his *head* appears above the water. If his feet were seen first, this would be a sign that he had perished, and the fisherman was to take his mule and his property to a certain Jew, who would give him for them a purse of gold. Joudier, after some pleading of a very natural reluctance, undertakes this curious duty; the Maugebi emerges *feet* upwards, and Joudier, interpreting this sign as he had been taught, as the fatal issue of his employer's attempt, takes the mule to the place appointed and receives the promised sum. A second Maugebi is drowned with like profit to our fisherman, who begins to like his new employment, and obeys with great alacrity the command of a third, to bind him and cast him into the water, as he had done to his predecessors, who, as the fisherman is informed, were also his brothers. The third attempt is fortunate; the adventurous diver rises head-foremost from the water, holding in each hand a fish of strange form and colour; these are preserved each in a fitting casket, and their substance is destined to be employed in the prosecution of a certain adventure, in which the Maugebi (Mohammed) and Joudier are each to play a distinguished part.

Thus far the story translated in the French and our own agree in the main points—except that in the MS. Joudier is represented as telling his own story to the sultan; a mode of communication which the sequel of the history, as given in Trebutien, renders impossible. After this, the only agreement between the two is that they both represent a series of adventures undertaken to recover an enchanted book, sabre, and other magical articles. The story found by Von Hammer is clearly less perfect than our own, and the conclusion, representing the tragical end of the hitherto successful hero Joudier, whose life has been "guarded by word and spell," seems to us exceedingly unlike the *denouement* of an Eastern story. Was there a gap in the original, filled up by either of the translators? We are almost inclined to suspect it. We must, however, give the earlier portion of the history, as our tale does, in the form of a narrative by Mohammed the Maugebi to Joudier, who reports his conversation with Mohammed:

"Then he said to me, 'Know, O Joudier, that this is not our place, nor is this what we were seeking. But we will sleep here, and to-morrow, by the blessing of God, we will go on, for I, O Joudier, have learnt many things of the sciences. I and my brothers were of the city of Tunis, and there I had a teacher, an old man of one hundred and twenty years, and he it was who taught me science, and eloquence, and the conjuration of demons, and he gave me a book. Now to this book were bound a thousand Marids, who served it, and in it was a kingly dignity, and thrones and followers, and honour and veneration; and he said to me, 'Mohammed, take care of this book, for all which is in the world is in it, and thou shalt obtain by it honour and acceptance, and these thousand Marids, the servants of the book; over them is one whose name is Abulajnah.

When thou art in any need, Mohamed, cry to this Marid by his name, and he will speak to thee, and whatever necessity thou hast he will accomplish it for thee—though it were on the other side of the Mountain of Kaf, he will bring it to thee." So I took this book, with joy, and I told my brothers of it, and they envied me (they were those with whom happened that to thee which did happen), and their will was to slay me and take the book from me. Then I cried out, "O Abulajnahah, O flyer!" my brothers were present, and lo one saying, "Yea, my lord," and a smoke rising out of this book, which ascended to Heaven. Then this smoke contracted in my presence, and by and by became like the shape of a man, only his head was in size like a water-cask, and his eyes like caves, and his neck like a watch-tower. He had three wings, a wing right, a wing left, and a wing in the middle of his back, and his stature was tremendous, so that I was astounded at it. And he said to me, "Hast thou a want, it shall be fulfilled; hast thou a commission, it shall be proceeded upon."—I said to him "My will is, to take my pleasure in the Mountain of the Torrent and in the Golden Castle, I and my brothers." And he said, "Hearing is obedience." Then said he, "Mount every one of you on a wing." So I got on his back, and each of my brothers on a wing at the side—and with this he rose up on his wings and flew for a space of time. Then he put us upon the ground and opened his wings for me, and said, "This, O Mohamed, is the Mountain of the Torrent, and the Castle of Gold." Then I called him by his name, and said, "What is behind this mountain?" He said, "The Gazelle Valley and the Murmuring Sea, and the Island of King Na'mán, Ibn'aun, the 'Amlâki, in the midst of the Murmuring Sea with dashing waves." Then I said, "Carry me to enjoy this valley;" and he replied, "Hearing is obedience;" and taking us on his wings, and crying "O, my lord, I fly with you into the air," he flew with us, and lighted in this valley. Here we found the earth white, like cleaned cotton, and having an odour like that of pure musk, and in the valley was a river of flowing water, colder than snow and purer than honey. And on the sides of the river were plants of balsam, and jasmine, and lilies, and all other scented plants, and this river was such that it would delight all men—and it flowed into the salt sea. On the shore of the salt sea was a nut-tree, spreading its branches so that it would shade a hundred horsemen and more—here I and my brothers took our pleasure, walking along the bank of the river, till we came up to the tree, which we saw was very great. Then said Sanjah,\* "Let us climb this tree, so that we may command the island of Na'mán, and view its dells and trees." So we did as he recommended, and ascended the tree, and from it we saw into the ocean, and saw that we were in the midst of it, and the sight pleased us greatly. But as we were about to descend, we noted a commotion in the sea, and from it ascended a fish of a red colour, and this fish dragged itself along on its belly till it came under the tree in which we were; then it changed, and took a human figure, and we saw a girl like the shining sun, her eyes bright and her eye-brows bended bows, and her cheeks as though they were plucked roses, and her face as the moon, and long curled tresses hanging loose over her shoulders behind; her waist slender and graceful, and rejoicing the heart of beholders. Praised be God, who created her from the despised waters, and blessings to him the best of Creators! When we saw her, I and my brothers, we were not masters of our understandings, and our souls were gone, and we were near falling from the tree on which we were, from what we saw of her

\* A name given throughout the narrative to the Marid first called Abulajnahah.

beauty, and grace, and stature, and fair proportion. And she arose and walked, and her hair trailed behind her on the ground like the dark night.' "

This fair apparition calls her sister, who ascends from the sea in the same manner, and becomes a girl more beautiful than the former, and thus, one after another, four-and-twenty damsels make their appearance, "beautiful as the hours of Paradise." The enamoured Mohamed calls his familiar, and says to him,

"O Sanjah, thou commandest a thousand Marids, and art thyself the chiefest and bravest of them :—I will that thou bring us these girls, that we may take them with us to our own country, and live with them a space of time ;' and he said, 'Hearing is obedience.' Then he flew in the air to see these girls ; but he returned, thundering like a tempest, his face all sallow and his whole being disturbed, and presented himself to me ; and I said, "What hath come to thee, and what is behind thee, and what does this descent of thine portend ?' He said, 'O my lord, when I mounted into the air, to lay hold upon these damsels, behold three flames of fire came out against me, and had I not fled, I should have perished.' "

One after another of the demon slaves of the book is sent on the same errand, till the whole thousand have been foiled, and Mohamed proposes a return to Tunis, "seeing there may perhaps be advantage for him in this ;" but the leader of the Marids asks some repose for himself and his host, exhausted by the perils they had encountered. The hero of the tale, oppressed with weariness and drowned in love, shares the slumbers of the Marids, during which his brothers wake the latter, and prevail upon them to steal the "mighty book" from the bosom of Mohamed, and to transport it and them to their native city of Tunis, leaving the rightful owner of the book to his fate in the distant island. When they had accomplished this, they repented of their cruelty, more especially as the Marids, deputed to steal the book, "had gone their way." And thus they had lost, as they complained to the old magician of Tunis, both the book and their brother. Leaving them to apply to their trouble the usual panacea, "No help and power but in God," we must pursue the narrative of the hero of our story—

"This happened to my brothers ; hear, O Joudar, what happened to me. When I woke, after a time, and put my hand out for the book, I found it not, and I found not my brothers ; and I cried for Sanjah three times, but no one answered me. Then I grew sure of what my brothers had done to me, and that they had taken the book from me, and I said, We are in the power of God, and to him we return ; what God pleases happens ; but would they had done this to me while I was yet in Tunis ! Then I said my confession of faith, and made myself sure of death. Well, I walked on three days on the sea-shore, knowing nothing whither I was going, or to what point I was tending, or where I should take refuge, and I had nothing to eat, but I drank water. But after three days, I came upon a mountain, black as the darkness of night, rising high in the air, and from it a river descended and flowed into the sea. Under this mountain I walked four days, and saw nothing but the height of it, and my spirit left me for the want of food, for I had eaten nothing now for seven days. At length I saw a path in this mountain, and I said to myself, I will ascend to the top and see what God will of me ; perhaps there may be help for me. At length, then, I reached the top, but my spirit had left me, and evening was approaching, so I lay me down upon the ground there, and slept like a drunken man, and woke not till the sun was burning my back. Then I arose and performed my morning worship, and praised God most high, and thanked

him and prayed to him. And I besought that he would grant me my return to Tunis. And on this mountain I was till the middle of the day, not knowing the beginning from the end, and my knees bowing with weakness, and I was considering my case, when His favourable regard shone upon me, and I saw afar off a palace. Then I said, Comfort has come to me from God, and I ceased not walking until I came to the palace, and found it of iron with pinnacles of brass. Then I knocked at the gate, and at the first knock was heard a voice saying, "Yea, yea, welcome and comfort and a wide place; fear not and grieve not, for thou hast reached thy goal and gained thy wish in spite of thy enemies." Then the gate was opened and I saw a black slave, and he saluted me with a respectful salaam and said, "Enter my lord." But I stood and would not enter, for I feared this black slave, and had strange imaginations of him. Upon this he came up to me, and said, "My lord, I am the messenger of the master of this house, and he sent me to thee, and he says to thee, If thou be Mohamed the Maugrebi, enter in safety, and if thou be any one else, if thou hast any need we will fulfil it for thee." Then I said to him, "I am Mohamed of Tunis;" whereupon he took me by the hand and led me into the palace, and there I found a throne of gold, and upon it tapestry of silk, and before it a curtain of pearls. When I had looked for a while, this curtain was drawn up, and behold an old man, sitting upon the tapestry of the throne, his beard descending to his middle, and his brows hanging over his eyes, and he was like a lion used to hunting. He said to me, "Be at thy ease, O Mohamed;" whereupon I approached him and kissed his hand, and he made me sit down by his side. And turning to the black slave, he bade him bring the table, telling him that I had not eaten for many days."

After the bread and wine, the host informs Mohamed of his own adventures and misfortunes, of which he admits the correctness, and he confesses that the damsels of the Gazelle Valley had "caused him a thousand troubles." The old man says, "Know, O Mohamed, that kings and sultans have died for love of these girls, and not one could obtain them, neither man nor ginn, for they have with them a guardian such as man's eyes never saw the like of, and his name is 'Anzarut, and he is in higher estimation with king Na'mán than all his council and servants, and he is as honoured among these girls as he can possibly be. Now, O my child, these damsels sickened with a sore sickness, and their bodies changed and their colour became sallow. This grieved the king much, and he grew sick with their sickness, and refrained from eating and drinking. Now this sage 'Anzarut was accustomed to be three days with the ginns and three days with the king Na'mán. But this time he had stayed away eight days with the ginns, and king Na'mán was much disquieted for him, on account of his children. But after these eight days, this sage came to king Na'mán, and looked on him, and saw that he was troubled beyond his wont; and the king said to him, "Look at my children, and what has happened to them." Hereupon, the sage 'Anzarut entered to the king, and said to him, "O king, thy children shall do well in health and safety; nothing has changed their health, but the earth of this land and this sea; let not thy heart be ill at ease, and let the healing of thy daughters be upon me." Then he called fishermen and said, "I wish you to catch me four-and-twenty fish, and let them be females." Then these fishermen departed and did as he asked them; and he ordered these to be skinned, which was done, and these skins became like bags, and in the inside of them he wrote certain words, which were, "*Bismillah i'adhm*," (in the name of God most great!). Then he performed certain incantations and conjurations, and the fish began to move again by the permission of God. Then, turning to the



king, he said, "To-morrow thou shalt see a wonder," and the king thanked him for the word: so they slept until the morning broke, and 'Anzarut came to king Na'mán and asked him to call for his children, and when they were present, he ordered that every one of them should take a skin and enter into it; and every one of the king's twenty-four daughters entered into one of these skins, and when they had done so, there was one skin remaining. Now the sage had a son called Zaricán; him he commanded to go into this skin, and go down with the king's daughters to the sea, and go with them to the Gazelle Valley, and the nut-tree and the dragon river. And he turned to the king and said, "O king, let thy heart feel nothing but good, for whatever happens to thy children happens to my child also, and thou knowest that I hold him very dear." The king said to the sage, "The children are thy children, and the matter is thy matter, and I am one of the number of thy servants;" and turning to his daughters, he bade them go with the young man to the sea—and he said to them, "When you come to the sea, God will remove from you that under which you have been suffering, and your sickness shall depart from you when you have washed your bodies and smelt the breezes of the place, and you shall be there in quietness and safety from men and from ginns; for when the names go down to the sea, it shall wave, and when they ascend to the mountain, it shall shake, and when they go into the trees they shall bend, and when they come near ginns they shall flee."

Thus fortified, the young ladies had been in the habit of visiting the place pointed out, and in one of these visits our hero, the Maugrebi, had seen them. He was to see them again in due time, but more immediate business was pressing, for the Tunisian sage who had given him the book was aware of the loss of it, and had sent information of this and of the expected arrival of his protégé to his friend, the sage Súr, master of the iron island and of the tower of brass, his present entertainer. He had also sent, for his conveyance to Tunis, a Marid, one of the most powerful in the universe, who had five properties. "The first, that he could contract himself till he became of the length of an arm; the second, that he could grow till he grew to the height of a palm tree; the third, that he could fly with any bird; the fourth, that his head was in shape like a human head, but if he were to strike this mountain with it, he would sink it into the earth, and if the world dashed against it, it would become three worlds; and the fifth, that if he were flying in the air, and a son of Adam, or aught else, were on his shoulders, and he were to throw him down upon the firm ground, he would dissolve as melting lead dissolves."

With this formidable guide Mohamed reaches the habitation of his former friend, the old sage of Tunis, and is told by him that the missing book was to be found in the Retreat of the Eagles, a valley difficult of access; that it was enclosed in many boxes of great value, and that along with it was shut up a magic sword, made by the great sage Sont Bont, whose powers were such as to secure its possessor the most absolute influence over supernatural beings, as well as to confer on him the command of five hundred Marids, attached to the sword, as the thousand already mentioned were to the book. This Sont Bont is a mysterious character, who is several times mentioned in the story, but never fully explained; from some further particulars related of him, however, he appears to have been more remarkable for his knowledge and power than his delicacy of moral feeling. The patron and instructor of Mohamed had been present, he informs his pupil, when the instructress of Sont Bont came to see this sword, and she had predicted to him that he should not enjoy the use of it, but that it should fall into the hands of a man who by its help would rule men and ginns. Hearing this, Sont Bont had taken precautions

for keeping his treasure out of the hands of spoilers, by placing it in an apparently inaccessible situation,—and his concealed hearer went home to consult the book, and found therein that the prize was to be seized by his pupil Mohamed and a fisherman named Jouder. But at the consultation between the two, and at the disclosure of the means by which Mohamed was to possess himself of the two fishes from the lake of Karoun, an indispensable preliminary, there were listeners also. These were the two brothers of Mohamed, who hastened to find out Jouder, and to search for the talismanic fishes in the lake,—a search of which we have already seen the fatal result. With this part of the story ends the narrative of Mohamed to Jouder, and this brings them within a day's journey of the Retreat of the Eagles,—the scene of their first struggle with the powers of evil. If the following quotation should appear somewhat tedious, we must plead, in excuse for making it, a wish to present as much as possible of the peculiarities of our story, especially as those peculiarities occur frequently in works of Eastern fiction,—and also because the recital of one of the many adventures here recorded will serve very well for a type of all—our narrator appears to have written for an *audience* less fastidious than the novelty-craving readers of Europe, and to have been tolerably well assured that so long as their tastes were gratified with pictures of magnificence and miraculous adventures, they would not inquire closely whether or not the self-same wonders had been already proposed for their delectation: Jouder is now the narrator:—

"And when we came to this mountain, he (Mohamed) said to me, 'O Jouder, this valley is our wish and our goal.' Then he sought with me the path of this mountain, and descended from his mule and cried 'O Zitoun!' (a familiar spirit given him for his attendance by his master) and behold one crying 'Yes, O my lord Mohamed.' Then said he to him, 'Take this mule, Allah bless thee!' Then he took out of his pouch flint and steel, and struck a light; then he came near to this mountain, and he took therefrom dust, about the quantity of a dirhem, and threw it into the fire. Then there arose from this a light, without smoke, and this light ascended for a time, and we found two bricks appear to us, and in each of these a ring,—one of silver and the other of gold—into which we put our fingers, and hung our weight upon them, and they opened, and we saw a flight of steps, down which we descended (there were thirty of them), and after the steps, appeared to us an entrance hall, whose floor was of lead and its walls of yellow brass,—and we went along this hall to the end of it, and there found a gate, beside which sat a damsel, beautiful as the sun in its shining, and with her a book, in which she was reading. And when she saw us, she stood up immediately, and she was smiling and laughing; and she said 'Welcome and peace, and a wide place to my lord Jouder and my lord Mohamed of Tunis,' and would have taken us by the hand. But Mohammed gave her not time to be on her feet before he took out from the box the quantity of a dirhem of the dust and threw it into the fire. From this there arose a great flame, and the girl cried out with such a yell and commotion, that we thought the whole place was overturned upon us; and she pitched with her head upon the pavement, and her head was dashed to pieces, and became small dust, and this lead became like as if it were fire. Mohamed made haste and ran up the steps on the right, and, in like manner, I ran up those on the left. Then this lead became flowing water, and bubbled like the bubbling of a boiling caldron: and we descended the steps and behold the door was already open; this door we entered and found a long hall; when we went into it we saw a beautiful

damsel; in my life I had never seen the like of her for beauty, and grace, and stature, and fair proportion. She was sitting upon a throne of red gold, and in her hand a vessel of yellow brass, and behind her a locked gate. When she saw us, she stood up smiling, with this vessel in her hand, and said to us, 'Welcome my lord Mohamed and my lord Jouder,' and she sang, saying 'Both we and you we pray to the Prophet the Apostle of God:—

You have forgotten us, and our dwellings have burnt,

And the bulwark has disappeared by your care and by my effort—

By Allah ! length of boundary awaits you for ever,

And you shall be in delight for ever eternally.'—

"Then she said 'Comfort has come from him with whom is comfort; for I have been twenty years in expectation of you, in my sleep and in the pleasures of my slumber; but praise be to God for the collecting of my dispersion in you.' Then Mohamed thanked her for what she had done, and we saluted her and stood waiting for her; and she turned us this vessel, and out of it fell a key of gold. And she said to me, 'O my lord, this is the place of your seeking; twenty sages have entered it and perished without obtaining what they sought. They penetrated only as far as that hall of lead, and that woman rose up to them and saluted them, and the lead became boiling water, and they perished; but praise be to God for your safety.' And she also said, 'This gate will open only to Jouder Ibn Omar, the fisherman.' Then I went up to her, and seized this key, and opened the door immediately, and the damsel said 'Enter.' Then we entered, and found a vestibule hung with embroidered tapestry, such as I had never seen the like of in my life, nor aught in the shape of it. And we found a dome, with four compartments, in each of which were seven marble vases covered with red gold; and I went to one of these vases, and opened it, and in it were gold ashrafi, each ashrafi of one hundred dinars, and on them was written 'according to what was done in the name of the king, Sont Bont Abulkahan, king of the kings of the ginn and of his time.' And I was astonished at these vases and at this gold. And we found in this place a locked door, and upon it sandal wood inlaid with silver. Then this girl turned to me and to the Maugrebi, and said, 'Before ye open this door, do ye know my name?' Then said I, 'Gentle lady, whence should we have knowledge of thee—we who have never seen thee but in this place—where, indeed, thou hast done for us all that is good?' The Shaikh Salih Abul'ajayib directed us to thee, and, O lady of the gazelles, and perdition of men, he bade us not disobey any of thy commandments.'"

**Miscellanies, Original and Select.****PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.**

*Asiatic Society of Bengal.*—At the meeting in February, after the election of vice-presidents and the Committee of Papers for the ensuing year, the officiating secretary (Dr. O'Shaughnessy) called the attention of the meeting to an important despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 18th September 1839, in reply to an application from the Society (forwarded through the local government), soliciting the aid of Government to the amount of Rs. 200 per month in maintaining the museum of antiquities and natural history, and of Rs. 800 per month, for the purchase of antiquities, manuscripts, and objects of natural history. The local government had granted Rs. 200 per month for the first-named object (that of obtaining a professed naturalist as curator), and had referred the latter application, with a recommendation, to the Court of Directors. In their despatch, the Court say :—

“The independent and useful activity of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, during so long a period, entitles it justly to your consideration, and looking to it as the only institution in India which offers any analogy to the great national libraries and museums of Europe, it is a legitimate object of public support. We therefore approve of the aid and encouragement which you have given. We think, however, that the extent to which you have gone is fully adequate to all purposes of public utility. The Society is already in possession of a library and museum of some extent, and the additions that may be made to either must be occasional and progressive. It does not happen in India as in Europe, that large public or private collections of a rare and valuable description are offered for sale, and all accessions which the Society will have an opportunity of acquiring must be of limited extent and incidental occurrence. From the character, too, of the persons who are likely to contribute to the Society's collections, it is very improbable that a pecuniary equivalent will in all cases be desired, and it seems to us, on various grounds, unnecessary and objectionable to assign to the Society a permanent grant for the purpose of effecting occasional purchases. When an application from the Society comes before you for any definite outlay, it will be time enough to take into consideration the expediency of granting the particular assistance that may then be required. We shall not object to your granting to the Society funds for special purchases, as occasions arise, as far as may be compatible with a due regard to public economy. On all such occasions, you will forward to our museum a selection from the articles which may have been so procured.

“The more immediate and permanent want of the Society is the superintendence of a qualified person to preserve its collections, and arrange them in a scientific and systematic manner, so that they may be readily consulted, and be at all times subservient to the diffusion of useful knowledge; such a person may no doubt be met with at the presidency; and we do not object to your allowing to the Society the monthly sum of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 as the salary for his services, with a further sum of Rs. 50 a month for the cost of preparing specimens, and maintaining the collections in order. It would, however, be an unprofitable waste of money to attempt the preservation of many of the objects of natural history in the climate of Bengal, and these when considered valuable should be transmitted to our museum.

“We do not object to the retrospective effect given to the appropriation of Rs. 500 a month for the publication of Oriental books, under the circumstances

stated; and we take this opportunity of intimating our wish, that as soon as the work in hand shall have been completed, arrangements should be adopted for applying the grant to the printing of the text of the Vedas, with a commentary, as the oldest and most authentic record of the language and religion of the Hindus, and therefore indispensable to the history of opinion and of man."

The office of curator was tendered to Dr. McClelland, on the condition that two hours a day at least be allotted to its duties; that reports be furnished monthly of the state of the museum, and that no specimens be removed from the Society's apartments.

Dr. McClelland said, if it was intended that these rules should be strictly enforced, it would be the means of greatly limiting the endeavours of the curator, and he should, under such stipulations, decline the offer.

The subject stood over till the next meeting.

#### VARIETIES.

*Journey from Maulmain to Bankok.*—A sketch of the route from the British settlement of Maulmain to Bankok, in Siam, as travelled by D. Richardson in December 1839, appears in the *Maulmain Chronicle*.

Dr. Richardson left Maulmain on the 18th December, with three boats, and halting for a few minutes at Nyaungbenseit, to ascertain that the elephants which were to join the party at Nat-kyoung, had started, proceeded to Kyaik-ma-re, where they came to for the night. Next day, starting with the morning's flood, they stopped to breakfast at the village of Attran, near the site of the old city of that name. Here the teak forests commence, detached clumps of trees being found on the right or eastern bank of the river. Left Attran, and entered the Zimmee river, where it is joined by the Wenny, their united streams forming the Attran. The Zimmee river is exceedingly tortuous in its course, the different reaches running towards every point of the compass. At night, they reached Kya-eng, a village inhabited by Kayens. The following morning they arrived at Natkyoung, where they took the things out of the boats, this being the place where they were to be joined by the elephants, which had not yet arrived.

"Nothing can be more uninteresting than the banks of the Attran and Zimmee rivers, winding through an alluvial soil, with banks of considerable depth, covered with rich arborescent vegetation to the water's edge. After passing the villages on the first day, nothing is to be seen from the boats, beyond an occasional alligator, or guana, or small bird. The river, though of great depth (having upwards of three fathoms opposite this halting-place), can discharge only a small quantity of water, owing to the small declivity in its channel, the consequent sluggishness of its course, and the great distance to which the tide reaches. Though the most productive river in the provinces in teak, its timber, particularly that of the lower part of the river and near its bank,\* is held in less repute than that of Sarawaddee, in Burmah, or of Malabar; the depth and great richness of the soil promoting its more rapid growth, and hence diminishing its strength. Since our timber-cutters have overcome the difficulties presented in the Mein-loon-gyee river, they have opened a mine of wealth to the provinces, in the splendid teak of that river, and of the Upper Salween."

\* Since writing the above, I have seen an account of some experiments tried, as to the comparative state of the timber of these provinces and Malabar. Out of 10 pieces of 3 feet long, and 1½ inch square, 2 pieces of the Attran, and 2 of Upper Salween, broke with a weight of 926 pounds; 4 pieces of the same broke with 870 pounds; 1 piece from a fallen tree broke with 756; and one piece of hill wood with 646. The average of Malabar timber of the same dimensions breaks with 850 pounds.

On the 21st the elephants arrived. Next day they started, and were detained an hour on the road, endeavouring to procure a guide from the small village of Nat-kyoung. The inhabitants asserted that they knew nothing of the road in the direction desired. At last, however, they procured the services of some of them, who, while accompanying us, protested to the last that they knew nothing of the road.

On the 3d January 1840, they arrived at the Three Pagodas, the direct distance travelled from Nat-kyoung, where the land-journey commenced, being about 110 miles, following generally the course of the Zimmee river, and occasionally crossing it. The daily distance travelled varied considerably, sometimes losing our way and obliged to retrace our steps, and sometimes obliged to halt, owing to the elephants straying. One elephant was lost altogether, being supposed to have joined a herd of wild ones, which were very numerous, the whole country being intersected with their tracks. "Until within about 35 miles on this side the Three Pagodas, the route lay generally through the teak forests, which are uninhabited, and destitute of all means of subsistence for human beings. Ere reaching the Three Pagodas, our provisions were expended, and we had to await the return of some men who had been despatched to the nearest Kayeng villages, in search of rice. For the three or four days of our march, we had nothing to eat, but some wild yams, which we fortunately fell in with, and fern leaves. The ground on which the Three Pagodas stands (so called, though only three heaps of loose stones), is of considerable height, being the centre of a range of rocky hills. The water on each side runs in an opposite direction, that on the eastern or Siamese side running by the Thoung-kala into the gulf of Siam, and on the western side by the Zimmee into the gulf of Martaban. The ground is rocky and barren, producing only a few stunted trees, some bamboos, and long grass.

"Though desirous of remaining here some time longer, in order to fix the site of the Three Pagodas, so well known as the boundary between our possessions and Siam, by obtaining a lunar distance; yet, having been obstructed yesterday by a thick fog, and our people having been three days with no other food than what they picked up in the jungle, I determined on proceeding in the direction taken by the party gone in search of rice. We travelled about nine miles in a S.E. direction, losing an elephant during the day, the animal having taken fright at something, threw its rider, and ran off. We reached the banks of the Thoung-kala about dark, and I determined on halting here till the party gone for rice made their appearance."

On the 5th, the party sent for rice returned with a supply of two baskets, sufficient for a couple of meals for the whole party. The head man of the village told our people that he could not receive payment for it, as he would be punished for so doing; but promised to bring an elephant's load on the morrow, when he would take what might be offered to him as hire of the elephant. The party remained here during the 6th and 7th, receiving a farther supply of rice procured from some Siamese and Kayen villages, and endeavouring to catch the elephant which was lost on the road between this and the Three Pagodas, but in vain.

On the 10th they passed two small Kayen villages during this day's march, and halted in the neighbourhood of a third, the distance travelled from the Thoung-kala being about 30 miles, still in a S.E. direction. During their march this day, they passed through a small reedy valley, celebrated as the scene of a great victory gained by the Siamese over their invaders, the Burmese, in 1194, or 1812. In this year, when Men-de-ra-gyee, grandfather of the

present king of Burmah, invaded Siam, his force was marching in an extended line, when the Siamese broke it. The king with the rear fled, leaving the van to the mercy of the Siamese, who, with the barbarity invariably displayed towards each other by these nations whenever they had the opportunity, tied many of them five or six at a time to trees, and shot or speared them. The direct tax levied on the Kayens appears to be very little, but they have at the same time to find carriage and food for government officers and their trans that may pass this way.

On the 18th they reached Mee-nam-noi, having travelled since the 16th a distance of about 73 miles, and incurring frequent detentions owing to the elephants straying. The path was generally through a dense jungle, the country hilly; and intersected with numerous small streams. "Nothing can be more monotonous and uninteresting than such daily journies through a wild and almost uninhabited country. To describe one day's journey, would be to describe the whole. We passed a few small and wretched Kayen villages, but throughout the whole extent of country hitherto passed over, scarce a sign of cultivation exists, or of anything denoting the presence of human beings. All is wild jungle, in journeying through which, the view is limited to a few yards around the path followed, and which latter has often to be made by our own elephants and people, forcing their way through the underwood. The direction travelled continues to be about south-easterly."

A month had now elapsed since they quitted Maulmain, and they were still eleven or twelve days' journey from Bangkok, which place they expected to reach in about three weeks. They had halted in a shed, prepared on the shingle in the bed of the Mee-nam-noi river. They first came upon it, under a different name, nine miles from the Pagodas, when they halted on the banks of the Thoung-kala, to which spot boats may ascend from hence when the river is full. "We yesterday witnessed a scene that may be worth noting. About two miles from our halting-place, we passed the small Kayen village of Ka-way (at least the female portion of its inhabitants are Kayens, the males being Talains, and then absent on duty at this place), which some gold-washers, sent up annually by the Siamese government, were in the act of pillaging. Our approach saved for the time the poor creatures' property, but all these people in government employ, whether in cutting timber, or seeking for gold-dust, receiving no pay, have a general license to plunder, on the plea of obtaining provisions; but nothing is said to come amiss to them, and the petty officers have generally a boat following them on the river for the first few days, which, when filled with plunder from the villages in their line of march to their destination, they send home to their families."

The Mee-nam-noi, from which the lower part of the river Own takes the name, has its rise in the hills direct east of Ye, and falls into the Dayaik or Daraik, by a deep, rocky ravine, not more than a few yards wide, opposite the present small frontier part of the same. The whole city of Dayaik, or Daraik of ancient maps, is situated on the banks of the latter stream, about a day's journey above the junction of the two; it is now destitute of inhabitants, but as we are much less troublesome neighbours to the Siamese than were the Burmese, "The Myo-tsa, or head man, of this place, has received a royal order to re-establish it with Talains, who, he says, will be allowed to bring their families with them; it is, however, in my mind very questionable, for the king fears, and with good reason, that the Talains would run off to their own country, now under British rule, if they once got so near it with their families. The Myo-tsa of this place has been, on the whole, extremely civil to us, and has

provided a boat in which to send some of the heavy things and some sick people to Kam-boo-ri, which will not reach that place before ourselves, the river being so tortuous as to require five days to go down with the stream."

In the course of the day, about twenty boats passed up with Laos people from Chan-da-poo-ri (who were taken prisoners by the Siamese in their cruel destruction of that place) on their way to the Be-laut river, to work the sands for gold. The number of people so employed amounts in some years to 2,500, who work during three months, and are made to produce a maximum of one tical of gold, all above which they are allowed to keep.

On the 15th they reached Kam-boo-ri, a distance from the halting-place on the Mee-nam-noi of about 89 miles, the direction continuing about S.E. On the 21st they crossed the river, and halted opposite the small station of Ta-ta-kan, dignified with the name of town, though now containing only seven houses, with a ruined bamboo stockade. On the 23d they halted opposite to the small ruined stockade of Mong-tsein, situated on the eastern bank of the river. "I find," says Dr. Richardson, "the Talain garrisons in these stockades are more military than I had supposed, as they are not employed in collecting the taxes which are taken to this place by the Kayens. The chief of Mong-tsein receives 60 ticals a year from the king, and fifty men are detailed for the duties of this post; but as there is no muster-roll forwarded to headquarters, those who choose to remain with their families are allowed to do so on paying 26 ticals to the head man, and a small party only find their way to the frontier. The party we found there was stronger than usual, having fifteen men present, and the head man being absent at Bangkok with five more."

On the 24th they re-crossed the river just below the modern Mong-tsein, and in twenty minutes reached the walls of the old city of that name (literally 'Lion's City'), which must have been long deserted, as the walls, though well-defined, are, together with the whole interior of the place, overgrown with lofty forest trees. It had the form of a square, each face a mile in extent, with a large tank and interior town. The people who accompanied them had no traditions of the place, except that in former days gold and silver were very abundant.

"An hour after leaving this ancient town, we met a party of two Siamese and three Talains, with an order from the Myo-won (governor) of Kam-boo-ri to the head man of Mong-tsein, to accompany us, but as we were then some miles from him, he escaped this duty. So difficult is it to get, or so careless are these people in giving, information to be depended on, that one of the two Siamese told us they had left Kam-boo-ri the day before at daylight, while the other said at eleven in the forenoon. We shortly after passed the small town of Mong-khut, probably deserted about the same time as Mong-tsein. The interior was a perfect level, covered with long, even grass, and high forest trees wide apart from each other, without any underwood, giving it the appearance of a park. We travelled during this day along a good and perfectly level cart-road; the soil was fertile, and capable, apparently, of affording subsistence to a large population, but with the exception of the small posts on the river, the country seems destitute of inhabitants, there being only one or two Kayen villages, of two or three houses in each, in the whole district of Mong-tsein. The river, See-sa-wot, which joins this river at Kam-boo-ri, is said to have even fewer inhabitants along its banks, and the intermediate country is a wilderness. We halted this day near a small puddle of stinking, green water, and the Siamese declared there was no other halting-place where good water was to be found for many miles, but on the following morning our elephant



people, when collecting the animals, came to a beautiful stream within a hundred yards of us, just too late to be of any use to us. Our march from hence to Kam-boo-ri (about 16 miles) was along a dead level plain, from two to six miles in breadth, thinly covered with trees, with very little underwood, but covered with a strong coarse grass, the soil apparently good. Near the end of the march we came on the first paddy plains we have seen since quitting Maulmain. We crossed the See-sa-wot, here about three or four feet deep, and 160 paces wide, to a shed prepared for us enclosed in a palisade of bamboos. After waiting an hour, and no notice being taken of us, I sent to announce our arrival to the Myo-won, and to request an interview on the morrow. As usual with *great men* in this country, he was reported to be asleep, but his writer promised to let him know of our arrival when he awoke, and almost as soon as our people returned, the writer made his appearance, with ten or twelve trays of fruit, and a civil speech. A few minutes after he had taken his departure, he appeared again with some trays of sweetmeats and oranges, and a civil message from the Myo-won, begging to be excused seeing me on the the morrow. I, however, repeated my request for an early interview, in consideration of the delays that had occurred on my journey hither, and the writer returned. On the 26th the writer came out to say the Myo-won would be glad to see me in the afternoon, as he was then engaged listening to the instructions of some Poongyees. He desired to know what I was in the habit of eating, as he wished to give me an entertainment. I said, I was obliged to the Myo-won for his kind intentions, but as I never ate more than twice a-day, I begged him not to take any trouble about feeding me. I have found this the best plea for not partaking of their unsavoury kindness, as abstinence is considered meritorious with them, and to eat only twice a-day quite a virtue. At a little after one, the same person came to say the Myo-won was prepared to see me. I accordingly rode in, taking with me a double-barrel gun, a flask or two of powder, some caps, and a small carpet. I found all the officers of the town assembled at a Zeyat on the bank of the river, about ten minutes walk from my tent, and was met at the door by one of them, who pointed out my seat, a chair on one side of the entrance. The Myo-won came in about five minutes after, and seated himself on a sort of platform at the other end of the room or shed: his officers in front of him crouched on their elbows. The usual questions having been asked and replied to on the part of each of us, I asked him if he had any objection to give up some Thug convicts then at Kam-boo-ri, having escaped from the jail at Tavoy. He told me he would not do anything of the kind without an order from the capital, and hinted at an exchange between them and some Cochin Chinese prisoners of war, who had escaped from Kam-boo-ri, and found their way to Maulmain. I endeavoured to explain the distinction between such characters, as our escaped convicts and mere prisoners of war, but without much success. After some conversation on the war between Siam and Cochin China, he ordered in about twenty small dishes of sweetmeats, roast pork, and fowls and soup, all apparently of Chinese cookery, and not of the most inviting appearance. Different trays were at the same time brought in for my people, who did much more honour to his hospitality. He then pressed me to remain four or five days, but I declined stopping above one day more. By dint of a good deal of inquiry since I reached this, I had learned that there is a good and much frequented road, as indeed might naturally be expected, between this and Bankok by Nong-Kew; and when the subject of my route was discussed, I intimated my intention of proceeding by the route, but a wish was

expressed that I would proceed *viâ* Rajah-poo-ree, or Prak Pree, to which I objected, as it lies considerably out of the direct course to Bangkok. After returning from the Myo-won's, I was visited by two or three Siamese officers, all urging me to take the route by Rajah-poo-ree, and when I saw the Myo-won again on the following day (27th), I had to go over all my arguments against this route, but to no effect; I was obliged to yield and proceed by the route they chose to take me. With this exception of dragging me two days out of my way, my reception was on the whole very friendly. We were plentifully supplied with provisions, and after my first interview with the Myo-won, our people were allowed to move about freely."

The town, Kam-boo-ri, is situated opposite the junction of the See-sa-wot and Mee-nam-noi rivers, principally along the banks of the former. It is a long, straggling place, consisting of one long street, with about three hundred houses in it, and there may be about two hundred more in the small streets branching off from it, and in the fort. The See-sa-wot is here about 150 or 200 paces wide, and three feet deep, but the width may be doubled when the water is at its height. There were lying here about forty canoes and eighty boats of considerable size. A brick fort has lately been built here, about 500 by 300 paces; the walls appeared about sixteen or eighteen feet high, and there are said to be twenty guns in the fort. There was no bazaar in the town, but a few stalls on the shingly bed of the river, where salted eggs and gnapie are sold in small quantities. On the whole it is a paltry place considering the importance the Burmese have always attached to it, and that it is within six days of the capital.

February 3d they reached Na-kout-chat-tee, a distance of about 48 miles from Rajah-poo-ree, in a north easterly direction. On the 1st, the mahants, who had been sent for the elephants, found them, contrary to the promise of the people sent by the Myo-won to take charge of them, tied up close to the town. "As they were preparing to start, a message came from the Myo-won to request me not to hurry off, as breakfast was preparing for our party. To this I returned an acknowledgment of his kindness, and intimated my intention to wait, and in the mean time, I was again urged to go by the river. Among other arguments made use of to alter my determination, was a personal one, by representing that the Myo-won of Kam-boo-ri would obtain credit with the king, for having prevailed on me to come to Rajah-poo-ree, while he, the Myo-won, could not induce me to go to May-klong. I replied, that I did not think such personal motives should influence me; that I was desirous of obeying my orders, by proceeding without any unnecessary delay to the capital, and that when I had seen the ministers there, I should be happy to comply with any wish that might be expressed for my visiting any particular towns or parts of the country. The breakfast was brought in, and when duly discussed, we started. Fortunately, the guides were not ready, for having gone along the west and south faces of the fort, and halted for them at a small Zeyat about half a mile off, we fell in with a party of labourers returning from their fields, from whom we inquired the road. They had just pointed it out to us when the guide came up, and declared that in the direction I now proposed to go no road existed, and that it lay in another direction, pointing towards the salt marshy land between us and the sea at the head of the gulf. We, however, took the road pointed out by the labourers, and continued on it all the way to this place. It lay along the edge of a deep belt of Palmyra trees and common jungle, in which are several villages. Between this jungle and the head of the gulf, a distance of about a couple of days' march, is an alluvial plain, the lower part intersected with nullahs and formed into salt fields, and

the upper part cultivated to a considerable extent by the inhabitants of the villages in the belt of jungle, and it was in the lower part of this plain that the guides desired to take us. Though this plain is said to be covered with water in the rains, yet at this season it was perfectly dry at its upper part, and we kept along a path at the edge of the jungle, though the high road to Bankok was a mile or a mile and a half more to the northward within the jungle.

"On arriving here, the first person we met in the village (for though dignified with the name of a town, it does not contain above two hundred houses) informed us that the Myo-won was at the north end of it, preparing a Zayat for us; on arriving at which, we found by the chips lying about, and the new thatch, that it had been just roofed. As my people were going in to report my arrival to the Myo-won, some of the town officers came out to inquire who I was, where I came from, and where I was going? Though by their preparations they were evidently aware of our coming, I satisfied them on these points, and asked whether the Myo-won of Rajah-poo-ree had not sent, as he promised me he would, to the officers here, stating the purport of my mission, and requesting I might be furnished with what I required? They said, they had not heard a word of my approach till the moment of my arrival, and that it was impossible to take elephants and horses by this route to Bankok; indeed, that there was no road even for foot-passengers. They departed with the information I had given them, and in about an hour, the Myo-won sent to say he would be glad to see me if I wished to call on him. I did so shortly after, when he assured me, with so much earnestness and apparent sincerity, appealing to his age (which may be about seventy) as vouching for his veracity, that the road was impassable between this and Bankok,—in fact, that no road existed—that it was scarcely possible to resist conviction, more especially as I had not had time to make any particular inquiries, and having learnt nothing more on the subject of the road than that such an one existed, and that it was daily travelled, I was obliged to consent to his writing to the ministers. My previous information about it, however, was very soon confirmed by the people of the village and the priests, who also told my people that passengers from Rajah-poo-ree had arrived the day before, with a communication regarding me, the nature of which had not transpired.

"In the afternoon of the 5th, I received a message from the Myo-won, requesting I would call on him, with which I immediately complied, when I learnt that the boat furnished me at Rajah-poo-ree, for some of our sick people, had arrived at the capital, and that an order had been sent to furnish me with boats here, leaving my elephants and horses behind. I endeavoured, without success, to take the latter with me, but they made all sorts of excuses, and said there were no boats large enough. I replied, that I had seen several that would answer the purpose, but they said they were unsteady and unsafe, and, in fact, though they would not directly say I should not take my horse with me, they shuffled from one objection to the other, till I gave up the point. In the course of this day, my people succeeded in obtaining such a detailed account of the road from hence to Bankok, which is daily travelled by cattle of every description, that had I been before in possession of it, I needed not to have put up with the delay I suffered."

On the 5th February they embarked in four boats for Bankok. The course was generally south-easterly. They passed during the day many small villages, almost wholly occupied by Chinese, engaged in sugar manufacture, of which they saw about eight establishments, the largest having four mills for breaking the cane, moved by buffaloes. The banks of the river are exceedingly low, but at a village where they stopped for breakfast, on proceeding about a

gun-shot inland, an extensive plain was seen, quite dry at this season, and covered with paddy-stubble.

On the 7th, they reached Mong-tsein, a small Siamese town situated a little below the place where the river divides, one branch continuing its course westerly to the sea, the other running about N.E. to Bangkok. "A tay, or shed, had been erected for me at this place, in which the Myo-won's brother was waiting to receive me, and he himself soon after came out, dressed in Chinese crape. He was quiet and civil, and remained about an hour. The Myo-won informed me that there were 1,500 Talains at this place, and I subsequently learned that there are from eight to nine hundred families of Talains along the banks of this river, chiefly employed in making salt. On the 8th the Myo-won came out, having previously sent a breakfast for myself and people, and told us we had better now start. He came to the end of the wharf to see me off, and said he hoped to see me again on my return. The two boats in which we now embarked had been sent from the capital for me, and had arrived during the night. They were large commodious *paungs* (long boats, with a house on them), sufficient to convey every one with comfort, one manned by twenty Talains and the other by twenty Cummins or Cambodians. The Talains were dressed in blue shirts and trousers, with black bamboo-worked hats, and the Cummins like Malays, whom they very much resembled in appearance. We started at 9 A.M., and the tide soon after turned against us, rendering our progress very slow. At 5 P.M. we were obliged to wait for want of water in the river till near 10. At 11 we entered a cut made from this river to a small stream which falls into the May-nam (the Bangkok) river, and which completes the communication with the capital by water in this direction. This cut we passed through in a few minutes, and in half an hour found ourselves in deep water on the Bangkok side of the cut. At 4 A.M. we arrived at the British factory situated on the side of the river opposite to the city and fort of Bangkok, and here some government officers were waiting to receive me."

#### CRITICAL NOTICES.

*The Oriental Portfolio.* Part II. London, 1840. Smith, Elder and Co.

THE appearance of a second number of this magnificent work induces us to hope that public patronage has kept pace with its high claims to that encouragement. The views contained in this number are the following:—1. Kunkhul, or rather a temple at that village, situated on the left bank of the Ganges, near Haridwar, and a place of note in the first century before the Christian era. 2. The Tomb of a Vizier of the Emperor Hoomayoon, at Delhi, an exquisite specimen of Mahomedan architecture, of the simple or less ornamented style. 3. The Mausoleum of Zufder Junge, also at Delhi, the interior of which edifice was the subject of one of the views in the first number of the *Portfolio*. 4. Ruins at Deeg, exhibiting fine specimens of Hindu architectural art: the cornice, architrave, brackets, and mouldings of one of these ruined edifices remind us of some of the richest examples of classical architecture, whilst the circular arches are of a Norman character. 5. The last is a splendid view of the oft-described Chandnee Chouk of Delhi, the Regent Street, or Portland Place, of that narrow-streeted capital. The view shows the mosque of Roshun-ud-Dowla, from the porch of which Nadir Shah directed the massacre of the inhabitants of Delhi, to the number of 100,000.

All these prints are lithographed with great beauty, from drawings by Mr. C. Dibdin, after sketches by Lieutenant Bacon, to whose taste and industry we owe so much accurate knowledge of the scenery and edifices of India.

*Observations on the Extension and present Condition of the Scottish Church in India, and on the Mission of the Church of Scotland in that Country; in a Letter, addressed to each of the Conveners of the General Assembly's Committees on "India Churches" and "Foreign Missions."* By the Rev. JOSEPH LAURIE, D.D., Senior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay. Edinburgh, 1840. Johnstone.

DR. LAURIE, in these ably written letters, pleads hard for an extension of the

Scottish Church in India, *i. e.* an increase of its ministers, who are at present inadequate to meet the wants of the European society in that country; and lays open, in the letter on Foreign Missions, his opinions respecting this important subject. He joins in the prayer, "give us more Missionaries," but he adds, "it would be better, in my opinion, to extinguish our Mission, or any Mission, than to paralyse it with men of inferior qualifications." Dr. Laurie is an advocate of itinerant preaching in India, the objections to which, founded upon the danger of exciting the religious prejudices of the natives, he thinks futile. He enumerates a variety of encouragements to Missions; amongst its discouragements, he includes the Parsee controversy, which occurred after he left India. He thinks the Parsees have been stirred up by some local but secret European influence; but he, at the same time, candidly admits that a more lengthened probation should have been resorted to in the case of the youngest of the two converts, who was only seventeen. He, however, defends Dr. Wilson from the charges imputed to him in the Parsee memorial.

*Exposure of Misrepresentations contained in the Preface to the Correspondence of William Wilberforce* By H. C. ROBINSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Editor of Mr. Clarkson's "Strictures." London, 1840. Moxon.

THAT the Messrs. Wilberforce should have felt some mortification at the manner in which the public took up the cause of Mr. Clarkson, who was so unjustly libelled in their Life of their father, is not to be wondered at; but the mode in which they have vented their resentment (instead of exhibiting a Christian spirit of meekness), by an insulting personal attack upon Mr. Clarkson's editor, was, considering their station and profession, wholly unexpected. Mr. Robinson, whose character is too well known in the literary world to be injured by the insinuations of Messrs. Wilberforce, has, however, chastised them with sufficient severity, which they will not feel the less for the quiet and unruffled spirit in which the discipline is inflicted.

*Religion in connexion with a National System of Instruction; their Union advocated, the Arguments of Non-Religionists considered, and a System proposed.* By W. M. GUNN. Edinburgh, 1840. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS important question is discussed by Mr. Gunn at much length, and with great ability, in all its parts.

*A Dissenter's Apology for an Established Church, in a Letter to his Minister.* London, 1840. Hatchard and Son.

THE expediency of a national establishment is here put upon a footing which, we think, must convince any conscientious Dissenter. The argument is new, but it is not the less convincing on that account.

*A Chapter on Duelling, by one of the People called Christians.* Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine.* London, 1840. Fraser.

THIS is a "curious and erudite disquisition," as our respected contemporary, Oliver Yorke terms it, showing the sinfulness and folly of the "fashionable and popular practice called Duelling." It offers very serious and powerful considerations against a custom diametrically opposed to one of the essential principles of Christianity; but, ably as the writer has discussed the question, he has based it upon too narrow grounds. Duelling is a vice in the body politic somewhat analogous to certain diseases in the natural body, which a prudent surgeon is compelled to leave alone, lest, by an attempt to eradicate them, he should injure some vital part.

*A History of British Birds.* By WILLIAM YARRELL, F.L.S., V.P.Z.S. Illustrated by a Wood-cut of each Species, and numerous Vignettes.

THIS beautiful work proceeds with much spirit, and when completed (it has reached the nineteenth part) will be not only an acquisition to the zoologist, but an ornament to any library.

*Heath's Waverley Gallery, or the principal Female Characters in Sir Walter Scott's Romances and Poems.* London, 1840. Tilt.

THESE ideal portraits are finely executed, and the idea of helping the reader of Scott to embody his abstract essences is a happy one.

*Canadian Scenery Illustrated.* London, 1840. Virtue.

WE have already spoken highly of these excellent exhibitions of the grand scenery of Canada, and need only say, that there is no abatement of energy in carrying on the work as far as the fifth part.

## REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXXIV.

THERE has been no intelligence from India or China this month of much importance. The operations going forward in Egypt and Syria, and which are of the greatest moment to our foreign relations, scarcely come within the scope of our review, except for the purpose of warning our readers of the delay which these operations may cause in the transmission of the next mail from India.

During the past month, the public have had an announcement of information having reached Bombay, the latter end of July, that the British expedition to China had demolished the forts at the Bocca Tigris, and bombarded Canton. The date of this information is sufficient to discredit it.

From the Singapore papers, we have given full details of the sailing of the expedition from that, its place of rendezvous, and it appears that Admiral Elliot had passed Anjier on his direct route to China from the Cape of Good Hope. The time when the expedition will have reached its destination it is impossible to calculate with any thing like precision, depending, as it does, not only upon the weather, but upon the speed of the slowest sailing transport, supposing the wind to be fair. The scanty news from China afford but little means of judging whether any serious opposition will be offered; at all events, no preparations had been made in the month of May, when Governor Lin began to talk of putting the city in a state of defence, if the English should attack and take the Bogue. No man acquainted with the state of the Chinese forts and defences, and of their navy, can suppose that it is in their power to offer any effectual resistance to such a force as is now sent against them. A Canton paper says that Lin, though of a fickle character, is not likely to yield, and that he has so high an opinion of the terror of his name, and of the bravery of the China land forces, that "he will scorn the idea of coming to terms." He has, however, hitherto conducted himself like a man of sense and discretion, and if he is one, he will not protract a useless struggle. The ulterior measures of our commanders will probably depend upon the first experiment. The gossip on board the fleet leads to the belief that an attempt on Peking will be made. The capture of that city would give *eclat* to the expedition, but it is an enterprize of probably more difficulty than the European community at Canton were in the habit of regarding it, and, even if accomplished, it would leave a rankling sense of disgrace in the Chinese people, which might never be eradicated and give place to friendly sentiments. There are numerous islands and stations on the coast of China, which could be occupied, for the protection of our trade, and to bridle any efforts in future to get rid of stipulations. As we have embarked in the war—the most unjust that England was ever engaged in—let us be merciful in the prosecution of it, and not create any misery, or any resentment and mortification to the Chinese we can possibly avoid.

There are reports from Burmah, which denote that that empire is in an unsettled state ; that intestine tumults are rendering the throne of Tharra-waddee, like that of most usurpers, an uneasy one. We recommend to the notice of the reader an account (p. 116) of the character and policy of this ruler, whence it would appear that both have been much misunderstood and misrepresented. Nepal is likewise said to be in a state of insurrection. The late outrage on our borders has (as we expected) been disavowed by the Nepaulese authorities, who have made compensation for it.

The intelligence from Affghanistan is, upon the whole, satisfactory. The Ghilzies have been put down, after two rather smart actions ; their forts and chiefs have been taken, and the force employed against them was about to return to Cabul. In Scinde, matters are said to wear a disturbed aspect, the Beloochees having (as might have been anticipated) become troublesome, since the affair of Lieut. Clarke, which has turned out more calamitous than at first represented. This officer, it appears, was not killed on the spot, but either died of his wounds, or was put to death. An expedition was to take the field in August against the Murree tribe, and will no doubt exact severe retribution.

The advices from Khiva furnish grounds for believing that the Russian invading army suffered not only from famine and the weather, but that a severe defeat, with the loss of 1,500 men, was amongst the causes of their retreat. It is said, but we know not how correctly, that Capt. Abbott, who had been authorized by the Khan to proceed to St. Petersburg, has arrived in England.

The vizier of Herat is reported to be still acting the traitor's part towards us. Col. Stoddart remains a captive at Bokhara. Kohan Dil Khan, one of the Barukzye sirdars of Candahar, has died at Tehran. Of his brother, Dost Mahomed, no correct accounts are published.

The domestic intelligence from the Presidencies is barren. We regret to find that Bengal and the Upper Provinces have been exposed to the dreadful visitation of an inundation, which will cause a wide extent of misery amongst the poor ; some of whom, after seeing their crops destroyed, were obliged to seek refuge amongst the branches of trees. How far the canals, proposed by Capt. Cautley (p. 91) would tend to remedy or to aggravate this besetting sin of the climate of India, is worthy of consideration. The imprisonment of the Rev. W. O'Sullivan, a Roman Catholic clergyman, and a British subject, by the French authorities at Chandernagore, has created no little commotion at Calcutta ; but the merits of the case are a good deal darkened by the conflicting representations of the partizans on each side of the question. The young Rajah of Moorshedabad is about to establish a Sanscrit College in his little territory. Another Rajah, Rajnarain Roy, who distinguished himself by his arbitrary proceedings towards the editor of a native paper, and by setting the process of the Supreme Court at defiance, has been excluded from the list of visitors at Government House. This mark of displeasure (it is worth noticing) appears to have been felt by the Rajah more deeply than his imprisonment and punishment

by the sentence of the Court. An act of resolution in a native female, recorded in p. 102, is another proof that the Hindu women, even in Bengal, are not deficient in spirit.

From Madras, we have nothing which invites comment this month. At Bombay, Mr. Gibbard, who had been deprived of his commission in the Company's army, for having directed the death of certain natives in Sawunt Warree, was virtually acquitted of murder, by the refusal of the grand jury to find a bill on the evidence for the prosecution. The charge of the judge contains an able exposition of the law, as regards cases of this kind, where the troops of a power like British India are called to interfere between rival parties in a protected state, and are compelled to act offensively against one of the parties. We have given the details of another trial by a passenger on board a ship bound to India against the master for an assault, which the latter justified on the usual ground of its being an act of necessary coercion. The expressions attributed to the master seem (very properly) to have been taken into consideration by the judge in affixing the penalty. The last accounts from Aden represent that another attack from the Arabs was expected.

The items of intelligence from Cochin-China present a singular contrast. On one side, we see the king availing himself of the instructions of the French missionaries in European arts, and on the other, exposing one of those missionaries to tortures and death, with all the perverse and cruel ingenuity of an American savage.

The Australasian intelligence is flat. The discovery of extensive pasture lands, or rather the re-discovery of the Darling Downs, discovered by Mr. Cunningham some years ago, seems to have gladdened the stock-holders. Port Essington has been visited by a terrific hurricane, which has reduced that settlement to a "perfect wilderness." The advices from Port Phillip are encouraging.

The subject of immigration has undergone much discussion at the Cape, in consequence of the receipt of Lord John Russell's Letter of Instruction to the Land and Emigration Board. The peculiar circumstances of that colony, which wants, not capitalists, but mere labourers, and which has but little waste land to dispose of, place it in a different position from that of the British colonies in Australasia and British America. The difficulty seems to be, how to provide an ample fund for encouraging immigration, without hampering and limiting the resources for road-making and other local improvements.

It would appear that the redoubtable Dingaan, king of the Zoolas, and the rancorous enemy of the emigrants at Natal, had been captured and put to death by one of his former chiefs.



## ANTICIPATED DESPATCH FROM CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: The impatience of the public to learn the result of the expedition to China, has led me to devise an expedient for gratifying it. The justice of our cause, the cowardice of the Chinese, and the bravery of our troops, do not permit a single individual in the country to doubt what the result must be: the failure of the expedition is, in fact, looked upon as an event barely within the limits of possibility. Nothing remains, therefore, but to conceive the means and operations whereby this certain end has been (for it must now have been) effected; and after conferring with several experienced officers of the army and navy, and some old commanders in the China trade, and after receiving some valuable suggestions from Mr. Murphy (to whom I beg to tender my thanks) as to the best mode of combining causes and deducing consequences, I flatter myself that the following anticipated despatch to Lord Auckland, the Governor-general of India, will prove not far from the truth:

“ Peking, 25th August 1840.

“ My Lord:—I have the honour to congratulate your lordship upon the complete success of the expedition, which you were pleased to place under my command, and to inform you that her Majesty's troops are in possession of the city from whence I date this despatch, and in fact masters of the whole Chinese empire, after a course of triumphs which have added fresh lustre and new trophies to the military renown of Britain. I might say of this army, without arrogance, ‘ we came, we saw, we conquered.’

“ His excellency the admiral will report in detail to your lordship the brilliant feats of the naval part of the expedition; I shall, therefore, briefly state that, on arriving at the Bocca Tigris, we captured a war-junk of formidable dimensions, which had been sent thither apparently to reconnoitre, but which surrendered without firing a shot. Upon interrogating the people on board, in the hope of gaining some information respecting the preparations of the enemy, their means of defence, the strength of the forts, &c., we found the poor creatures so paralyzed with fear, that they had not the power of articulation. The officers were in the same condition, or stupefied with opium, and the commander of the junk (an admiral in the Chinese navy) had expired just previous to her surrender—whether from suicide, or the intensity of his terror, we could not, of course, ascertain. Left, therefore, to conjecture, it was deemed prudent to lose no time in sending forward the troops to Canton, forbearing from actual hostilities until a gun should be fired by the enemy, and then to strike a salutary terror by displaying the superiority of her Majesty's arms.

“ This resolution was soon to be put into execution. Upon reaching the first fort, where the Chinese had engaged some Portuguese and Lascar gunners, several shots were fired, and one was distinctly heard whizzing above the main-top-gallant-mast-head of the admiral's ship. A broadside from that vessel, accompanied by three hearty cheers, was sufficient to lay the whole fort in ruins, precisely (to use the admiral's own words, in a private letter to me) ‘ as if it had been made of ginger-bread;’ and the garrison was seen flying across the country, with the utmost precipitation, their tails streaming in the wind.

"The advantages attending this prompt procedure were soon apparent. All the other forts, some seemingly of great strength, were regularly evacuated as the expedition approached, and as there was no prospect of resistance, the troops were put on board the boats and small craft, and proceeded up the Canton river, exhibiting rather the appearance of a regatta, than that of a hostile force coming to take possession of the largest empire in the world.

"Upon reaching Canton, we found the landing-place occupied by a vast body of persons, and as we could not be satisfied whether their intentions were peaceable or not, I ordered Mr. Gutzlaff, the interpreter, to go forward and ascertain the fact. He returned with the gratifying intelligence that they were all friends; that they consisted mostly of respectable opium-smugglers, in Canton and its vicinity, who not only professed the utmost friendship, but offered to co-operate with us in overthrowing the tyrannical domination of Taou-kwang; advising us not to delay for an instant our advance to Peking. Mr. Gutzlaff brought a letter from one of the principal men, which I think your lordship will be convinced not only breathes a warm spirit of attachment to the British cause, but is no despicable evidence of the progress which the English language is making amongst the more influential portion of the Chinese nation, affording the grand prospect of our language spreading over this vast part of Asia. It is as follows:—'First chop sir high, Glad come have you—opium have, you have, we have, eh?—Lin he bow-wow,\* English ho-ho†—fan-kwei ever for, Han-jin no go down up tea give much ever.'

"Having effected a landing outside the city of Canton, without the slightest disaster—if I except some trifling pecuniary losses sustained by a few incautious officers who, staring about them, suffered their pockets to be picked by some of the lower order of by-standers—I established my head-quarters in the late British Factory, which I was mortified to find stripped of all its elegant furniture, and much deteriorated, the walls being scribbled over with Chinese characters, the import of which Mr. Gutzlaff reported to be of the most insulting kind. The characters were accompanied by rude attempts at caricature—for example, a human figure, with red hair and a blue jacket (no doubt intended for Capt. Elliot), was represented hanging upon a gibbet, with a chest of opium dangling from his legs. Such an insult upon the British nation and uniform roused the indignation of the army, and I had much difficulty in restraining the troops from committing excesses upon our friends the opium-traders, which I should have been grieved at, for a more kind, inoffensive, and honourable body of men, I never saw.

"The requisite arrangements having been made, I directed the troops to march towards the city-gate, preceded by some pieces of heavy artillery and a corps of sappers, expecting it would be necessary to force an entrance; but we soon found that this barrier, which had been impassable to our peaceable countrymen, asking for their just rights, was open and undefended. A few Tartar guards were stationed there, for ornament's sake, for their countenances and demeanour\* indicated the utmost courtesy and civility. Being at the head of the advanced column, and Mr. Gutzlaff not being at hand, I inquired of one of these men whether the governor was in the city, using the Canton jargon: 'John Tuck Lin, where?' The fellow threw a grotesque expression of alarm into his countenance, and pointed up the street, imitating with his feet the action of a man running very fast. I deduced from

\* A clerical error probably for *pān-naou*, i.e. 'bad'—meaning 'a bad man.' † Ditto for *haou-naou*, 'very good.'

this the inference that his Excellency the Viceroy and Commissioner had abandoned the city, which we soon discovered to be really the fact.

"I now called a council of my officers in the Viceroy's palace (whence so many insulting edicts have been issued, commanding foreigners to 'tremble intensely'), when it was resolved to commence the march to Peking by land, all my officers being of opinion (in which I concurred) that such a measure would strike great alarm into the Chinese, make us better acquainted with the country, and, if necessary, facilitate co-operation with the malcontents, of which we were given to understand there are great numbers, comprising the aboriginal mountaineers, a hardy race, the members of the Triad societies, and the opium-dealers and opium-eaters, who are to a man our fast though secret allies.

"We found the roads in admirable condition, paved, lighted, and watched, and without even a turnpike; and meeting with no opposition, we passed through admiring crowds till we reached the city of —, but I must entreat your lordship to dispense with the proper names of places, which I fear I should write very improperly, the language being execrable, *you* meaning *I*, and emperors and kings being called by such indecorous names as *shang* and *wang*. It must suffice to say, that it was a city of immense size, there being no less than ninety-nine bridges (it is contrary to their absurd laws to build a hundredth), and 87,600 streets, running very regularly, at every possible angle. Nothing could exceed the hospitality of the inhabitants, who brought provisions of every kind (I may say so literally), and seemed to demand no other return than the pleasure of being allowed to see us eat them. The eating-house keepers rushed out of their shops with viands ready dressed, consisting of pieces of flesh on wooden skewers, and cauldrons of rich soups. Some of the European troops (the only part of the army that touched the animal food) experienced a slight nausea after eating the soup, which was at first attributed to the richness of the article; but an artillery-man having found in the soup a fragment of vertebræ of a suspicious kind, I directed it to be examined, and Assistant-surgeon — pronounced it to be the tail of a dog. I summoned before me the Chinese cook, from whose shop it came, who, upon being shown the tail, manifested no fear or surprise, but imitated the barking of a dog, patting the pit of his stomach at the same time. Upon inquiry, I found that the viands which had been so greedily devoured by the army had consisted of dogs, cats, rats, mice, snakes, lizards, grubs, and caterpillars of various species; a fact which your lordship may be sure I did not fail to conceal from the knowledge of the army.

"Next day, we resumed our march, when our scouts brought us intelligence that a vast force was collecting in the line of our advance, with the intention of stopping our further progress—intelligence which, I need not assure your lordship, was hailed with enthusiasm by the army. I took the precaution to cover my flanks well, and to keep the troops together, and towards the evening we came in sight of the enemy, who presented, indeed, a most formidable aspect, the line extending, on either side, apparently to the horizon. His front was defended by batteries of great strength, and several rows of breastworks, one behind the other, bristling with cannon. The most experienced of my officers reported that the number of the enemy could not be less than 900,000 fighting men.

"I thought it prudent to delay an attack till the ensuing morning, when I determined to carry the entrenchments by assault, and marching boldly up to

them, covered by a heavy fire of artillery, our soldiers leaped over the breast-work in the very face of the enemy, who were so astonished that they fled with loud cries, literally choking up every avenue with their dense masses, our troops having nothing to do but to secure the prisoners, who bawled terribly for quarter. I am happy to announce to your Lordship that this splendid victory, which has left in our possession 847 pieces of cannon (most of them, indeed, made of wood) and 96,000 prisoners, was gained without the loss of a single man.

"The incumbrance of so many prisoners was soon felt as a serious evil, and I consulted with my officers what had best be done with them: to liberate them on parole would have been impolitic, without some security for its observance, and these people do not understand such an obligation; whilst it would be impossible for us to recognize them again, their faces being so much alike, that, when my tent has been crowded with Chinese, they have appeared to me only as the multiplication of one person by a set of mirrors. To have dismissed them absolutely, would only have been to recruit the ranks of the enemy. A young officer (Captain —, whom I beg strongly to recommend to your Lordship's notice) relieved us from this dilemma, by sending in a proposition that we should cut off the tails of all the prisoners and let them go, whereby it would be easy to recognize them if taken in arms again. This happy idea was immediately adopted, not without great opposition on the part of the prisoners, who implored us to take all they had and spare their tails. These people are extremely fond of tails; they give this name even to their money, which at first caused some confusion.

"As soon as the necessary arrangements were completed, I put the troops again in motion, and we made forced marches, in order to reach Peking before the panic occasioned by our late victory could subside. Not the slightest demonstration of resistance was exhibited; the people in the cities offering us tea and food in abundance, and letting off crackers from their pagodas, in token of rejoicing. Every where even the rabble were most attentive and civil, calling out 'Fan-kwei!' meaning 'foreign genii!' and other expressions of delight, amongst which I could recognize 'Opium, opium!' The confidence thus inspired led to a slight inconvenience, for a small party, under the command of Ensign —, having been detached from the left flank to beat up a few soldiers who appeared to be in ambuscade, the latter showed some resistance, being commanded by a Tartar mandarin, and the ensign was compelled to retreat, having, to use a phrase hardly perhaps suited to the gravity of a despatch, 'caught a Tartar.'

"With this exception, no opposition was offered till we came in sight of the city of Peking, when we were met by a large body of mandarins, with very white beards and very long nails, who proposed terms of capitulation. I however signified to them, that I would settle the terms when I was in the imperial palace. I accordingly pressed on the advance of the troops; the city gates were opened, the streets were almost deserted, and I dismounted at the palace, and was conducted to a splendid apartment by some very fat eunuchs, the personal attendants of the emperor, who has fled to Je-hol in Tartary.

"My first care was to secure the army against surprise, and my next to put the deputation of mandarins in possession of the terms of capitulation, agreeably to your Lordship's instructions, namely, first, the surrender of Commissioner Lin, and the payment of the full market price of all the opium destroyed by him; secondly, the disbursement of all the charges of the expedition, and

a large batta to the troops; thirdly, the interdict upon the importation of opium to be removed, and the growth of it in China to be prohibited; fourthly, all duties upon English merchandize to be abolished; fifthly, sycee silver to be allowed to ooze out, as fast as possible; sixthly, that all the islands on the coast of China be placed in our hands, as stations and *entrepôts*; lastly, that the emperor do make an apology on his knees, to me, as the representative of her Majesty, in the English language. If these conditions are not complied with, I will carry the ulterior directions of your lordship into effect by declaring that Taou Kwang has ceased to reign, and that China forms a part of the territories of the East-India Company.

"Our loss in this memorable campaign has been ridiculously trifling, the casualties having arisen chiefly from over-feeding and excess in the use of strong tea. The quantity of booty is considerable, in tails (hair) and tales (silver): of the former, I have made up several bales; the hair is of a fine silky texture, and may be of use in our arts. Some of the longest and most beautiful I have selected, to be laid at the feet of her Majesty, who may then literally tread, not upon the necks, but the tails, of her enemies.

"I beg leave to add, that the Chinese prisoners were too cunning even for Capt. —; for we found that several of the tails we had cut off latterly were false, and made of horse-hair, having been fastened to the heads of prisoners who had been formerly taken and be-tailed.

"I have the honour to be,

"&c. &c. &c."

#### ANECDOTES, TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

A spunger was asked, "Have you an appetite?" "It is the only thing I have in the world," replied he.

A spunger went to a house where an entertainment was being given, and many guests were assembled. The porter refused him admission; upon which, going away, he quickly returned, having one of his slippers hid in his sleeve, and holding the other in his hand, and picking his teeth with his toothpick. The chamberlain asked him what he wanted. He replied, "I have but just come out, and have left one of my slippers within." "Enter and take it," said the chamberlain. He entered, and sitting down among the guests, made a hearty meal, and departed.

A rich man built himself a mausoleum, on which the workmen were employed a whole year. When it was finished, he asked the master-builder, who was something of a wag, whether the building wanted any thing to render it complete. "Nothing," replied he, "but the possession of your respected body."

A spunger saw a party going somewhere. He said to himself, "They are certainly on their way to a feast," and followed them. They were poets, going to wait on the khalif. On arriving in the presence, each of them recited a poem, and receiving his reward, departed, till at length none remained but the spunger. "Step forward," said the attendants, "and recite your verses." "I am no poet," said he. "Then who are you?" was the question. "I am one of the *erring*," replied he, "of whom it is said in the *Koran*, '*And the erring do follow the steps of the Poets.*'"\*

\* *Koran*, chap. xxvi. v. 224.

# NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND EGYPT TO BOMBAY.

BY EMMA ROBERTS.

No. X.—BOMBAY.

THERE are three residences for the accommodation of the Governor of Bombay; one, the Castle, situated within the fort, has been long disused, and appropriated to government-offices; a second, at Malabar Point, is intended as a retreat for the hot weather; Parell, the third, being the mansion most usually occupied. Though not built in a commanding position, Parell is very prettily situated in the midst of gardens, having a rich back-ground of wood, while, from the upper windows, the eye, after ranging over these luxuriant groves, catches a view of the sea, and is carried away to more remote regions by the waving outline of distant hills, melting into the soft haze until it effaces all their details. Parell was originally a college of Jesuits, and, after so many alterations and improvements that its original occupants would be puzzled to recognise it, is now rendered worthy of the purpose to which it is dedicated. The house is an irregular structure, without pretension to architectural design or ornament, but having something noble in its appearance, which is helped out by a fine portico and battlemented roof. The interior is handsome and convenient; two flights of marble stairs, twelve feet broad, lead into a very spacious drawing-room, with galleries on either side, and three smaller drawing-rooms beyond. The terrace over the portico, at the other end, separated from this suite of apartments by a verandah, is easily convertible into a fourth reception-room, it being roofed in by an awning, and furnished with blinds, which in the day time give a very Italian air to the whole building. Though I have never been in Italy, the acquaintance gained of it through the medium of illustrating pens and pencils, makes me fancy that the island of Bombay, and Parell especially, at this season of the year, (the cold weather), may bear a strong resemblance to that fair and sunny land. The gardens of Parell are perfectly Italian, with their fountains and cypress trees; though regular, they are not sufficiently symmetrical to offend the eye, the nature of the ground and of the building, which runs out at right angles, preventing the formality from being carried beyond its just limit. Price, the most judicious of landscape-gardeners, would scarcely have desired to alter arrangements which have quite enough of the varied and the picturesque to satisfy those who do not contend for eternal labyrinthine mazes and perpetually waving lines. There is one straight avenue in front, but the principal carriage-road has just the kind of curve most desirable, sweeping round some fine trees which groupe themselves for the purpose of affording an agreeable diversity. A broad terrace, overlooking a large tank, runs along one side of the garden, and beyond, upon a rising hill, are seen the new Horticultural Gardens, and a part of the picturesque village of Metunga, while the rest is laid out in small lawns, interspersed with rounds and ovals, fountains in the centre, surrounded by flower-beds, and flanked by tall slender cypresses, and the more rare, delicate and elegant species of palms: all this is set off by clumps of mangoes, now covered with blossoms of dark gold burnishing their green leaves. It is, indeed, a fair and stately garden, enriched with many native and foreign productions, both of tree and flower, of great beauty. In one place, two large trees, on either side a broad gravel walk, are united by a

splendid festoon, formed by a creeper, which bears in the greatest profusion bell-shaped flowers, at least four inches long, and of the most beautiful pearly whiteness and fragrant scent. I regret that my want of botanical knowledge incapacitates me from giving its name and family. That species of palm which is called the Travellers' Tree, and which, growing in sandy places, contains in its leaves an ample supply of fresh water, is to be found here. It resembles the banana or plantain, in its broad leaves, springing immediately from the stem, but attains a much greater height, and is altogether very striking and singular in its appearance. The wealth of roses at the gardens of Parell seems to exceed all computation, bushels being collected every day without any apparent diminution; indeed it may be questioned whether there is in any part of the world so great a consumption of this beautiful flower as in Bombay. The natives cultivate it very largely, and as comparatively few employ it in the manufacture of rose-water, it is gathered and given away in the most lavish profusion. At Parell, every morning, one of the gardeners renews the flowers which decorate the apartments of the guests, bouquets are placed upon the breakfast-table, which, though formal, are made up after the most approved Parisian fashion, the natives being exceedingly skilful in the arrangement of flowers. Vases filled with roses meet the eye in every direction, flowers which assume their supremacy over all other daughters of Flora, though there are many beautiful specimens, the common productions of the gardens, which are rarely found even in hothouses in England.

The society of Bombay enjoys the great advantage arising from the presence of the ladies of the Governor's family, who have rendered themselves most deservedly popular by the frequency and the agreeableness of their entertainments, and the kind attention which they pay to every invited guest. The slight forms, that are kept up at Government-house, are just sufficient to give a somewhat courtly air to these parties without depriving them of their sociability. Morning visitors are received once a-week, and upon these occasions Parell assumes a very gay appearance. The band, which is an excellent one, is stationed in the hall below, playing occasionally the most popular compositions of the day, while its pillared verandah is filled with liveried servants handsomely dressed in scarlet, white, and gold. The ample staircases are lined with flowers, and as the carriages drive up, the aide-de-camps and other military resident guests are in readiness to receive the visitors, and to usher them up stairs, and introduce them to the ladies of the family. The morning reception lasts from eleven until two, and the numerous arrivals from distant stations, or from England, officers continually coming down from the army or the dominions of foreign princes, give occasion to conversations of great interest, while it forms a rallying-point to the whole of Bombay. The evening parties are distinguished for the excellence of the music, the band having improved greatly under the stimulating influence of the ladies of the Governor's family, who are all delightful performers, one especially excelling. In addition, therefore, to their own talents, all the musical genius of Bombay is put into requisition, and the result is shown in some very charming episodes between the dancing. At these evening parties, the brilliance of the lights, and the beauty of the flowers, which in the supper-room especially are very tastefully displayed, render the scene extremely attractive. One very pleasing feature must not be omitted; in the ante-room is placed a large silver salver, filled with bouquets, which are presented, according to the Oriental custom, to every guest. The number and variety of the uniforms, and the large proportion of native gentlemen, add much to the gaiety of the appearance of

these parties, and the eye most accustomed to European splendour may find pleasure in roaming over these spacious, well-filled, and brilliantly illuminated apartments.

Nor is it the interior alone that attracts; on the still moonlight nights, which are so beautiful in India, the scenery viewed from the windows assumes a peculiar and almost magical appearance, looking more like a painting than living reality. The trees, so motionless that not a leaf stirs, present a picture of such unbroken repose, that we can scarcely imagine it to be real; the sky seems to be drawn closer to us, while the whole breathes of divine art, suggesting poetry and music and thoughts of Paradise. In England I remember feeling a longing desire to breathe the delicious balm, and gaze upon the exquisite effects of an Indian night again, with its tone of soft beauty and the silvery mystery of its atmosphere, which adds so great a charm to the rich magnificence of the foliage; and now I fancy that I can never sufficiently drink in a scene, not only lovely in itself, but peculiarly delightful from its contrast to the glare of the day.

The grounds and gardens of Parell, in extent and splendour, will bear no comparison with those of Barrackpore, which are, perhaps, some of the finest in the world, and which must be explored in carriages or on horseback, while the plantations and parterres at this place offer nothing more than agreeable walks, which perhaps after all afford superior gratification; at least to those who prefer a feeling of home to the admiration elicited by great splendour.

Not one of the least pleasing sensations excited by a residence at Parell, is the recollection of the distinguished persons who have inhabited the same chambers, and sat in the same halls. The Duke of Wellington is said frequently to have expressed a partiality for Parell, and to look back to the days of his sojourn within its walls with pleasure. Here he reposed after those battles in which he laid the foundation of his future glory, and to which, after long experience, and so many subsequent triumphs, as almost to eclipse their splendour, he recurs with peculiar satisfaction. So far from underrating, as is the fashion with many of the military servants of the Crown, the merits of a successful campaign in India, the great captain of the age, than whom there can be no better judge, rates the laurels that he gathered in his earliest fields as highly as those wrested from the soldiers of France, glorying in the title given him by Napoleon, of "the Sepoy General." Few things can be more agreeable than listening to anecdotes told at the dinner-table at Parell of the Duke of Wellington by officers who have formerly sat at the same board with him; who have served under his command in India, and who delight in recording those early traits of character which impressed all who knew him with the conviction that he was destined to become the greatest man of the age. The Duke of Wellington, though wholly unacquainted with the language spoken in India, was always held in the highest esteem by the natives, with whom, generally speaking, in order to become popular, it is absolutely necessary to be able to converse in their own tongue. He obtained, however, a perfect knowledge of their modes of feeling, thinking, and acting, and by a liberal policy, never before experienced, endeared himself to all ranks and classes. It is recollected at this day that, in times of scarcity, he ordered all the rice sent up for the subsistence of the troops to be sold, at a moderate price, to the starving multitude; and that, while more short-sighted people prophesied the worst results from this measure, it obtained for him abundant supplies, together with a name that will never be forgotten. A re-perusal at Parell of the Life of Sir James Mackintosh also affords interest, though of a different kind.



The house which Sir James designates as large and convenient, with two really good rooms, has been much improved since his time. It could not be expected that a man like Sir James Mackintosh would employ many words in the description of a mansion chiefly interesting on account of its former occupants; but that he should have dismissed the whole of the presidency in as summary a manner, seems perfectly unaccountable. It does not appear that the importance and value of British India ever made any strong impression upon Sir James Mackintosh, who seems to have looked upon its various inhabitants with a cold and careless eye; to have done nothing in the way of making the people of England better acquainted with their fellow-subjects in the East, and never to have felt any desire to assist in the work of their improvement, or to facilitate its progress. During his subsequent career, India appears to have been totally forgotten, or remembered only as the scene of an exile, in which he had found nothing to compensate for the loss of literary society and the learned idling away of time, from which so much was expected, and which produced so little. The eloquence of Sir James Mackintosh, if exerted in favour of British India, might, years before, have excited that interest in its behalf, which remained dormant until Bishop Heber created a new feeling upon the subject; and in this place especially, I cannot help regretting that the powers of so great a mind should not have been devoted to the promotion of the welfare of a country dependant upon England for intellectual and moral improvement, and which, in the eyes of all reflecting persons, must be looked upon as the strongest support of England's ancient glory.

The garden of the Horticultural Society, which occupies a convenient space of ground near Parell, is yet in an infant state, but bids fair in a short time to add very considerably to the pleasures of those persons who take delight in the cultivation of flowers and fruits. Many gentlemen are stimulating their gardeners to make great exertions for the prizes, which it is expected will be chiefly carried away at the ensuing meeting by exhibitors from the Deccan. Though there are several very good gardens in the island, they are, according to all accounts, greatly excelled in other parts of the presidency. The system of cultivation carried on by the Horticultural Society will, no doubt, tend very considerably to their improvement, while the new method of conveying plants to and from distant places, in boxes covered with glass, will soon enrich all the gardens, both in India and at home, with interesting exotics. Several of these cases, filled with bulbous and other roots, under the inspection of Messrs. Loddiges, have arrived at Parell, and been planted out in pots; the cases will be returned, filled with equally valuable specimens of Indian products; and thus a continual interchange may be kept up. I wished much to enrich the collection of foreign plants making by the Royal Botanical Society of London, by some of the most interesting specimens of Indian growth, feeling deeply interested in the success of this institution; but not being a practical gardener myself, I have as yet been unable to fulfil my intentions. I calculated, perhaps, too strongly upon the desire of scientific people in Bombay to promote objects of general utility at home, and see little chance, unless I do every thing relating to the collecting, planting, packing, and transmitting the plants with my own hands, of succeeding in sending any thing to England. Indeed, I find a difficulty in procuring a *hortus siccus*.

As every body, who can possibly get away, leaves Bombay during the hot weather and the rains, the residence at Malabar Point, intended as a retreat in the sultry season, is seldom tenanted by the Governor's family. The house, however, is not very often empty, being generally occupied by some great per-

son and his suite, such as newly-arrived commanders-in-chief, who are accommodated at this establishment until they can provide for themselves. The principal residence, and several bungalows attached to it, are erected on the side of a hill overlooking and washed by the sea. The views are beautiful, the harbour affording at all times a scene of great liveliness and interest, while the aerial summits of the hills in the distance, and their purple splendours, complete the charm. The numerous fairy-like skiffs, with their white sails, catching the sunlight, give life and movement to the picture, while the cottages of the fishermen are often placed with happy effect upon the neighbouring shore. There are, unfortunately, serious drawbacks to the enjoyment which the eye derives from the gliding boats and palm-crowned huts; the amusement of *yachting* being seriously impeded by the method of spreading nets, for the purpose of capturing the finny tribes, while, in consequence of the immense quantity which is caught, the whole island occasionally smells of fish. The fishermen have certain places secured to them by law, in which they drive immense stakes, usually the trunks of palm trees, and between these stakes they fasten their nets, any damage done to them by passing boats being punishable by a fine; the navigation of the harbour, to those who wish to visit its beautiful islands, is, in consequence, rather difficult, and would scarcely admit of being carried on by those small steamers, which render every place in the neighbourhood of Calcutta so accessible. The boats here, with the exception of private yachts, which are not numerous, are a disgrace to a civilized place. Nothing can be easily imagined to be worse than the pottamars usually employed for the conveyance of troops and travellers to distant points; they are dirty, many so low in the roof that the passengers cannot stand upright in them, and filled with insects and vermin.

The abundance and cheapness of fish render it the common food of the lower classes, and consequently its effluvia sometimes pervades the whole atmosphere. The smell of frying fish, with its accompaniment of oil, is sufficiently disagreeable; but this is not all; a much more powerful odour arises from fish drying for future use, while, as it is commonly spread over the fields and employed as manure, the scents wafted by the breezes upon these occasions breathe any thing but perfume. There are many very delicate kinds of fish, which are held in great esteem, to be seen at European tables; but, to a stranger, the smell of the refuse allowed to decay is quite enough, and habit must reconcile the residents of Bombay to this unpleasant assailant of the olfactory nerves, before they can relish the finest specimen of pomfret or other favourite. As it can always be purchased freshly caught, fish appears at dinner as well as at the breakfast-table in Bombay; the list of shell-fish includes oysters, which, though not so tempting in their appearance as those of England, are of excellent quality. The fishermen, like those of Europe, leave the sale of their fish to their wives, who are said to be a busy, bustling, active race, quite equal to the tasks which devolve upon them, and, in consequence of the command which their occupation gives them over the pecuniary receipts of the house, exerting a proportionate degree of authority. Fishermen's huts, though very picturesque, are not usually remarkable for their neatness or their cleanliness, and those of Bombay form no exception to their general appearance. They are usually surrounded by a crowd of amphibious animals, in the shape of tribes of children, who for the most part are perfectly free from the incumbrance of drapery. Many, who have not a single rag to cover them, are, notwithstanding, adorned with gold or silver ornaments, and some ingeniously transform a pocket-handkerchief into a toga, or mantle, by

tying two ends round the throat, and leaving the remainder to float down behind, so that they are well covered on one side and perfectly bare on the other. Amid the freaks of costume exhibited at Bombay, an undue preference seems to be given to the upper portion of the person, which is frequently well covered by a warm jacket with long sleeves, while the lower limbs are entirely unclad. There is said to be cotton goods to the amount of a million sterling lying in the godowns and warehouses of Bombay, unemployed, in consequence of the stoppage of the China trade, and it seems a pity that the multitudes who wear gold chains about their necks, and gold ear-rings in their ears, could not be prevailed upon to exchange a part of this metal for a few yards of covering of some kind or other, of which apparently they stand much in need. Great numbers of the poorer classes seem to be ill-fed, ill-lodged, and worse clothed; yet scantiness in this particular is certainly not always the result of poverty, as the redundancy of precious ornaments above-mentioned can witness. Neither does the wretched manner in which many belonging to the lower orders of Bombay shelter themselves from the elements appear to be an absolute necessity, and it is a pity that some regulations should not be made to substitute a better method of constructing the sheds in which so many poor people find a dwelling-place. The precaution of raising the floor even a few inches above the ground is not observed in these miserable hovels, and their inhabitants, often destitute of bedsteads, sleep with nothing but a mat, and perhaps not even that, between them and the bare earth. At this season of the year, when no rain falls, the palm-branches with which these huts are thatched are so carelessly placed, as to present large apertures, which expose the inmates to sun-beams and to dews, both of which, so freely admitted into a dwelling, cannot fail to produce the most injurious effects. Were these houses raised a foot or two from the ground, and well roofed with the dry palm-branches, which seem to supply so cheap and efficient a material, they would prove no despicable abodes in a country in which only at one season of the year, the rains, very substantial shelter is required. As it may be supposed, conflagrations are frequent in these hovels; they are fortunately seldom attended with loss of life, or even of much property, since the household furniture and wardrobes of the family can be easily secured and carried off, while the people themselves have nothing to do but to walk out. On these occasions, the rats are seen to decamp in large troops, and gentlemen, returning home from drives or parties, are often arrested by a fire, and by the instructions they afford, do much towards staying the progress of the flames, while the greater number of natives, Parsees in particular, look quietly on, without offering to render the slightest assistance. Whole clusters of huts are in this manner very frequently entirely consumed; the mischief does not spread farther, and would be little to be lamented should it lead to the entire demolition of dwelling-places equally unsightly, and prejudicial to health. Much to my astonishment, I have seen, in the midst of these very wretched tenements, one superior to the rest placed upon a platform, with its verandah in front, furnished with chairs, and surrounded by all the dirt and rubbish accumulated by its poverty-stricken neighbours, miserable-looking children picking up a scanty subsistence, and lean cats groping about for food. Such houses are, besides, exposed to all the dangers of fire originating in the adjoining premises; but apparently this circumstance has been overlooked, together with the expediency of building a little apart from the horrors of the surrounding abominations. This is the more remarkable, from the contrast it affords to the air of comfort which is so often manifest in the inferior dwellings of

the natives of Bombay. I often, in my drives, come upon a small patch of ground, well cultivated, and boasting vegetables, fruits, and flowers, with a small low-roofed house of unbaked mud in one corner, having a verandah all round, well tiled and supported on bamboos. It is difficult under this sloping roof to get a peep at the interior, but my efforts have been rewarded by the sight of floors cleanly swept, bedsteads, and those articles of furniture which can scarcely be dispensed with without suffering considerable privation. As yet, I have not been able to discover to what class of persons these kind of dwellings belong, but I suspect that they are tenanted chiefly by Parsees, a money-getting and luxurious race of people, who are sufficiently industrious to exert themselves with great perseverance to gain a living, and have the spirit to spend their money upon the comforts and conveniences of life. They are accused of extravagance in this particular, and perhaps do occasionally exceed; but, generally speaking, their style of living is more commendable than that of the Hindus, who carry their thrift and parsimony to an outrageous height. Near their houses very graceful groups of Parsee women and children are to be seen, who, upon the encouragement afforded by a smile, *salaam* and smile again, apparently well-pleased with the notice taken of them by English ladies. These women are always well-dressed, and most frequently in silk of bright and beautiful colours, worn as a *sarree* over a tight-fitting bodice of some gay material. The manner in which the sarree is folded over the head and limbs renders it a graceful and becoming costume, which might be imitated with great propriety by the Hindu women, who certainly do not appear to study either taste or delicacy in their mode of dress. I may have made the remark before, for it is impossible to avoid the recurrence of observations continually elicited by some new proofs of the contrast between the women upon this side of India, and their more elegant sisters on the banks of the Hooghly. Here all the women, the Parsees excepted, who appear in public, have a bold masculine air; any beauty which they may have ever possessed is effaced, in the very lower orders, by hard work and exposure to the weather, while those not subjected to the same disadvantages, and who occupy a better situation, have little pretensions to good looks. Many are seen employed in drawing water, or some trifling household work, wearing garments of a texture which shews that they are not indebted to laborious occupation for a subsistence; and while the same class in Bengal would studiously conceal their faces, no trouble whatever of the kind is taken here. They are possibly *Mahrattas*, which will account for their carelessness; but I could wish that, with superior freedom from absurd restraint, they had preserved greater modesty of demeanour.

The number of shops in the bazaars for the sale of one peculiar ornament, common glass rings for bracelets, and the immense quantities of the article, are quite surprising; all the native women wear these bangles, which are made of every colour. The liqueur-shops are also very common and very conspicuous, being distinguished by the brilliant colours of the beverage shown through bottles of clear white glass. What pretensions this rose and amber-tinted fluid may have to compete with the liqueurs most esteemed in Europe, I have not been able to learn. Toddy-shops, easily recognised by the barrels they contain upon tap, and the drinking-vessels placed beside them, seem almost as numerous as the gin-palaces of London, arguing little for the sobriety of the inhabitants of Bombay. In the drive home through the bazaar, it is, no very uncommon circumstance to meet a group of respectably-dressed natives all as tipsy as possible. It is on account of the multitude of temptations held

out by the toddy-shops, that the establishment I have mentioned as the Sailors' Home is so very desirable, by affording to those who really desire to live comfortably and respectably, while on shore, the means of doing both. Here they may enjoy the advantages of clean, well-ventilated apartments, apparently, according to what can be seen through the open windows, of ample size; and here they may, if they please, pass their time in rational employment or harmless amusement. Groups of sun-burnt tars, with their large straw hats and honest English faces, are often to be seen mingled with the crowd of Asiatics, of whom every day seems to show a greater variety. I saw three or four very remarkable figures last evening; one was an extremely tall and handsome Arab, well dressed in the long embroidered vest, enveloping an ample quantity of inner garments, which I have so often seen, but of which I have not acquired the name, and with a gaily-striped handkerchief placed above the turban, and hanging down on either side of his face. This person was evidently a stranger, for he came up to the carriage and stared into it with the strongest expression of surprise and curiosity, our dress and appearance seeming to be equally novel and extraordinary to this child of the desert. Shortly afterwards, we encountered a Greek, with luxuriant black ringlets hanging down from under a very small scarlet and gold cap; the others were Jews, very handsome, well-dressed men, profusely enveloped in white muslin, and with very becoming and peculiar caps on their heads. I regret to see my old friends, the Chinamen, so few in number, and so shabby in appearance; yet they are the only shoe-makers here, and it ought to be a thriving trade. Their sign-boards are very amusing; one designating himself as "Old Jackson," while a rival, close at hand, writes "Young Jackson" upon his placard; thus dividing the interest, and endeavouring to draw custom from the more anciently established firm. The Portuguese padres form striking and singular groups, being dressed in long black gowns, fitting tightly to the shape, and descending to their feet. They seem to be a numerous class, and I hope shortly to see the interiors of some of their churches. A very large, handsome-looking house was pointed out to us by one of the servants of whom we made the inquiry, as belonging to a Portuguese padre; it was situated near the cloth bazaar, and I regretted that I could not obtain a better view of it. My predilection for exploring the holes and corners of the native town is not shared by many of the Anglo-Indian residents of Bombay, who prefer driving to the Esplanade, to hear the band play, or to a place on the sea-shore called the Breach. I hope, however, to make a tour of the villages, and to become in time thoroughly acquainted with all the interesting points in the island, the variety and extent of the rides and drives rendering them most particularly attractive to a traveller, who finds something interesting in every change of scene.

I have accomplished a second drive through the coco-nut gardens on the Girgaum road, a name by which this quarter of the native town is more commonly known; the view thus obtained only excited a desire to penetrate farther into the cross-lanes and avenues; but as I do not ride on horseback, I have little chance of succeeding, since I could not see much from a palanquin, and taun-jauns, so common in Calcutta, are scarcely in use here. The more I see of what is called the Native Town in Bombay, the more satisfied I am of its great superiority over that of Calcutta; and I gladly make this admission, since I have found, and still continue to find, so great a falling-off in the style of the dress, whether it relates to form, material, or cleanliness. I have lately observed a very handsome turban, which seems worn both by the Mohamedans and Hindus, of red muslin, with gold borders, which is an improvement. A

taste for flowers seems universal, plants in pots being continually to be seen on the ledges of the porticoes and verandahs; these are sometimes intermingled with less tasteful ornaments, and few things have struck me as more incongruous than a plaster bust of a modern English author, perched upon the top of a balustrade over the portico of a house in the bazaar; mustachios have been painted above the mouth, the head has been dissevered from the shoulders, and is now stuck upon one side in the most grotesque manner possible; looking down with half-tipsy gravity, the attitude and the expression of the countenance favouring the idea, upon the strange groups thus oddly brought into juxtaposition. The exhibition is a droll one, but it always gives me a painful feeling: I do not like to see even the effigy of a time-honoured sage abused. The statue of Lord Cornwallis, on the Esplanade—which, being surrounded by sculptured animals, not, I think, in good taste, might be mistaken for Van Amburgh and his beasts—is close to a spot apparently chosen as a hackney-coach stand, every kind of the inferior descriptions of native vehicles being to be found there in waiting. Some of the bullock-carriages have rather a classical air, and might, with a little brushing up and decoration, emulate the ancient triumphal car. They are usually dirty and shabby, but occasionally we see one that makes a good picture. The bullocks that draw it are milk-white, and have the hanging dewlap, which adds so greatly to the appearance of the animal; the horns are painted blue, and the forehead is adorned with a frontlet of large purple glass beads, while bouquets of flowers are stuck on either side of the head, after the manner of the rosettes worn by the horses in Europe. A very small pair of milk-white bullocks, attached to a carriage of corresponding dimensions, merely containing a seat for two persons, is a picturesque and convenient vehicle, which will rattle along the roads at a very good pace. These bullocks usually have bells attached to their harness, which keep up a perpetual and not disagreeable jingle. The distances between the European houses are so great, and the horses able to do so little work, that it seems a pity that bullocks should not be deemed a proper animal to harness to a shigram belonging to the *saib logue*: but fashion will not admit the adoption of so convenient a means of paying morning visits, and thus sparing the horses for the evening drive.

Great complaints are made about the high price and the inferiority of the horses purchasable in Bombay, a place in which the Arab is not so much esteemed as I had expected. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining very fine specimens of this far-famed race for the Queen, who gave a commission for them. I had the pleasure of seeing four that are going home in the *Pageet*, destined for her Majesty's stables. The Imaum of Muscat lately sent a present of horses to Bombay, but they were not of high caste; those I have mentioned, as intended for the Queen, being of a much finer breed. They are beautiful creatures, and are to be put under the care of an English groom, who has the charge of some English horses purchased in London for a native Parsee gentleman. From the extent of the Arab stables, and the number of Arab horse-merchants in Bombay, it would appear easy to have the choice of the finest specimens; but this is not the case, while various circumstances have combined to reduce the numbers of native horses, which were formerly readily procurable. Thus, the fine breed of Kattywar is not now attainable, and the same value does not appear to be set upon horses from Kutch and the Deccan, which in other parts of India are esteemed to be so serviceable. Persian horses are little prized; and those imported from England, though very showy and handsome, will not do much work in this cli-

mate, and are therefore only suited to rich people, who can keep them for display. The stud-horses bred near Poonah do not come into the market so freely as in the Bengal presidency, where they are easily procurable, and are sought after as buggy and carriage-horses. Old residents, I am told, prefer the Arabs, the good qualities of these celebrated steeds requiring long acquaintance to be justly appreciated, while persons new to the country can see nothing but faults in them.

A novel feature in Bombay, to persons who have only visited the other side of India, is found in the hay-stack, the people having discovered the advantage of cutting and drying the grass for future use. Immense numbers of carts, drawn by bullocks and loaded with hay, come every day into the island; this hay is stacked in large enclosures built for the purpose, and can be purchased in any quantity. There are large open spaces, near tanks or wells on the road-side, which give the idea of a hay-market; the carts being drawn up, and the patient bullock, always an accompaniment to an Indian rural scene, unyoked, reposing on the ground. The drivers, apparently, do not seek the shelter of a roof, but kindle their cooking-fires on the flats on the opposite side of the road, and sleep at night under the shelter of their carts. The causeway which unites the island of Bombay with its neighbour, Salsette, affords a safe and convenient road, greatly facilitating the carriage of supplies of various kinds necessary for the consumption of so populous a place. The villagers at Metunga, and other places, make as much hay as their fields will supply for their own use, and have hit upon a singular method of stacking it. They choose some large tree, and lodge the hay in its branches, which thus piled up, assumes the appearance of an immense bee-hive. This precaution is taken to preserve the crop from the depredations of cattle, and if more troublesome, is less expensive than fencing it round. From the miserably lean condition of many of the unfortunate animals, which their Hindu masters worship and starve, it would appear that, notwithstanding its seeming abundance, they are very scantily supplied with hay. It is a pity that some agriculturist does not suggest the expedience of feeding them upon fish, which, as they are cleanly animals, they would eat while fresh.

#### ANECDOTES, TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

A young man, having been caught in the act of stealing, was brought before Harun Al Rashid. When the theft was proved against him, Harun ordered his hand to be cut off. The aged mother of the youth came before the khalif in great distress, and said: "O khalif of the age, cut not off that hand, which the Almighty has formed and gifted." Harun replied: "It is by the order of the Almighty, who has prescribed this punishment,\* that I cut it off." The old woman replied: "O khalif, my strength and support are dependant on that hand which you are cutting off." "Cut it off," said Harun, "for if I let him escape his just punishment, I shall be of the number of the transgressors." "O khalif," said the old woman, "you have many sins for which you implore forgiveness night and morning; include this also among them." The khalif was pleased with her ready wit, and pardoning her son, dismissed her happy and contented.

A philosopher was asked to give a definition of MAN. He replied, "Embodied Intellect."

F.

\* *Koran*, chap. v. verse 42.

## VIGNE'S "VISIT TO CABUL."\*

MR. VIGNE has been tempted by the general interest which now temporarily attaches in Europe to Afghanistan, to publish his travels in that country, apart from the account of his visit to Cashmere, Tibet, &c. The reports of his observations and discoveries in those regions, which appeared in the Indian papers, have made us regret the delay of the work, and we, therefore, are glad to receive this instalment, though probably the least valuable portion. Afghanistan is now becoming every day better known; and what is now wanted is not mere itineraries, but a work upon the plan and scale of Mr. Elphinstone's, describing not only the country but the people: for this, however, it is necessary to wait until opportunities be afforded (which no individual traveller can expect to have) for the collection of statistical information.

After visiting Cashmere and Little Tibet, Mr. Vigne left Lodiana for Multan, intending to proceed through the Sulimani mountains to Cabul, in preference to the more direct route by Lahore and Peshawur.

Previously to leaving Lodiana, he was present at an examination of the boys at the school conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Newton, American missionaries. These boys (comprising a nephew of Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabul, three or four young Sikhs of noble family, and the rest young munshis and baboos of great promise) read English and translated it into Hindustani with great correctness and readiness, besides giving surprising answers in geography, &c. "Upon my return to Lodiana," Mr. Vigne says, "I found that the school existed no more: the parents of the boys had become alarmed at the enforced observance of Christian religious exercises, and withdrew their children from the school altogether."

He travelled with a *cafila* of Lohani merchants (Mohamedans), whom he was to join at Multan. This city is described as a dusty and slovenly-looking place, about three miles in circumference, containing about 45,000 inhabitants; the streets are narrow; some of the houses are four stories high, flat-roofed, and built of sun-burnt brick, with a washing of mud over them. Multan is famous for its silk manufactures; 700 maunds of silk are brought every year, employing 150 workshops. The weavers sit on the ground, in a hollow, by which means their hands are brought down even with the woof, which is extended near the floor or fastened to a post a foot high. Saman Mull is the governor of Multan; one of Runjeet Sing's best officers, and an opponent of the minister Dhian Sing.

Crossing the Indus at Attok, in company with the Lohanis, he had opportunities of noting the manners and habits of these itinerant traffickers, who constitute a numerous community, and can resist extortion by force of arms. Some years ago, the nawab of Dhera Imael Khan, on the occasion of their refusal to submit to his exorbitant taxation of their merchandize, entered their country with 3,000 men and several pieces of cannon; but he

\* A Personal Narrative of a Visit to Ghuzni, Kabul, and Afghanistan, and of a Residence at the Court of Dost Mahomed; with Notices of Runjeet Sing, Khiva, and the Russian Expedition. By G. T. VIGNE, Esq., F.G.S. Whittaker and Co.



was met by equal numbers of Lohanis, who sustained an action and beat back the nawab, killing 400 men and taking some cannon. Ameer Khan, the chief of the *cafila*, procured from the Tukt-i-Suliman mountains, for Mr. Vigne, some mineral liquor, collected, he said, by dipping cotton into the places where it oozed through the ground; by analysis in this country, it appears to be naphtha holding in solution a bituminous matter.

The Lohani camp was a good deal molested by the mountaineers, at Deerabund; they stopped the water-courses, carried off the camels, &c. This *cafila* was the third and last, as well as the largest, of those that proceed annually to Cabul. The merchants of this caravan came from Hyderabad, Calcutta, Benares, Delhi, Jeypore, and other large cities of India. The bulk of their goods consisted of gold cloths of Benares, English chintzes and calicoes, and gun-locks, some of which articles are transported beyond the Hindu Kosh. Besides the Lohanis, there are five or six other caravans which annually pass the Hindu Kosh with wares for Bokhara.

I am not aware (says Mr. Vigne) of a caravan in any eastern country where the manners of a Mussulman family can be so well observed; nor do I think there is any place where the Mahometan women of rank appear so much in public. Upon arriving at our ground, it was always surprising to observe the celerity with which the camels were unladen. The burdens were piled up like a wall, on the western side of the tent, so that the owners' heads might rest against it, in the direction of the Prophet's tomb, at Mecca. The tent, or rather a dark brown pall, was then pitched, generally by the ladies, and in ten minutes all was ready; a short meal, and a long siesta followed; and for three or four hours the whole camp was so hushed, that had it not been for the eternal braying of the sleepless donkey, I should not have been aware of its existence. In the afternoon, every one was awake; the camels were driven in by the watchmen; the men seated themselves in groups, to smoke and chat; women gossiped from tent to tent, and the children were enjoying the inexpressible pleasure of making a noise. The evening meal was then prepared, and the tents struck, before they retired to rest, so that there might be no delay in the morning. The guards loudly challenged throughout the whole of the night, firing their matchlocks whenever they thought prowlers were at hand. The next morning, not more than a quarter of an hour elapsed between the commencement of the bustle and the general move forward.

They entered the hills by a low pass, formed, as the country had been for three days previously, of hardened shingle and disturbed strata. "No man in his senses," observes Mr. Vigne, "can deny that these had once been covered by the sea. Every pebble in the country was rounded by the action of water; and remnants of marine shells, and a vast profusion of Ammonites and Nummullites were scattered over the encamping ground." In passing the defiles, the caravan was repeatedly beset by robbers, and did not escape without loss. Upon one occasion, the marauders (Vuziris) numbered 900, and stood a fight, killing three of the Lohanis. Such are the discouragements under which mercantile transactions are carried on in these parts. On reaching the district which ranges from north to south on the Ghuzni side of the Sir-i-koh, or highest part of the pass, they came into

the territories of a tribe called the Suliman Kyl, numbering about 12,000, who are thieves by profession, but not so blood-thirsty as the Vuziris. They levy *black-mail* on passengers, and the Lohanis were content to pay the tax, which is small in amount.

The country, which now became level, was studded with neat-looking mud forts, and here the Lohanis determined to halt, intending to trade with the Hazaras, who descend from the snowy range of the Nawarah mountains for the purpose of traffic. Mr. Vigne, who had stipulated to be conducted to Ghuzni, was incensed at this piece of duplicity, and although ill, he rode forward towards that city, attended only by an old servant of the nawab, Jubar Khan, brother of Dost Mahomed Khan.

Ghuzni, which has since attracted so much notice, seems to have impressed Mr. Vigne with a notion that it was a place of no great strength. North of the city are Sultan Mahmud's minars, or pillars, which are described as fine specimens of brick-work. "They are about 140 feet in height, and much damaged. The section of the lower part of each column, for about one-third of its height, is a star, with, I think, eight points; the upper part is round. They are hollow, and a winding-stair, much damaged, leads to the top. Beautiful ornaments, and inscriptions in Kufic, are placed on different parts of these pillars." The tomb of Mahmud is another object of curiosity. "A mean entrance and a plastered Gothic cloister led to a wretched inner garden, into which open the celebrated sandal-wood gates, brought from Somnath. The tomb is a triangular prism of fine white polished marble, resting on a raised platform of the same material. On the tomb are some carved ornaments and Kufic inscriptions. Old festoons and Kashmir shawls were extended over and about the place." The idea which Mr. Vigne gives us of Ghuzni, accords very well with the description of the emperor Baber: "Ghuzni," says the emperor, "is a poor mean place, and I have always wondered how its princes, who possessed also Hindustan and Khorassan, could have chosen such a wretched country for the seat of their government."

Our traveller proceeded from Ghuzni to Cabul by a route which no European had hitherto travelled, instead of the old caravan road. At a place called Seiab, the 'Three Rivers,' he found a servant of Mr. Masson employed in opening one of the numerous topes to be seen about the Cabul river. At Myrguzub, one of the nawab's (Jubar Khan's) castles, our traveller was hospitably entertained. The nawab (who has been rather prominent in the recent transactions in Cabul) is very favourably delineated by Mr. Vigne; he is greatly attached to the English, and it was his son (Abdul Ghias Khan) who was at school at Lodi, for the purpose of learning English. The nawab himself can neither read nor write!

The Chahar Deh, or plain of the Four Villages, through which Mr. Vigne rode from the nawab's castle to Cabul, was one mass of smiling vegetation: "shady orchards and meadows, made verdant by artificial streams, directed so as to water them, were seen on each side of the road. Prosperous villages were on every hand, composed of square-topped mud houses,

surrounded by small patches of cultivated land, divided by rows of poplar, sunjit, or willow. The crops appeared to have been produced by the united labours of the agriculturist and the market-gardener." On his arrival at Cabul, he took up his quarters at the nawab's house.

Let the reader conceive a broken succession of houses, composed of mud walls of different elevations, pierced here and there with wooden pipes to carry off the rain from the flat roofs, which it would otherwise injure; then let him imagine a few square low doors, opening under the eaves of the first story, projecting over a sort of trottoir, formed by the wearing away of the middle of a road, so irregular that no wheel-carriage could be driven along safely; now and then a larger door interposing, the entrance to the residence of some great man, with a mulberry-tree occasionally peering over the wall; add to this a thick crowd, and he will form a good idea of a Cabul street. The Bala Hissar or fort, the beautiful little white marble mosque near Baber's tomb, and the great bazaar, are the only buildings worth notice in Cabul. The profusion and display in the bazaar is, perhaps, nowhere else exceeded, though I do not think the bazaar equals some in Persia—that of Shiraz, for instance. It must be borne in mind that the bazaar of the East is the arcade of the European city; excepting that, in the former, mules, donkeys, horses, camels, and even elephants, are allowed to pass, as well as foot-passengers. There is room enough for all these in the principal bazaar, but in those of minor importance in Cabul, a countryman with a loaded donkey throws the whole place into confusion, thinking it very hard if the crowd does not give way to him. I well remember meeting a mule laden with grass, that was just entering a narrow street as I was coming out of it; I could only turn my horse with the greatest difficulty, and motioned to the driver to go back. He did so; but exclaimed aloud, "Is Dost Mahomed dead, that there is no justice?" This is a common phrase used by the inhabitants of Cabul upon similar occasions. It is hardly possible to ride through any part of Cabul without passing along a bazaar, consisting of a double line of stalls or shops, in which goods are exposed for sale, and in which artificers work openly at their different trades. The great bazaar has a vaulted roof; but over the inferior ones, during the summer months, branches of trees, covered with matting, are thrown across, for the purpose of obtaining shade.

Mr. Vigne estimates the population of Cabul at 60,000, made up of Afghans, Kuzzelbashs (Persians), Tajiks, and Hazaras. The environs of Cabul have been improved by the hand of man; by nature, the plain is as barren as the hills. "The better classes of Afghans pass much of their time in their gardens; they will remain for hours together, sitting on a carpet spread in the shade, talking scandal, or listening to the songs of their own musicians, who accompany themselves on the saringa, or native guitar. Tea and the kaliun are usually introduced, and often a substantial dinner. Wine is drunk now and then in secret, at private parties, but no female is ever allowed to be present."

From the summit of the Tukt-i-Suliman, 1,000 feet high, to the south of the city, is to be obtained the best general view of the whole country, which is an extended plain, surrounded by bare mountains and hills broken into passes. Across the great plain, from north to south, runs another

chain of hills of the same character, the Tukt-i-Shah being the highest part. On the west of this hill lies the plain of Chahar Deh, ten or twelve miles wide and more in length, traversed by the Cabul river. Mr. Vigne appears to have been smitten with the love of etymology, and is, like most etymologists, rather fanciful in his derivations; he supposes the name of *Cabul* to be a corruption of τοῦ Καυκάσου πόλις, 'the city of the Caucasus.' He has hazarded another conjecture, more ingenious if not more probable, that the Greek word "nomade," applied to wandering tribes, was derived from *numud*, a "felt tent."

He started, in company with Mr. Masson, for the Kohistan of Cabul, in order to visit the plain of Baghram, whence so many Bactrian coins were procured by that enterprising person. The term *Kohistan* (which signifies 'a mountainous place') is, however, applied more particularly to the large tract of flat country at the foot of the Hindu Kosh, about thirty miles from Cabul. On their journey they had abundant evidence of the social condition of Afghanistan, in the innumerable quadrangular fortresses scattered over the meadows, their neatly-finished curtains and round towers, rising with peculiar effect from the deep green of the groves and vineyards with which they are surrounded. "Every man's house is, in truth," he observes, "his castle here." The plains of Lombardy, as seen from the Apennines, do not exceed the Kohistan of Cabul in richness or brilliancy of verdure, whilst the latter far surpasses them in situation, being backed by an amphitheatre of enormous mountains. There is no better description of Cabul and its environs, at the present day, Mr. Vigne says, than that of the emperor Baber; the places he mentions are generally known by the same names.

The mountains which bound the Kohistan are the nests of marauders, who plunder the travellers in the plain. On a detached hill, a whitish streak was observed, extending from the summit to the foot. This is the *Reg-Ruwan*, or running sand, mentioned by Baber, and since described by Sir A. Burnes. It does not appear that Mr. Vigne visited this curious object, which is in the territories of the lawless tribes of the hills. Their host at Baghram told them that, if he had occasion to dispatch a message to the mountains, "the man was obliged to divest himself of his clothes, for fear of being stripped and plundered." The aspect and behaviour of these hill-men, however, exhibited a larger portion of the ludicrous than of the terrible. Mr. Vigne saw a party of them, armed with matchlocks, who appeared frightened, and were hurrying off as fast as they could; one of them "a young savage, with a round red face and goggle eyes," who had lagged behind, with two matchlocks on his shoulders, was "in the greatest possible fright." Mr. Vigne tells us little more about the plain of Baghram.

He quitted Cabul for Peshawur in October 1836. His narrative of the journey is a mere itinerary. Some account of Kafiristan is given from the reports of persons whom our author met with in his travels; but the circumstances related of the inhabitants of that region are neither very interesting nor very credible. Mr. Vigne saw three Kafir slaves, whom he

describes as having grey eyes, light brown hair, and a complexion that would be deemed fair in Europe. Of one he says, "his features were highly intellectual, and there was a natural freedom and elegance in his manners." They were learning to read and write Persian, and "their abilities were said to be extraordinary." Mr. Vigne collected from them a vocabulary of Kaffir words, which clearly shew that the language is an Asiatic dialect, and has no affinity to Greek.

The journey to Peshawur occupied twelve days. He says nothing of this place, which he left for Cashmere, and proceeded thence to Lahore, in order to be present at Sir Henry Fane's visit to Runjeet Sing, in March 1837.

Here we may bring our notice of Mr. Vigne's "travels" to a close, for the rest of the work is devoted to an account of Lahore, of Runjeet Sing and his court, of the Sikh nation, and of the court and people of Cabul. What relates to Runjeet personally has been robbed of its interest by the death of that redoubtable old *debauché*, who seems to have combined the skill of a general and the craft of an Oriental statesman with the manners of a vulgar drunkard and ribald jester. The account of the court of Cabul adds little or nothing to what has been said by Sir A. Burnes.

Mr. Vigne has given a short sketch of the history of the notorious Haji Khan Kakur, from information supplied by Mr. Masson, which, though it differs in some respects from that which we abridged in our notice of Major Outram's work\* (and which was furnished by Lieut. Conolly), represents him in the same colours, as a treacherous adventurer, who betrayed every one that trusted him. He has likewise introduced some traits of Dost Mahomed Khan, but they do not afford the distinct idea of this extraordinary man which is furnished by Burnes' description. Mr. Vigne has prefixed to his volume a portrait of the Dost, who sat very quietly when it was being drawn, and condescended to point out where the drawing was defective; we may conclude, therefore, that the likeness must be faithful. Our own impression is, that we have seen the very person in the streets of London, bending under a bag of old apparel.

It seems certain from Mr. Vigne's remarks, that the late Ameer of Cabul was extremely desirous of an alliance with the British Government. Mr. Vigne, however, approves entirely of our policy with respect to this chief. "I have never doubted for an instant," he says, "the correctness of that line of policy which it *eventually* became necessary to pursue, by sending the late expedition to Afghanistan. I have never doubted for an instant that it would succeed, or that Shah Shuja would be well received by the Afghans." According to his information, the leading men at Cabul were always ready to intrigue with the Shah. He justifies Dost Mahomed, however, in seeking to connect himself with Russia or Persia, when we repelled his offers. The volume concludes with some remarks upon Central Asia, the policy of England with respect to it, the objects of Russia there, and speculations on the result of Russian success.

\* Last vol. p. 260.

## MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

## CHAPTER II.

Our little world, the image of the great,  
Like that amidst the boundless ocean set.

Waller.

THE first scene of this eventful drama closed with my embarkation on board the *Rottenbeam Castle*, bound for Bengal. Saving an Irish packet, this was the first ship on which I had ever sat foot, and it presented a new world to my observation—a variety of sights and sounds which, by giving fresh occupation to my thoughts and feelings, served in some measure to banish the trisful remembrance of home. All, at first, was a chaos to me; but when the confusion incidental to embarkation and departure (the preliminary shake of this living kaleidoscope), a general clearing out of visitors, custom-house officers, bum-boat women, *et hoc genus omne*, had subsided, things speedily fell into that regular order characteristic of vessels of this description—each individual took up his proper position, and entered in an orderly manner on his prescribed and regular routine of duty; and I began to distinguish officers from passengers, and to learn the rank and importance of each respectively.

Before proceeding further with ship-board scenes, a slight sketch of a few of the *dramatis personæ* may not be unacceptable. And first, our commander, the autocrat of this little empire. Capt. McGuffin was a raw-boned Caledonian, of some six-foot three; a huge red-headed man, of great physical powers, of which, however, his whole demeanour, singularly mild, evinced a pleasing unconsciousness; bating the latter quality, he was just such a man of nerves and sinews as in the olden time, at Falkirk or Bannockburn, one could fancy standing like a tower of strength, amidst the din and clash of arms, “slaughtering” off heads and arms, “muckle broad-sword in hand,” with fearful energy and effect. He had a sombre and fanatical expression of visage; and I never looked at his “rueful countenance” but I thought I saw the genuine descendant of one of those stern covenanters of yore, of whom I had read—one of those “crop-eared whigs” who, on lonely moor and mountain had struggled for the rights of conscience, and fought with indomitable obstinacy the glorious fight of freedom. With his speculative opinions this history has nothing to do; suffice it to say that, practically, he was a worthy, conscientious, benevolent man, though cautious and calculating, like his countrymen in general. He was no friend to dancing and such light amusements, and consequently was not the most agreeable of commanders for young people to sail with,—light-hearted juveniles of the “*dum vivimus vivamus*” school of philosophy: frequently, in the course of the voyage, when beads were seen bobbing above the hammock-nettings of the sister ship, and the enlivening scrape of a fiddle came wafted across the waters, the ladies would plead hard for a hop—“Capt. McGuffin, do pray let us have a dance;” but no, he was immoveable: “He would be varra happy to obleege them in ony thing else, but dauncing he naver alloood in his ship.”

I soon discovered I was not “alone in my glory,” and that another cadet was destined to share with me the honours of the “Griffinage.” He was a gawky wide-mouthed fellow, with locks like a pound of candles, and trowsers half-way up his calves; one who, from his appearance, it was fair to infer had never before been ten miles from his native village. It was a standing source

of wonder to all on board (and to my knowledge the enigma was never satisfactorily solved), by what strange concurrence of circumstances, what odd twist of Dame Fortune's wheel, this Gaspar Hauserish specimen of rusticity had attained to the distinguished honour of being allowed to sign himself "gentleman cadet," in any "warrant, bill, or quittance;" but so it was. "*Fronti nulla fides*," however; he turned out eventually to be much less of a fool than he looked. His mother, a comely farmer's dame, brought him on board, bag and baggage. Upon coming on deck, she eagerly inquired for the captain, to whom she presented her son, with earnest entreaties, expressed in a rich Somersetshire dialect, that he would "be pleased to take care of her Tom." But the most amusing scene was to come: after an affectionate leave-taking of Tom, and strict injunctions "to write home as soon as ever he got to Hingee," she turned her tearful countenance (poor woman!) towards the captain, dropped a hasty curtsy, as if anxious to conceal her emotion, and was hurrying off as she came; when suddenly, stopping short and turning round, she exclaimed, "Lawk a mercy on my poor head! I had well nigh forgot the ducks!" Upon which, diving her hands into a couple of capacious pockets, and after a slight preliminary jingle, she produced therefrom, to the extreme wonder and amusement of the standers-by, a couple of those unctuous and savoury bipeds, ready-picked and in high order. "Captain," said she, holding a duck in each hand, just as dealers in that sort of commodity ascertain their specific gravity, "they tell me you seafaring gentlemen are not overstocked with fresh provisions on board, so I thought I'd make bold to bring you a couple of our young ducks, which I hope you'll be pleased to accept." A smile rarely visited Capt. McGuffin's face; when it did, it was cold and transient, as a wintry gleam of sunshine, and to indulge in a hearty *guffaw* was utterly foreign to his nature; nevertheless, the unexpected apparition of the ducks—the good dame's extreme simplicity—and the ludicrous idea of this vast accession to his sea-stock—pitching plump and unexpectedly upon that part of the *cerebrum* where lies the sense of the ridiculous, before he could brace up the yards and prepare it for the shock, the result was, that Capt. McG. was betrayed into a rusty sepulchral chuckle, which, like the laugh of a moody madman in a fit, it was no easy matter to control. The merriment was contagious, and all joined in the roar, which some, from good feeling, struggled to restrain. The good woman, the cause of all this hilarity, looked utterly astonished, unable to divine the cause of it, whilst Tom, the picture of sheepishness, but evidently not insensible of the ludicrous position in which his unsophisticated parent had placed them both, looked down on the deck, fumbled with his hat, and longed evidently to have the scene brought to a close. At length Capt. McGuffin, by a strong effort, recovering his ordinary stolidity of aspect, made some sort of apology; thanked the lady courteously for her ducks, which he gravely delivered into the charge of the steward, and handing her over the side, safely consigned her to her boat.

Our first officer, Mr. Gillans, was a thorough seaman, and a no less thorough John Bull; he had the then common detestation of the French and their imputed vices of insincerity, &c., and, in endeavouring to avoid the Scylla of Gallic deceit, went plump into the Charybdis of English rudeness. He was, in truth, a blunt, gruff fellow, who evidently thought that civility and poltroonery were convertible terms. The captain was the only person whom his respect for discipline ever allowed him to address without a growl; in short, the vulgar but expressive phrase, as "sulky as a bear with a sore head," seemed made for him expressly, for in no case could it have been more

justly applied. The second mate, Grinnerson, was a gentlemanly fellow as the whole, but a most eternal wag and joker. Cadets had plainly, for many a voyage, furnished him with subjects for the exercise of his facetious vein, and "Tom," *i.e.* Mr. Thomas Grundy, and myself, received diurnal roastings at his hands. If I expressed an opinion, "Pardon me, my dear Sir," he would say, with mock gravity, "but it strikes me that, being *only a cadet*, you can know nothing about it;" or, "in about ten years hence, when you get your commission, your opinion 'on things in general' may be valuable." If I flew out, or the peaceable Grundy evinced a disposition to "hog his back," he would advise us to keep our temper, to be cool, assuring us, with dry composure, that the "cadets on the last voyage were never permitted to get into a passion." In a word, he so disturbed my self-complacency, that I long gravely debated the question with myself, whether I ought not to summon him to the lists when I got to India, there to answer for his misdeeds. As the voyage drew towards a close, however, he let off the steam of his railery considerably, and treated us with more deference and respect; thereby showing that he had studied human nature, and knew how to restore the equilibrium of a young man's temper, by adding to the weight in the scale of self-esteem. Our doctor and purser are the only two more connected with the ship whom I shall notice. The first, Cackleton by name, was a delicate, consumptive, super-fine person, who often reminded me of the injunction, "physician heal thyself." He ladled out the soup with infinite grace, and was quite the ladies' man. His manners, indeed, would have been gentlemanly and unexceptionable had they not been for ever pervaded by an obvious, smirking consciousness on his part that they were so. As for Cheesepeare, the purser, all I shall record of him is, that by a happy fortune he had dropped into the exact place for which nature and his stars appeared to have designed him. He looked like a purser—spoke like a purser—ate and drank like a purser—and locked himself up for three or four hours *per diem* with his books and ledgers like a very praiseworthy purser. Moreover, he carved for a table of thirty or forty, with exemplary patience, and possessed the happy knack of disposing of the largest quantity of meat in the smallest given quantity of time of any man I ever met with, in order to be ready for a renewed round at the mutton.

Of passengers we had the usual number and variety: civilians, returning with wholesale stocks of English and continental experiences and recollections of aristocratic association, &c. for Mofussil consumption; old officers, going back to ensure their "off-reckonings" preparatory to their final "off-reckoning;" junior partners in mercantile houses; sixteenth cousins from Forres and Invernesshire obeying the spell of kindred attraction (would that we had a little more of its influence south of the Tweed!); officers to supply the wear and tear of cholera and dysentery in his (then) Majesty's regiments; matrons returning to expectant husbands, and bright-eyed spinsters to get—a peep at the country—nothing more;—then we had an assistant-surgeon or two, more *au fait* at whist than Galenicals, and the two raw unfledged griffins—to wit, Grundy and myself,—completed the list. But of the afore-mentioned variety, I shall only select half a dozen for particular description, and as characteristic of the mass.

First, there was Colonel Kilbaugh, a colonel of cavalry and ex-resident of Paugulabad, who, in spite of his high-heeled Hobys, was a diminutive figure, pompous, as little men generally are, and so anxious, apparently, to convince the world that he had a soul above his inches, that, egad, sir, it was dangerous



for a man above the common standard of humanity to look at him, or differ in opinion in the slightest degree. His was

A fiery soul, which, working out its way,  
Fretted the pigmy body to decay.

He excelled (in his own estimation) in long stories, which he told with an extraordinary minuteness of detail. They generally began with, "Shortly after I was appointed to the residency of Paugulabad," or, "The year before, or two years after, I left the residency of Paugulabad:" in short, that was his chronological starting-point. The colonel's *yarns* principally (though not entirely) related to wonderful sporting exploits, and the greater the bounce the more scrupulously exact was he in the *minutiae*, magnanimously disregarding the terrors of cross-examination, should a seven-foot mortal venture one. "It was the largest tiger that, sir, I ever killed; he stood 5 feet 4½ inches to the top of his shoulder—5 feet 4¾ was it, by the by?—no, I'm wrong; 5 feet 4½. I killed him with a double Joe I got from our doctor; I think it was the cold season before I left the residency of Paugulabad." It was one of the most amusing things in the world to see him marching up and down the poop with our Colossus of a skipper—"Ossa to a wart"—one little fin of a hand behind his back, and laying down the law with the other; skipper, with an eye to future recommendation, very deferential, of course.

Next, in point of rank, was Mr. Goldmore, an ex-judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; a man of birth and education, and an excellent sample of the distinguished service to which he belonged. His manners were kind and urbane, though he was a little peppery sometimes, particularly when I beat him at chess. He had come home a martyr to liver; and the yellow cheek, the lack-lustre eye, and the feeble step, all told too plainly that he was returning to die. His wife, fifteen years younger than himself, exhibited beside him a striking contrast; she, "buxom, blithe, and *debonnair*"—a vigorous plant in floral pride; he, poor fellow, in the "sear and yellow" leaf. She was a warm-hearted, excellent creature, native goodness beaming in her eye, but had one fault, and that a prominent one. Having in India, as is often the case with the sex, been thrown much at out-stations amongst male society, she had insensibly adopted a "mannish" tone, used terms of Indian conventional slang—bad in a man, but odious from female lips—laughed heartily at stories seasoned with equivoque, and sometimes told such herself with off-hand *naïveté* at the cuddy-table, producing a wink from Mr. Grinnerson to Ensign O'Shaughnessy, and an uncommon devotion to his plate on the part of Mr. Goldmore himself.

Major Rantom, of the Dragoons—soldierly, gentlemanlike, and five-and-thirty—commanded the detachment of troops, to which were attached Ensigns Gorman and O'Shaughnessy, two fine "animals," that had recently been caught in the mountains of Kerry; and an ancient centurion, Capt. Marpeet, of the Native Infantry, must conclude these samples (with one exception) of the masculine gender. He was a character, upon the whole—a great man for short whist and Hodgson's pale ale. The *Sporting Magazine*, Taplin's *Farriery*, and Dundas's *Nineteen Manœuvres*, seemed to have constituted the extent of his reading, though some conversation he one day had about "*zubber, zeer, and pesh,*" and that profound work the *Tota Kuhannee*, seemed to indicate that he had at least entered on the flowery paths of Oriental literature. Dundas, however, was his strong point—his tower of strength—his one idea. Ye

powers ! how amazingly convincing and fluent was he when he took that subject in hand ! Many a tough discussion would he have with the pompous little colonel, whether the right or left stood fast, &c., and who, having been a Resident, and knowing, therefore, everything, of course knew something of that also.

But *places aux demoiselles !* make way for the spinsters ! Let me introduce to the readers' acquaintance Miss Kitty and Miss Olivia Jenkins, Miss Maria Balgrave, and Miss Anna Maria Sophia Dobbikins. The first two were going to their father, a general officer in Bengal ; the eldest, Kitty, was a prude, haunted by the "demon of propriety ;" the youngest, dear Olivia, a perfect giggle—with such a pair of eyes!—but "thereby hangs a tale." Miss Maria Balgrave was consigned to a "house of business" in Calcutta, to be forwarded, by the first safe conveyance, up the country, to her dear friend Mrs. Kurrybhat, the lady of Ensign Kurrybhat, who had invited her out ; she was very plain, but of course possessed its usual concomitant, great amiability of temper. Miss Dobbikins was a Bath and Clifton belle, hackneyed and *passé*, but exhibiting the remains of a splendid face and figure ; it was passing strange that so fine a creature should have attained "a certain age" without having entered that state which she was so well calculated to adorn, whilst doubtless many a "snub-nosed thing" had gone off under her own nose. I have seen many such cases ; and it is a curious problem for philosophical investigation, why those whom "every one" admires "nobody" marries.

Having given these sketches of a few of my companions, let me now proceed with my voyage. Leaving Deal, we had to contend with contrary winds, and when off Portsmouth, they became so adverse, that the captain determined on dropping anchor, and there wait a favourable change. In three days the wind became light, veered to the proper quarter, and our final departure was fixed for the following morning. My last evening off Portsmouth long remained impressed on my memory. Full often, in my subsequent wanderings in the silent forest or the lonely desert, in the hushed camp or on the moon-lit rampart, where nought save the sentinel's voice broke through the silence of the night, have I pictured this last aspect of my native land. I had been engaged below, inditing letters for home and other occupations, the whole day, when, tired of the confinement, I mounted on the poop : the parting glow of a summer's evening rested on the scene—a tranquillity and repose little, alas ! in consonance with the state of my feelings, once more painfully excited at the prospect of the severance from all that was dear to me. Hitherto excitement had sustained me, but now I felt it in its full force.

Land of my sires, what mortal hand  
Can e'er untie the filial band  
That knits me to thy rugged strand ?

I leant my head upon my hand, and gave myself up to sad and melancholy reflections. On one side stretched the beautiful coast of the Isle of Wight, whilst the fast-gathering shades of evening were slowly blending into one dark mass the groves and villas of Cowes ; lights from many a pleasant window streamed across the rippling sea—lights, methought, cheering circles of happy faces, like those I lately gazed upon, but which I might never see more. Many a tall and gallant man-of-war rode ahead of us, fading in the gathering mist ; boats, leaving their long silvery tracks behind them, glided across the harbour ; whilst the lights of the town, in rapid succession, broke forth as those of the day declined. The very tranquillity of such a scene as this, to a person in my then

state of mind, by mocking, as it were, the inward grief, made it to be more deeply felt. I looked at my native shores, as a lover gazes on his mistress for the last time, till the boom of the evening gun, and the increasing darkness, warned me that it was time to go below.

Calm were the elements, night's silence deep,  
The waves scarce murmuring, and the winds asleep.

The next day we were in the chops of the channel—that vast vomitory, which incessantly pours forth the commercial marine of our country to disperse itself through every clime. Merchantmen, of every size and description, though generally of that substantial build in which beauty of outline and sailing qualities are sacrificed to more important and English considerations, passed us almost every moment; some returning battered and tropic-stained, and full fraught with the costly produce of the Indies, or the fruits of a whaling voyage in the South Seas, &c.; others outward-bound, in all the glories of fresh paint and a new rig. On the horizon, I remember, a Leviathan line-of-battle ship bore in sight—an object of interest to many of us—staggering under a pyramid of canvas, and resembling in the distance a snowy peak or iceberg, tinged with sunlight. In a short time it passed us, spurning the surges in wild wreaths from its broad and swelling bows. As she ploughed past, within a few yards, we had a very distinct view of this one of the mighty receptacles of “Britain’s dormant thunder;” her swelling canvas, perfect trim, and crowded decks, on which the dark mass of blue jackets was agreeably relieved by the gleam of a musket or the red coat of a marine, presented a brave and animating spectacle; and then, too, tier above tier showed her formidable batteries. What a life of noble and manly excitement must be that of a sailor, when “war its banner waves;” a boundless field of enterprise before him, with England’s renown to urge him on, and the smiles of beauty to reward him, if successful. This, however, is the bright side of the picture: midshipman’s half-pay, slow promotion, and a wooden leg, may be a few of the items of the *per-contra* side of the account.

In a few days we were in the Bay of Biscay,—and now my troubles began.

#### ANECDOTE, TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

It is related that some person wrote as follows to one of the chief ascetics of his age, who had betaken himself to the cell of contentment: “I have heard, my friend, that you dedicate your whole time to devotion, and that, having abandoned the earnings and the dress of the religious mendicant, you have turned aside from the society of mankind. My friendly heart is therefore concerned to know whence you now derive your subsistence.” The religious man wrote in reply: “What ignorance is this which you betray? Although you know that I am engaged in the service of my Creator, you ask whence I procure a livelihood! Can you imagine that He who is emphatically “the Sustainer,” will ever leave me to perish?”

Never can thy destiny be changed by thy contrivances :  
Never will thy daily bread be increased or diminished by thy cupidity.  
Give not way to anxiety about thy subsistence :  
For from such thoughts nothing will result, save thy own misery.

F.

## TWO KASĪDAHs, OR ELEGIES,

BY JAMĀL UDDĪN ĀBD UL RAZZĀK, OF ISPAHAN.

No. I.

اگر شکایت گویم زچرخ نیست صواب  
 اگر عتاب کنم بر فلک چه سود عتاب  
 ز جورِ اوست مرا صد شکایت از هر نوع  
 ز دردِ اوست مرا صد حکایت از هر باب  
 از او همی گلِ صدبرگ خفته اندر خاک  
 به بید میدهد آنگاه جامهء سنجاب  
 به بیشه شیران در تاب و تاپ زگرسنگی \*  
 شده ردیفِ سلاطین بطوق و یاره کلاب  
 مرا که لفظِ چو لؤلؤست آبِ خوش ندهد  
 وزو برد صدفِ کنگ مهرهء خوشاب  
 عجب مدار اگر زو خسی کسی گردد  
 در آن نگر که برد از زخِ بزرگان آب  
 نبود عزم که جویم ز دوستان دوری  
 ولی چه سود قضا پیش دیده گشت حجاب  
 فراق جستم و عاقل نجست زنجِ فراق  
 سفر گزیدم و دانا سفر ندید صواب

کسی گزید مغیلاں و خمیل غولان را  
 عَوْض ز کاسِ دهاقِ کواعبِ اتراب  
 بجایِ نغمه و \* الحانِ مطربانِ لطیف  
 کسی گزیند آواز + بوم و بانگِ غراب  
 بدین ‡ گنه که ز ابنای جنس واماندم  
 مرا بصحبتِ ناجنس میکنند عذاب

## No. II.

در رستخیز قیامت گوید

چو در نوردد فرّاشِ § امْرِ کُنْ فیکون  
 سرای پردهء سیمابرنک آینهگون  
 مُخَدَّرَاتِ سماوی تستقِ بر اندازند  
 بجای مانند این هفت غُرفهء مدهون  
 نه کله بندد شام از حریرِ غالیه رنگ  
 نه حله پوشد صُبح از نسیم || سقلاطون  
 عدم بگیرد ناگه عنانِ دهرِ شמוש  
 فنا در آرد در زیرِ رانِ جبالِ حزون ¶  
 فلک بسر بُرد ادوار \*\* شغلِ کون و فساد  
 قمر بسر برد ++ ادوارِ عاد کالِ عرجون

فراموش MS. B § باین B ‡ دواز B + و B omits \*

جمال حرون MSS. ¶ نسیم, and E MS. B ||

بریزد E ++ اوراد MSS. \*\* صیل حرون E

مکُوناتِ همه داغِ نیستی گیرند  
 که کس نماند از ضربتِ زوالِ مصون  
 نه صبح بندد بر سرِ عمامهای قصب  
 نه شام گیرد بر\* سفتِ حُلّهٔ اکسون  
 چهار مادرِ کون از قضا عقیقیم شوند  
 بصلبِ هفت پدر از+ سلاله گردن خون ‡  
 ز روی چرخ بریزد قراضهای نجوم §  
 ز زیرِ خاک بر افتد ذخیرهٔ قارون  
 چهار قابله شش ماشطه سه طفلِ حدوث  
 سبک گیرند از رخنهٔ عدم بیرون  
 طلاق جویند آرواح از مشیمهٔ خاک  
 از آنکه کفو نباشند این شریف آن دون  
 نه خاکِ تیره بماند نه آسمانِ لطیف  
 نه روحِ قدس بماند نه نجمی ملعون  
 بتفخِ صور شود مطربِ فنا موسوم ||  
 برقص و ضرب بایقاع ¶ کوهها ماذون \*\*  
 همه زوال پذیرند جز که ذاتِ خدای  
 قدیم و قادر و حیّ و مدبّر بیچون  
 چو خطبهٔ لمن آلملک بر جهان خواند  
 نظامِ ملکِ ازل تا ابد ++ شود مقرون ++

‡ MS. B و خون      + MS. A در      \* MS. E هفت  
 ‡ Some MSS. ماذون      § MS. D منیر      تا سلالهٔ گردون E  
 ++ MS. A. بال بر      \*\* MS. B نادون      ¶ MS. D ایقان  
 P

ندا رسد سوي اجزاي مرگِ فرسوده  
 که چند خوابِ فنا \* گر نخورده اید افیون  
 برون جهند ز کتَمِ عدمِ عظامِ رمیم  
 که مانده بود بمطموره عدمِ مسجون  
 همی گراید هر جزو سوي مرکزِ خویش  
 که هیچ جزو نگردن ز جزوِ خویش افزون +  
 عظامِ سوي عظام و عروقِ سوي عروق  
 جفون بسوي جفون و عیون بسوي عیون  
 همه مفاصل از اجزاي خود شود مجموع  
 همه قوالب از اعضاي ‡ خود شود مشحون  
 چو در دمند بناقوس لشکرِ ارواح  
 چو خیلِ نحل § شود منتشر سوي هامون  
 بقصرِ جسم در آرند باز هودجِ روح  
 سوادِ قالب بارِ دگر شود مسکون ||  
 پس آنکهي بشوab و عقاب حکم کنند  
 بحسبِ کرده خود هر یکی ¶ شود مرهون  
 یکی بحکمِ ازل مالکِ نعیم آید  
 یکی بسبقِ قضا هالکِ عذاب الهون  
 هر آنکه معتقدش نیست این بُردِ جاهل  
 و گر حکیم ارسطالین است و افلاطون

\* MS. D گران

+ B فزون

‡ B اعضاي

§ Some MSS. نخل

|| B مشحون

¶ A هرکسي

## THE CAMPAIGN IN AFFGHANISTAN.

JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.\*

## CHAPTER I.

COMMANDING officers had received orders, in September 1838, to hold themselves in readiness for field service. Strange rumours were afloat; expectation was on tiptoe; a universal rage for secrecy and mystification prevailed; all was uncertainty and restlessness, and never was passive obedience, the soldier's law, so necessary; when lo! the Governor-general's momentous declaration appeared, solving at once the important mystery, and opening an ample field for cavilling, criticism, and conjecture.

According to this manifesto, our objects were, "to facilitate the extension of commerce by opening the navigation of the Indus;" "to secure the tranquillity of our neighbourhood; preserve our interests inviolable, and gain for the British nation, in Central Asia, that legitimate weight which an interchange of benefits would naturally procure."

Though all agreed as to the expediency of the end in view, there were differences of opinion as to the manner of its attainment. One party, headed by Sir Alexander Burnes, loudly proclaimed the dislike of the Affghans in general, and the inveteracy of the numerous Barukzye tribe in particular, to the Suddozye family, whose arrogance and incapacity had drawn their misfortunes upon themselves. Dost Mahomed of Cabul, they maintained, had ever proved his attachment to the commercial interests of Great Britain; he displays both justice and talent in the internal administration of his country, and the excellency of his rule is universally allowed. They further insisted that, by a very small expenditure of funds, the Dost might so be conciliated as to prove a vigorous and trustworthy ally, whose power as head of the populous Barukzye tribe, and monarch of Cabul in its more extensive sense, aided by our influence, would present a formidable, if not impassable, barrier to foreign intrigue and aggression. On the other hand, it was argued, could we even concede so much as to make advantageous proposals to the Cabul sirdar, at this late hour, they would scarcely be accepted, and we thus subjected ourselves to the indignity of a rejection of our proffered terms from a rebel and usurping chief. His brothers, the sirdars of Candahar, must be sacrificed ere any permanent commercial advantages could be gained; their wretched subjects are ground to the very dust, and sooner or later, if otherwise unaided, must turn to the obnoxious Kamran of Herat, to save them from the oppression of the Barukzye brothers. Moreover, despite "the characteristic confidence uniformly placed by Maharajah Runjeet Sing in the faith and friendship of the British," it was far from likely that this "spoiled child" of the Supreme Government would abate one iota of his claims against Dost Mahomed, or that Dost Mahomed, as monarch of Cabul, could in equity or honour grant him any concessions. Not only, too, would Shah Shoojah be bound to us by gratitude for the restoration of his long-lost kingdom, but by the never-to-be-forgotten and powerful presence of a contingent army, officered by the servants of the British Government: so that pressing necessity, as well as every "consideration of policy," had determined the Governor-general to effect the desired objects by the espousal of Shah Shoojah's cause, and the dethronement of the usurping brothers, who had ranged themselves in subservience to a hostile power. But there is yet another party, who, objecting *in toto* to the

\* This is the personal Journal of the late Captain Ogle, H.M. 4th Lt. Drags., an officer unconnected with any department, but who suffered the privations and parloof of the honour of this arduous campaign.



principles of the expedition, decry both the means and the end; they overwhelm with discussions on the rights of nations, and bid us "beware!" at the moment they predict our inevitable destruction; they tell us the slight foundation of the British in India cannot support its gigantic superstructure; and that, by thus seeking to extend our influence, we are but preparing a downfall more conspicuous: and this they would enforce by examples drawn from Persia, Greece, Rome, and even France. But will they never learn that the dominion of the British in the East is a stupendous anomaly; that the same conclusions cannot possibly be drawn from premises so totally dissimilar? Two centuries ago, a body corporate of merchants in India reluctantly wielded the sword in *self-defence*, and have never since been able to sheathe it. The same principle of self-defence, which originally placed us on our guard against aggression, subsequently compelled us to form offensive and defensive alliances; their results, and the treachery and intrigues so conspicuous in the history of the native dynasties, have thus widely extended our Asiatic empire, in actual opposition to the spirit and fears of its rulers. That an increase of dominion has ever been the last acquisition desired, requires but a perusal of our Indian history to prove; but that an irresistible necessity, the necessity of self-defence, impels us to conquest, is also most certain. At this moment, Persia is avowedly hostile to us; witness, amongst other concurring facts, her treatment of our officers; and there can be but little doubt that she is aided and abetted in her hostility by the Barukzye brothers, the rulers of Cabul and Candahar. Let the leagued Persians and Affghans display their adverse banners on our western frontier, and it will be but the signal for the outbreak of the Russian bear, and the war-cry of Burmah and the Nepaulese: then what becomes of our dominion in the East—the richest jewel in England's diadem? The security of our Asiatic possessions can only be preserved by decisive energy and *forestalled* hostility; we must anticipate, as it were, and crush the first murmurings of disaffection and opposition in the neighbouring frontier states, for with us, to await even a demonstration of organized attack, would be passively to meet destruction. Having gained our empire in the East, we must strive to retain and defend it; and if by so doing conquest and territory are forced upon us, it is our destiny—we have simply and literally only followed the great law of self-preservation. In placid humility we may truly say, that whilst abasing the proud amongst nations, we have ever shown mercy to the submissive, and have ever directed our exertions towards governing the conquered in equity and peace. No! our conquests in *Asia* never can be stationary; *we must either cease to rule, or, ruling, we must never cease to conquer.*

Our line of march, for some time a matter of earnest discussion, was at length drawn out through Sinde; and thus, by throwing a body of six thousand highly disciplined\* troops into the territories of our vacillating allies, the Hydrabad ameers (ostensibly *en route* through a friendly country), we at once awed them into submission to our terms, and tested their professions of friendship, which, indeed, had been carried to the length of requesting our Resident to treat with Government for a British subsidiary force at their capital.

But here another subject of debate arose; for whilst Sir Alexander Burnes had already proclaimed the impracticability of marching a force through the Delta of the Indus, Col. Pottinger, the Political Resident in Sinde, not only insisted on its feasibility, but, objecting to Kurachee as a starting-point, on

\* "The British in India, probably without knowing it, have modelled their battalions of sepahis upon the same principles as Alexander did his phalanx of Persians."—*Robertson's India*. With what success, their enduring courage and gallant deeds can amply testify.

grounds which, *I believe*, have since been proved erroneous, indicated the Hujamree mouth of the Sata branch of the Indus as presenting the best accommodation for the transports, and Baminacote, on its banks, as the rallying-point of our troops. The idea of Kurachee as a landing-place was, consequently, for the time being, abandoned; the advice of the Resident acted upon; a few transports engaged, and, with hearts beating high in joyous anticipations, we anxiously awaited the order which would march us to Bombay for our embarkation, and start many of us on our first campaign.

Let it not, however, be supposed that the intermediate weeks were those of peace. Though nothing had yet been fixed as to our marching, our servants and camp-followers had wisely determined on no account to leave their worldly arrangements to the eleventh hour; and whilst the boldest of the skulkers gave due warning to quit, amongst the more timid it was inconceivable how many important affairs unexpectedly required settling in distant towns, and how many fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and children, suddenly took to dying or marrying. Whenever a native servant desires a holiday, he states, as an unanswerable reason for absence, the death or marriage of some near relative; and thus I have known a man ask leave to bury his father six times in the year; but on this important occasion, the ceremonials seemed drawn out to eternity, for none of the bereaved or gladdened ever returned. An order, too, had at this moment been most injudiciously issued, to reduce the pay of the regimental grass-cutters and ghorawalas\* a rupee per mensem. The horse artillery had already put the regulation into force; consequently, when encamped at Khandalla, on the Bhoze Ghaut, they were deserted almost to a man. With us the reduction was as yet only in contemplation, but still the applications for leave poured in most awkwardly.

Time, however, stayed not; and what was scarcely of less importance, there seemed to be little chance of our procuring any carriage. The owners of the several bullock-hackeries, tattoos, &c. &c. managed to be out of the way with their property most opportunely, and the inhabitants of the adjacent villages, when applied to, were most resolute in their refusals and protestations of inability. The commissariat was at length obliged to press the carriage, and our quarter-master was most considerately ordered to dole out to each officer about sufficient to carry one-third of his baggage, trifling as it in general was. After many vain attempts, during which I had serious thoughts of proceeding *kitless*, and trusting to "my fate" for a change of linen, the day previous to our starting, my servant, who had been scouring the country for some time past, came with the joyful intelligence that he had procured me three hackeries at a village fifteen miles distant: price exorbitant; half of which I had to pay in advance. Should I not require the three, I was on no account to give information of their vicinity to the quarter-master, however much he might stand in need of carriage; and further, they were to remain concealed behind a hill, called "Bullock's Hump," until dusk, when they would load as required. To all this I of course willingly agreed; and on the morning of the 7th of November, the trumpet sounded for our march. Anxiously as this day had been anticipated, now that it had actually arrived, there was much of sorrow in our joy. Whatever may be the temptations abroad, the heart can never cease to love its home: like the musk-rose, which blossoms brightly in its native soil, but droops and withers when transplanted, so at home alone do the affections of the heart luxuriate; and there were few who did not pause to heave a sigh o'er scenes to which, probably, they might never return; and many a

\* Horse-keepers, or grooms.

clear bold eye was that morning dimmed whilst looking back on all most dear, perchance for the last time. The last time! it is a human misery. What hours of sorrow do not these simple words reveal! how many tears have flowed o'er the recollection of some sad last time! Is there a wife or mother who has not known and feared it? And even amongst our sterner natures, how many have felt its power! Alas for humanity! the very feelings we love and cherish most are the sources of our deepest woe: like the cherished serpent, they find shelter in our bosoms but to sting us more fatally in some heart-breaking last time. Whilst man exists in his mortality, the sorrow thus begot will never cease: nay, when all other worldly woes have left him, still clinging to his frailty, it will force from him the regretting fear, e'en as he enters the portals of eternity. The sobbing women and children, crowding out to see the last of a husband or a father—the hearty, yet murmured, “God bless you!” which every now and then sounded, as some favoured comrade passed on—the still houses of the officers, looking so desolate in their cold silence, with many a true and bursting heart within—all made the scene one of thrilling interest; and if ever the choking tears rushed to my eye-lids,—it was then.

But though man, as a piece of mortality, may be “made to mourn,” man, as the male creature, assuredly never was—it is not his nature; he may give vent to grief in a burst of passionate feeling, or he may talk soberly and resignedly, to hide his want of that troublesome commodity; but self is mixed up with his very affections, and in his sorrows, whether physical, local, or mental, that busy sprite is ever on the watch to drown the memory of all that is painful, even though associated with all that is dear:—and *therefore* was it that, when arrived on our halting-ground, we sat down to breakfast with ravenous appetites, and never touched on “home.”

From here to Bombay, our march, though replete with disagreeables, was devoid of interest or adventure. Ofttimes had the distance we now took twelve days to accomplish, been ridden or driven over in eight or twelve hours;\* and there were few amongst us who would not gladly have exchanged the much-vaunted, but to us undiscoverable, pleasures of the march for the well-known ricketty seat in the mail-cart, behind our posting friends, the “khoojbe horse,”† who underwent a process of scratching ere he would start; the “*tora musti wala*,”‡ whose wicked devices made one cling tightly to the rail; the “kicker,” the reverberation of whose hoofs on the splash-board frightfully recalled the sleepy traveller to a sense of his danger; the “run-away,” who from the moment of harnessing started away with the buggy up hill and down dale, never abating his speed till he made a dead halt at the next post station, generally pitching the luckless passenger some yards in advance; the “shying horse,” who sprung off the road at every little object, like a four-legged D’Egville; and sundry others, posters of equally unpleasant fame, all being a thousand times preferable to our present dull routine. During our first march, some hamauls, carrying a hospital doolie, struck, and on being remonstrated with, fairly took to their heels, leaving the hospital assistants in a state of despair at the abandonment of their medicines, and the muccadam in well-affected astonishment at their absconding, when “his eyes didn’t see,” he having most opportunely been intent elsewhere during the dispute. Sundry tattoos and camels, even in this short distance, were left on the road as vulture-feasts; and after losing our way somewhere about Panwell, we arrived in

\* It was ridden by an officer in the Grenadiers in three hours and a half. The average time allowed the mail-cart is twelve hours.

† “Itch.”

‡ Rather must or fresh.

Bombay in about the same state of delight that a detachment from some wretched Irish out-station may be supposed to entertain on their entry into London; with this slight difference in their favour, that whereas every halt and every village takes them farther from their misery, *our* starting-point was a little oasis, and our every encampment a more lonely and barbarous Indian specimen of the desolate and dirty Irish out-station.

The few days passed in Bombay presented an uninterrupted scene of hurry and confusion; all unexecuted commissions and forgotten purchases must be executed now or never, and the demands made on the luckless and tyro paymaster of the detachment nearly drove him to distraction. The Esplanade was literally covered with baggage, either laid down for the time being, or abandoned by absconding servants. Several officers were robbed of their all by these male harpies, and one "most trustworthy man" decamped, on his way to the pier-head, with his master's plate-chest and eight hundred rupees. The guileless natives are unequalled in their rascality! The transport in which we were to embark, though a fine vessel, was crowded to a degree which made us tremble in anticipation; and to add to our unpleasant prospects, only two days before starting, the captain assured me he had received no instructions to cater for us, "to which, moreover," he politely added, "he had a very great objection;" evidently viewing us in the light of ogres, who would make sad havoc amongst his (as he fondly but mistakenly flattered himself) excellent wines and luxurious fare. This point, however, was speedily settled, much against the captain's satisfaction, and leaving our mess-man, mess-tent, and *et ceteras*, in charge of a dragoon, to follow in a pattenmar, when a sufficiency of hams, pickles, jams, and jellies, had been purchased, and consigning our horses to the tender mercies of the line ghorawalas, and seven dragoons per troop to bring them on when Government, in their kindness, could spare or procure boats, we weighed anchor on the 21st of November, at the moment a boat put off from shore, with one of the dragoons left in charge of my horses, to inform me that sixteen of my line ghorawalas, with their muccadam, had absconded: I could but wave my hand, verbally consign the rascals to all the powers of darkness, and resign myself to my fate, like a genuine Mohamedan. It was asserted, by the way, and not without apparent foundation, that the army on landing would present the strange anomaly of artillery without guns, cavalry without horses, and infantry without bayonets.

On the fourth night of our voyage (24th of November), when I had sunk into a pleasant slumber, and in idea was walking up Bond Street with the easy *nonchalance* of a man who knows himself to be good looking, I was aroused by my head coming in forcible contact with the bulk-head; ere I had time to revolve the matter, another violent concussion made me spring to my legs, and then the busy hum of voices, the loud and hurried commands, the occasional oath, and the harsh grating of the vessel's keel, convinced me, but too surely, that we were aground. In a moment I was on deck; the sharp breeze whistling through the rigging, the breakers growling fiercely on our left, the broken rudder, and the blank faces around, presented far from an agreeable scene. Again she grated with a heavy crash, and the wood-work on her stern was stove in: vain were the efforts to disengage her. At length, an expedient was suggested, which ultimately proved effectual; whilst the sailors were busy at the capstan, the officers and soldiers were requested to stand in a body on one side, and, at a given signal, to make a tremendous jump. The signal was given, but the scene, for the moment, was so irresistibly ludicrous, that our smothered peals of laughter deprived our jumping efforts of their

anticipated effect. "Try again!" was shouted. Again we gave a signalled jump that might well have sunk the island of Elephantia, and, with a deafening shout from the men that proclaimed our work accomplished, slowly and heavily she swung round. It was, however, two days ere we could start from "Diù Head,"\* the scene of our disaster, and on the 1st of December we cast anchor off the Hujamree mouth of the Indus, a mile and a half from shore, which, from its barren flatness, even at this short distance, was not discernible. The confusion that ensued, the ludicrous scenes that occurred, were well worthy the pencil of a Cruikshank: suffice it to say that, on the evening of the 2d, after the officers of the H.C. Horse Artillery, and H.M. 4th Light Dragoons, had been subjected to the low insult of being detained on board until the steward had made a correct report of the silver to the captain's wife, we departed, many out of pure revenge making a desperate struggle for the treasured cheese and ham, with which they filled their pockets in anticipation of a long night's pull, and I happy to borrow a piece of salt pork from my serjeant-major on the same account. For two days after our departure, the captain exercised his civility on the brigadier and brigade-major, as an experimental white-wash to his treatment of the officers; but the proposed memorial by the officers of artillery not to pay the regulated messing allowance, to which we would all most willingly have subscribed, and which was subsequently abandoned from its attendant trouble and want of time; and the hearty anathema we uttered on the transport as we left her side, proved but too plainly the style of treatment we had experienced.

On the 3d of December we encamped on the banks of the Hujamree mouth of the far-famed Indus. To me it is immaterial whether Tatta or Jurkh occupies the site of the ancient Pattala; and I confess my inability to understand the merits of a discussion seemingly so unimportant. Is it not enough that this is the river on which Scylax reported the scene of Darius' invasion, of Alexander's glory, of Bactrian conquests, and Moslem victory? The pilgrim bows in reverence as he gazes on the spot sacred from its classical associations, and become even dear to him from the thoughts of youth and home, which rush to his heart with such associations; and why should pedantry interrupt his quiet dream of happier days and by-gone glories, by needlessly suggesting an uncertainty, which time never will, and moreover never *can*, decide?

Some miles within the entrance of this mouth, there is a most unpleasant and extensive bar, with heavy breakers on either side, and on which there is not more than five or six feet of water.† A trigonometrical survey has been completed of the Hujamree, and to give a perfect idea of its peculiarities, I can scarcely do better than quote from the official report of Lieut. Carless:—"The mouth of the Hujamree opens like a funnel, and, with the exception of that part where the river takes its course along the right bank, is occupied by a broad flat, partially covered with water; this forms a continuation of the bank everywhere extending from the coast, which is here rather more than a mile in breadth." "About this mouth, the land is entirely destitute of objects that could be pointed out as marks to guide the navigator, and without the assistance of a pilot, a stranger would have some difficulty in finding it." "The soundings decrease with the greatest regularity up to the edge of the shoals, on which the breakers are visible when in four or five fathoms water." "A short distance above the entrance, it has a width of 550 yards, until it contracts to a narrow stream not more than fifty yards broad;" "its length is about forty miles; and of all the Indus branches, it is the most winding and

\* At the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay.

† Seven and a half, according to Lieut. Carless.

intricate. In its course to the sea, the Hujainree sends off several creeks, which connect, during the inundation, with the Richel,\* one of the eleven mouths of the Indus.\*

In crossing the bar, the Commander-in-chief had a narrow escape, and a boat, containing sixteen artillery horses, was dashed to pieces; the horses all perished, but the men were saved. Frith, the agent, also lost an investment to the amount, it was said, of twenty thousand rupees. I was here forcibly reminded of Quintus Curtius' description of the Indus tides; yet fear must have increased the semblance of danger a hundred-fold, ere a picture so exaggerated could have been transmitted.†

We managed to collect all our cattle by the 13th inst.; but owing to the wretched craft, and crowded manner in which our poor horses were embarked, many died; some, on landing, we were compelled to shoot, and others were cruelly injured by large abscesses on their withers and hips, from a cross-beam in some of the boats absolutely resting on their backs. To whichever department the selection and supervision of these boats fell, their charge had been most shamefully executed, even though, as a saving clause, they had in their arrangements paid the strictest attention to *economy*. I know not whether it is to Mr. Hume we are indebted for the eternal *talk* of economy which pervades the ruling Indian administration, but if all the Government economical measures are the practical results of the economist's theories, they are most unfavourable. Our authorities have yet to learn that economy, real economy, is the exertion of a sound judgment in the comprehensive outline of order, of arrangement, of distribution; that "it is the doctrine of proportion reduced to practice; it is calculation realized; it is foreseeing consequences, and guarding against them; it is expecting contingencies, and being prepared for them;" and that it is *not* the continued stress on trivial details, shabby reductions, and petty curtailments in little concerns. They have saved in boat-hire, but lost doubly by their dead and disabled horses.

We encamped at Baminacote, two-and-twenty miles from the entrance to the Hujamree mouth. The river here forms a semi-circle; the waters are muddy, and most uninviting; "*aquas vehit à colore maris haud multum abhorrentes*," says Curtius, most truly; on analyzation, however, they were proved wholesome, and by dropping a piece of alum into the *chatty* containing the drinking-water, it may be rendered perfectly clear and pure. I was disappointed in the fish, which, though fine, at this season, were not plentiful. As far as the eye could reach, the country presented a dead flat of hard caked clay, relieved, if such a word can be applied, here and there, by patches of tamarisk bush,‡ and intersected by small canals. The apparently boundless expanse is most striking. The mornings and nights were so cool, as to make me glad of my cloak and a double blanket; but the temperature, as usual in India, during the day, was high, though not unpleasantly so. The soil has a large admixture of fine sand, which, when a breeze arose, rendered the atmosphere absolutely suffocating. The ground about here is vile, and most unfit for a cavalry encampment; it is broken up into large squares, resembling a gigantic chess-board, and the intervening cracks are large enough to catch and break a horse's leg: this is owing to the waters of the Indus, which, during the inundation, entirely submerge the spot. Rice is evidently the grand subsistence of the country; every here and there large piles of this grain, covered with a mud plaster, attract the eye; these piles remain untouched by the

\* The Pittee, Pietteance, Joash, Richel, Hujamree, Kedwaree, Kookewaree, Kaheer, Mull, Seer, and Koree.

† Quint. Curt. lib. ix. c. 9.

‡ *Tamarix indica*.

owners, until the ameer, in his kindness, has levied his black-mail on the produce, which is generally done rather on the *ad libitum* than *ad valorem* principle, though the fixed rate is three-fifths of the produce.

I went several times across the water to shoot, and ever found the natives most obliging: they live in a species of moveable hut made of platted rush, in appearance much like those of the wandering gipsy camps in the Deccan. The country abounds in wild ducks, geese and fowl of all kinds, also in the wild kullum, curlews, and the brown and black partridge;\* the latter a bird in beautiful plumage. Jackals surrounded the camp in troops, and the hyena and wild hog were occasionally to be seen.

I walked to Vikkur, about three miles from our encampment as the crow flies. Though the second sea-port of any importance in Sindé, it is a filthy, miserable town. It was here Maharajah Runjeet Sing's first investment of wares for traffic on the Indus were trans-shipped for Bombay, under Mr. Gordon, who conducted the enterprize; and by this commercial transaction the place creates an interest which could never exist, were its site and the customs and wretched habits of its inhabitants alone considered. The natives appear miserably poor; they wear a loose short pair of drawers, with a species of woollen shirt or comlie thrown over their shoulders. Their hair is very long, hanging in profusion on their necks, and covered by a flat-topped cap, from eight inches to a foot in height, gradually smaller from the base, and ornamented in front by parti-coloured embroidery; I have, however, seen some quite square at the top, like the lancer cap, and made of black velvet. The turbans seemed mostly reserved for the clergy, the moolahs generally wearing large white puggeries.†

Sheep and fowls are abundant, but I was not struck by the multiplicity of horned cattle; and strange to say, with the exception of a few camels working at the draw-wells, in lieu of bullocks, as in Hindostan, I saw but little of these "quadrupeds in universal request from prince to peasant," and their prices were exorbitant. Report said, our well-beloved allies, the ameers, whose enlightened policy and pressing anxieties to extend their relations and open the commerce of the Indus had, in a great measure, induced this line of march, had given a timely hint to their subjects to keep their camels, with all else that might be serviceable, out of our way. Provisions were extremely dear; the Sindees seemed determined to make a harvest of us, their prices increasing with their certainty of payment. Owing to the moderate temperature, we were enabled to keep our meat for three or four days, as in England; thus securing tender food, a scarce article in India, where the meat is usually eaten on the day of slaughter.

The natives took kindly to our liquor, as the following little circumstance will prove, it being but one instance amongst fifty similar. One morning, whilst Major Keith, the adjutant-general, was shaving, his hand was once or twice jerked from the even tenor of its way by startling noises, resembling the drawing of a cork, evidently proceeding from behind his inner tent wall. Enraged at length by an awkward scratch across his nose, he jumped up, and with razor in hand, and *en chemise*, rushed behind the canauts, and to his dismay beheld a native servant, lately engaged by young C——, an empty port-bottle in one hand, and with the other quietly pouring its contents down his throat from a *large slop-basin*. Considering the delinquent was a bigoted Musulman, this was pretty well, and the cane was most judiciously and generously administered by order of the bazaar-master. In their love of liquor,

\* *Pardix Cambayensis*.

† Turbans.

however, they but resemble their brethren of India; and I know of few greater mistakes than to suppose the Asiatic a pattern of sobriety, whose accession of vices can be traced to his connexion with Europeans. It is no exaggeration to state, that crimes are daily committed in India, the very contingency of which in England or Europe would make the blood run cold; that crimes,\* which in Great Britain are, or were, punishable with death, of which to accuse a man without proof is punishable as felony, are here a *public trade*; and this from the preposterous moral and religious code on which their debased and monstrous system is founded. Regarding the inebriety in Sind, a country comparatively unknown to Europeans, some of their princes even are most drunken and debauched; and Dr. Burnes remarks, that the eating of opium is as common in Sind as in Cutch; and “I found,” he adds, “no present more acceptable than a *few bottles of brandy*, and no annoyance more intolerable than indirect applications to repair the ravages of unlawful disease, and renew the powers wasted in luxury and debauch.” The different chieftains on our western frontier are notorious drunkards. Mr. Elphinstone, I think it is, who mentions a meeting with some petty northern chief being postponed, from his excellency being in a *prostrate state of inebriety* at the appointed hour. Runjeet Sing, the Sikh chieftain, and of a Hindu sect, is sadly addicted to liquor. The use of *bang* amongst all classes of natives is as common as their rice, and the most respectable Hindus are seldom an hour without a large piece of betel and chunam, &c. in their mouths, their properties being exciting and heating. On the whole, though the Indian, from the nature of his climate and constitution, can never become a drunken *brawler*, yet I should unscrupulously average the use of intoxicating drugs amongst *all* classes of society to be ten times greater than amongst the population of Great Britain.

Poor F——, “of ours,” shot himself here. Strange, that in a letter written a few days back, I should have anticipated the sad deed. It is an unlucky omen. The jackals must have scented human blood, for I never heard anything equal to their horrible shrieks during the night. Already we had buried several men.

On the 15th, the gun-boats were charged with grape-shot, and no boats permitted to go down the river after dusk, owing to a rumour that ten thousand Beloochees were within five miles of our camp. *Credat Judæus!*

Three thousand bullocks, and eighteen hundred camels, though daily expected, came not; and whilst some were compelled to purchase camels at enormous prices, others contented themselves with hiring from the commissariat, while they were yet able to lend, at the rate of half a rupee per diem. The commissariat camels, however, were miserably small, and scarcely of more use than a bullock. Our heavy stores were sent on to Tatta by water; and to the last day of our stay here, the weather was delightfully cool, with a strong easterly wind blowing.

Our first march (December 24th) was to Jullalcote, six miles from Baminacote, over the Ruttee canal, which we crossed by a bund.† We passed through Syudcote, Duomdass, and Garak: the natives were poor and squalid-looking, all armed with a match-lock, sword, and couple of daggers. We marched next day eight miles and a half to Saumroocote; the aspect of the country slightly

\* Were it here in place, I could state, not one but scores of facts, proving the horrible system of morality prevalent, and the bold commission of licensed vices, not merely in the vicinity of Europeans, but in their far-off towns and jungles, where a passing European is gazed at as something strange; and yet there are some people so strangely infatuated as to trace Indian crime in the footsteps of Europeans.

† Called Peat's Bund.



improved; there were numberless babools dotted about, and on a slight elevation a really beautiful tope of trees, in front of which were placed the Commander-in-chief's tents; in the centre of the cluster are two small temples. Game, as usual, abundant. On this day our almost-despaired-of mess apparatus arrived. I was here compelled to shoot another horse, this being the sixth dead in my troop since landing. Our Christmas, heaven knows, was not a joyous one. We halted seventeen miles and five furlongs from our last encampment, at Khueempoo, on the banks of the Buggaur, or western branch of the Indus, which during some years is perfectly dry. We passed through Morodane, Sooracote, and Chandcote. At the former place, the line is drawn between the territories of Meer Masseer, and his cousin the junior ameer, Meer Mahomed. These villages are a miserable collection of huts, forsaken during the inundation. The country here loses, in some slight measure, the flat sameness of feature so wearying to the eye. On the summit of a small hill, about two miles to our east, there are a couple of white mosques; of course, striking objects at a great distance. The soil is still sandy, studded with tamarisk bush, and here and there patches of babool, prickly pear, and cypress. We all suffered more or less from sore eyes, owing to the blinding sand, which literally enveloped us. Khueempoo, like the surrounding villages, is built of rushes and mud. Outside the town is a strikingly large garden, in which the plantain-tree and sugar-cane abound. The tide, even at this distance from the sea, rises and falls; and I cannot account for the seeming contradiction of this fact in Lieut. Carless's report. "The tides," he says, "in the lower part, though much stronger, are not rapid. At Vikkur, the flood is irregular in its approach, and *ten miles above it* ceases to be felt altogether." Yet here, above *thirty miles* from Vikkur, the ebb and flow of the tide were perceptible to the most common-place observer. Whilst watering our horses, we unfortunately posted ourselves on an insidious quicksand, and numbers in a moment had sunk up to their girths; they were with difficulty extricated. Already were our camels dying, straying, and being stolen; and two of S——'s, with their driver, vanished, leaving not a trace behind.

After a day's halt at Khueempoo, on the 28th we marched to Tatta, and encamped beneath, what may truly be called, "the Sindian City of the Silent." The Indus once ran by this tomb-surmounted hill, but its course is now changed some four or five miles. Below here, this immense river divides itself into large branches, the Buggaur and Sata forming the Delta of the Indus. Part of the road over which we marched was for the first time rocky, and on the right and left slight hills, surmounted by mosques; babool and the prickly pear plentiful. Within eight miles from Khueempoo, we beheld a large fort in ruins, the site of the ancient Pattala. About fifty years ago, the Indus ran under the fort walls, but the inconstancy of this river is notorious, and it now flows about five miles from the ruin. Of this inconstancy we can have no better attestation than the passing remark of Arrian, who styles Tatta an island city. "*Urbs insulæ primaria, fuit Pattala.*" The modern Tatta is about a mile and a half in front of our encampment. From the time of Alexander the Great to the dependence and subjugation of the Egyptian monarchy, and indeed eighty years after its annexation to the Roman empire, Tatta was the commercial emporium between the East and West. The Egyptian and Syrian merchants, embarking their goods at Berenice, sailed along the Arabian shore to Cape Rassalgate, and held their course along the Persian coast directly to Tatta. It was not till Hippalus, the commander of an Indian trading-vessel, ventured in the year 50 to stretch boldly across the ocean from the

Arabian Gulf, that Merju, on the Malabar coast, became the greatest commercial city in India, and in a great measure deprived Tatta of her lucrative trade. Arrian mentions her exports as spices, sapphires and other gems, silk stuffs, silk threads, cotton cloth, and black pepper. So late as the eighteenth century, its riches have been celebrated, and under Gholam Shah, the Bombay Government established a factory there, which has, however, since been withdrawn. Of its former grandeur, not a vestige now remains; and though it is to be feared Tatta will never again raise her head as was her wont, yet by an effort she might still regain a portion, at least, of her importance; for the Council at Simla has decreed that the Indus shall once again be the channel of extended commerce, and that a foreign army shall stand by and see the work carried on; thus doing away with the slur insinuated by Robertson. "It is a circumstance not unworthy of notice," he says, "that this district of India, which Europeans first entered, and with which they were best acquainted in ancient times, is now less known than almost any part of that continent; neither commerce nor war, to which in every age geography is chiefly indebted for its improvement, having led any nation of Europe to frequent or explore it." The ameers are evidently far from commercially inclined, and will, I am confident, let no underhand measures pass untried to harass us, if, indeed, they should not dare us in open warfare; but I doubt their courage.

"The City of the Silent" extends for some miles. The appearance of the tombs, with their fine domes of lacquered tile, is magnificent; the colours are still perfect, and the blue, in particular, looks fresh, as if newly laid on. Some of the inscriptions from the *Koran* are truly beautiful—white letters on a deep purple ground. The tombs, which have evidently suffered from some volcanic convulsion, are cut from a species of stone, which I imagine must harden from exposure, as the carving in alto relievo, and the Arabic letters, are in faultless style. Strange, that so many years back, civilization should thus have existed in a land whose people are now barbarous, ignorant, and filthy! but that these mementos still remain, to attest what the Sindians once have been, who would believe that those arts, which in Europe are ever progressing, could be entirely forgotten by the descendants of those who have left to posterity such beautiful monuments of their skill? I had hoped to have heard some traditional superstitions connected with this imposing spot, but was disappointed.

Tatta itself is a dirty town; the streets are narrow and irregular, from six to ten feet wide. The better houses are built of brick, plastered with mud, and straw; the poorer, of mud and rafters, the outer surface smooth and polished; they have all numberless little windows, are flat-roofed, and have on the top a sort of square hut or sentry-box-looking kind of place, acting doubtless as a ventilator. Round each house there is a compound, completely fenced in; thus checking any unsuitable but neighbour-like curiosity.

In the centre of the town is the Jumma Musjeed, a magnificent mosque, commenced, it is supposed, by Arungzebe, soon after his accession, and completed in seven-and-twenty years. The centre is an oblong of ninety-five feet wide, by one hundred and sixty-five feet long, surrounded by small courts or chapels seventeen feet in depth, much resembling our cathedral cloisters, with a splendid dome at each end; the building is of brick, the roof flat, and composed of the finest chunam; the effect of the lacquered tile is really superb. There are many other mosques in the town well worth seeing, not so much from their size as from the tiles with which they are adorned; the crosses are formed of brick, stained with various beautiful colours, most refreshing to

the eye and mind. But whilst mourning over flying rupees, and provisions which are already with difficulty procurable, we almost forget the classic charm of the ground, and close our eyes to the beauties of mosques and tombs, erected now many a by-gone day, on the spot where Alexander once trod.

The inhabitants, like those of Vikkur, are a most wretched dirty race, and much afraid of our intentions, the children running from us like wild pariah dogs. On a guard of H.M. 17th Infantry entering the city, not a living soul was to be seen; every house and shop was closed, and the bazaar alone, from absolute necessity, was thrown open. The Beloochees about are, however, a fine bold-looking race; are always armed; and on our occasional little shooting excursions, we owed much to their civility.

The left bank of the river appeared giving way. The Indus is here about seven hundred feet wide. Water is drawn from wells, or from the banks of the river, by wheels surrounded by small chattees, as in the Deccan, Concan, &c.—with this difference, that camels are generally used instead of bullocks. Provisions are extremely dear. The bazaars are plentifully supplied with a coarse badgree flour, vegetables, and tobacco. Partridge, snipe, and hare, still abound, and the latter were so plentiful, that the soldiers amused themselves by knocking them over with tent-pegs.

New-year's day, passed from all we love! Those fine lines of Shakspeare struck on my memory:—

There is a history in all men's lives,  
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd,  
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,  
With a near aim of the main chance of things,  
As yet not come to life.

It is sad to look towards an uncertain future, and sadder still to think of past happiness;\* yet who would willingly forego the privileges of retrospection? In no way from my past can I collect the future; but even in this strange land, man's brightest treasure, hope, upholds me. Fancy conjures up scenes of happiness; and when home, with its loved images, rushes upon the heart, life, loving and beloved, is indeed one of blessed enjoyment. Ere long, my destiny will be brighter: another year, and then—alas! for the cold and shuddering thought, as I look around on my solitude—I may be in my grave.

Whilst here, a syud of rank arrived from Hydrabad to treat with Sir John: he was received most coolly, dismissed unsatisfied, and turned his back on our camp anything but pleased with the urbanity of his reception. From the treatment we experienced, we certainly formed a brilliant idea of what is yclept “marching through a friendly country.” The most indifferent forage was only procurable at an exorbitant price, and camels were scarcely to be purchased, which, at this period, was the more felt, as the commissariat were compelled to call in all those they had lent for a consideration, though daily expecting a large supply from Cutch; three thousand more having been pronounced by our commissary-general as insufficient for the carriage of stores, &c. &c. Our march was actually retarded by the want of these animals, and this, too, in a country where, to commit an Irishism, they are almost *indigenes*. In short, no obstacles that a people could throw in our way were omitted; and in a despotic country, where not an individual dare act but by the fiat of their rulers, there was no mistaking from whence this unfriendliness emanated: yet, with the strongest possible inclination on the part of our chief

\* *Nessun maggior dolore, Che ricordarse del tempo felice, meno miseria.*—Dante.

to place the British flag on the walls of Hyderabad, we were deterred by that nervous, Teignmouth-like sort of policy, ever whispering "beware!" It is to be feared our lenity will scarcely be appreciated by our faithless allies, and that our mild and assuasive policy will be regarded by these intriguers as proofs incontrovertible of fear. Even to this we must submit, consoling ourselves by the reflection that our politicians have taken as their motto, in our dealings with the Hyderabad court, the celebrated axiom of Tacitus, "*Potentiam, casibus quam acerbis consilio tutius haberi.*" But such instances of mild forbearance, as were afforded by this much-insulted and comparatively powerful army, are nowhere on record. As I before observed, the demands of the Sindians, and their overbearing insolence, increased with their certainty of payment and protection : a rupee and two rupees were demanded for literally a mere handful of forage ; and on an officer protesting, or insisting upon a just valuation—even then, *more than fourfold* the price of the same quantity in the Deccan—the rascals, with loud and deafening vociferations, would rush to the Commander-in-chief's tents, demanding mercy and justice! Their complaints were invariably attended to, without any counter-declaration being required, and we were actually fleeced with our eyes open, merely because we were in a professedly friendly country, which treated us with the bitterest and scarcely masked hostility ; and the Sindians, who by their own army or their own government would have been lashed into tame submission to the grossest injustice, felt that they dare insult us with impunity. As yet, we had reaped no single advantage from our liberality ; on the contrary, the more we conceded, the more did they exact, evidently attributing our *excess* of conciliation to a dread of giving offence.

In the mornings we had occasionally ice outside the tents ; and within, whilst the sun was down, the average range of the thermometer was 36°.

A Beloochee, against all rule, daringly came into camp with spirits for sale ; he was of course seized, and on being taken to the quarter-guard, he drew his sword, hacked about him most vigorously, cutting one of the guard on the arm, and finally succeeded in escaping ; when he had run about twenty yards, the sentry, a sepoy of the 19th N.I., took his aim, and shot him dead. The Beloochees swore they would have blood for blood ; consequently, the soldiers were forbidden to enter Tatta, swarming as it did with these marauders, and an officered troop was ordered out as a night picket, lest the horses should be ham-strung, or otherwise injured. Our camp was as rife with reports and scandal as the most thorough-going country village in England : our letters from Bombay brought us a goodly portion of the latter article, and they failing, as a *pis-aller*, the grass-cutters and other similar worthies became the *heroïnes des morceaur piquants*. As to reports, one in circulation set forth that twenty thousand Beloochees were posted between this and Hyderabad to oppose our march : brave as they may be, it is but the courage of the blood-seeking tiger, and I am confident we could victoriously oppose forty thousand such rabble. It was further rumoured that the Affghan chiefs refused to acknowledge Shah Shoojah, swearing to stand by Dost Mahomed to the last ; also, that Kamran, the Suddozye monarch of Herat, and nephew to our Shah, had ejected his benefactor, Lieut. Pottinger, from Herat.

Our time was passed in shooting and fishing excursions, cricket-matches, occasional courts-martial, daily field-days, and general horse-parades. During the two latter, and when marching, our brigadier generally figures in a species of fancy dress, or one which resembles it extremely ; this, however, is useful, as exciting a smile, for his *fadaises* and pomposities are irresistible.

About this time a general order was issued, ordering all officers to provide themselves with camels, and volunteering any advance of pay for the purpose. Such generosity struck us as unbounded, for as the commissariat experienced almost insurmountable difficulties in procuring camels, it was not easy to imagine how we, as individuals, were likely to be more successful. The procedure was awkward, but could not possibly relieve them of the responsibility of which they thus sought to rid themselves; but our commissariat was strikingly ineffective. As matters now stood, troops and companies had to depend for the conveyance of their stores on the capabilities of captains, who were unable to obtain carriage for their own linen; and thus their appearance at Cabool was far from promising. No sooner did a camel or tattoo appear in camp, than, after a general rush upon him, he was purchased up at almost any price, and the poorer brethren had but to sigh in resignation, and trust to Providence. I purchased five tattoos, after much trouble; one as a hack for myself for eighty rupees, or £8, and the other four for forty rupees! I certainly had no reason to grumble at their price: my hack turned out invaluable; but the others! I felt sure they had in some way originated from a large breed of rats. They, however, carried my little personal stock of kit, and my only anxiety now was for my troop.

The horse-keepers, camel-drivers, and camp-followers, deserted daily, and by scores; the former generally carrying away their horses' curry-combs and brushes, and the latter not only the *sulitas*,\* but very frequently the newly-purchased camels themselves. The two lost by S—— at Khueempoo† were here recognised by their driver, who had, rather boldly, ventured to offer the lost pair again for sale; the delinquent was taken to the Resident, Col. Pottinger, for punishment.

Whatever may have been our opinions as to the awkward inefficiency of one or two of the leading departments, we certainly had no fault to find with the administration of the camp bazaar-master, whose punishments were not only just, but judicious. To mete a proper quantum of correction is easy enough, but to award a chastisement according to the nature of the delinquency is a matter of much greater difficulty; and in this the officer in question was most happy. A native of some caste, who had, in defiance of camp regulations, unpleasantly chosen to commit a nuisance under our very eyes, was awarded to carry out the disagreeable subject-matter of the nuisance with his own hands to a convenient distance from our encampment. The scene may easily be imagined; the lesson was a most salutary one, and the punishment better than any mulct or lashes that could have been inflicted.

On the 13th, Capt. Outram, of the Bheel corps, and Lieut. Eastwicke, started for Hydrabad, with terms to which the ameer<sup>s</sup> were expected to subscribe. We demanded, I believe, the free navigation of the Indus (the ameer<sup>s</sup> up to this period having always levied a heavy toll on all vessels navigating within their dominions); the maintenance of a British subsidiary force at Bukkur, Shikarpore, Kurrachee, and Tatta; and the payment of seventeen lakhs of rupees,‡ a part only of the arrears due to Shah Shoojah.

For the first time since leaving the transport, some of us were lucky enough to eat some bread. The weather became suddenly hot, the thermometer ranging from 80° to 85°.

On the 16th, seven hundred coolies§ arrived from Bombay, to be employed

\* *Sulitas*; a kind of camel-saddle, made with bags on each side, to hold the baggage in.

† *Vide* page 116.

‡ One hundred and seventy thousand rupees.

§ A day-labourer of all work.

chiefly as camel-drivers. The occupation is not only a difficult, but an unhealthy one, there being an opinion in vogue that, owing to the powerful smell and unpleasant motion of the camel, their drivers seldom live to old age; besides, like most other Asiatic employments, it is hereditary. That our Bombay friends might live to learn their vocation was an earnest hope; pending their proficiency, we were the sufferers. On this day we had rain, and the air was cutting and chilly. The sudden changes of climate, common at this season of the year, in the Delta of the Indus, must be most trying to a European constitution—indeed, to any.

I walked into the town, to look at a specimen of Eastern punishment under an Asiatic government, as on my former visit I had missed the sad spectacle. A man of rank, and formerly of large property—all of which has, in due course, been appropriated by the ameer—twenty years ago, committed two murders, for which he has ever since been confined in an iron cage in one of the public streets, exposed to the gaze of passers-by. Government feed and clothe him; he was perfectly mad, and the fearful stench from his cage was overpowering. Heavy rain at four P.M. Another troop-horse shot.

Our stores were all sent down to the river, from whence they proceeded to Hyderabad by boat, by which means I also despatched my tent, keeping my route only until land-carriage was more abundant. The camp was a very Babel, from the preparations making for our march, which was to be on the 23d; Sir John preceding us a day. It was further determined that, on the third day of our start, we should halt until the spirit of the ameer was finally ascertained. During the confusion attendant on our departure, I managed to purchase two camels, and to dispose of two of my tattoos.

Whilst here, some of the officers tried hawking as an amusement: as no mention was ever made of "glorious feats in the noble science of falconry," they were probably not very successful. Hawking is a favourite pastime of the people, as well as of the ameer and Beloochee chiefs. Dr. Burnes mentions a hawk in the possession of Kurm Ali, uncle to the present ameer, worth £200. According to the Deccany value, none that we saw were worth [above £1; but, as the rabble of an intruding army, we could not expect to see or receive almost priceless falcons, or with their noble highnesses examine the temper of unornamented sword-blades worth £5,000.

We here got up a sort of hunting club or association, patronized by the chief, and raised and maintained by an entrance donation, and a monthly subscription of two or three rupees. The plan, furthering as it did a never-failing and healthy amusement, at a scarcely perceptible expense, was most excellent. Of all exhilarating sports, few, if any, equal those of the field; and from the fox-hunt at home to the neat Deccany coursing trip, to me each has its enjoyments. Our hunting packs, however, on this side of India at least, are seldom very successful, owing to the country, on which the scent never lays well, and to the climate, which blunts the acuteness of scent in the hound. The offspring of dogs of the finest breed, born in this country, deteriorate sadly; and the half-bred dogs, besides being most troublesome to break in, offer no sport for a continuancy. I remember a ludicrous, though rather awkward, circumstance which once took place with a pack of this kind. The dogs had been taken out for exercise by two or three officers, when, in sauntering quietly along, they suddenly and unaccountably gave out the sound so musical to a sportsman's ear, and were soon in full cry, the scent evidently laying on well. They made straight for a nulla, and from their manner of giving tongue, it was very palpable that they had there seized their game. One of the officers dashed

eagerly on, and on arriving on the banks of the ravine, to his horror and dismay, beheld them tearing at an unfortunate old woman, who seemed even powerless to cry for assistance. The cracking of whips, the eager cries of the dogs, their yells as the lash told on them, and the now horrifying screams of the old woman, rendered the scene most uproarious. The hounds were at length torn from their prey, but not until they had relieved the old lady of every rag of her scanty covering, and one of the party was fain to leave her his jacket, in some slight measure to save appearances. The poor old soul had brought with her her humble fare, and whilst tending her buffaloes and sheep, was quietly eating her rice, chillies, and *asafætida*, when she was unpleasantly intruded on by the hounds. The *asafætida* had been the attracting cause, the bagged game being generally so mercilessly rubbed in with this drug, that any person possessing the smallest possible particle of an olfactory organ might undertake to run them by scent. To hear that in India we consequently course, not only hares, but jackals and foxes, will scarcely, therefore, be a matter of surprise. The jackal, though slow, is very strong and steady in his pace; but over rocky country, the fox gives splendid runs and excellent sport. In Guzerat it is not often tried, owing to the plains, over which Reypard would have but little chance; but in parts of the Deccan, greyhounds do not often capture a fox, and one hoary old gentleman, I know, who defied both hounds and greyhounds for three years, and when I quitted Kerkee was still "monarch of all he surveyed." *Par parenthèse*, the English greyhound, from the length and tenderness of his feet, has no chance with the Arab in the Deccan, but across the wide plain the Arab cannot come near him; the Sinde dog, though coarse and devoid of beauty, combines the power of both. Sporting in India is carried almost to a passion which, in England, where the general aspect of the country is cultivated, rich and riant, would be scarcely conceivable. Officers sometimes procure a leave of weeks or months for hunting and shooting excursions, when they scour the country within the brigade or division, sometimes sleeping in the open air, exposed, as the case may be, to the close night air or pitiless storm—sometimes obtaining shelter beneath a mosque or *durum sâla*; their fare for weeks consisting of nought but milk, eggs, and *aps*, a species of large flat cake made of water and coarse badjree flour; the rifle, the gun, the spear, the greyhound, severally coming into play; and the tiger, the panther, the bear, the pig, the hare, and the fox, all forming part of their return spoil. As to the much-vaunted superiority of the British fox-hunt, even the fox and deer *coursing* in parts of India affords as bright prospects of death by a broken neck as your most slashing English leaps, and the hero of the boar-chase need yield to none in his experience of the "dashing pace that kills."

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#### ANECDOTES, TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

Galen, walking in the street, met a beautiful youth, and asked him some questions. The boy replied sullenly, and frowned; upon which the sage observed, "That is a golden vessel, with vinegar in it."

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A spunger knocked at some one's door. "Who is there?" cried the master of the house. "One," replied he, "who wished to save you the trouble of inviting him."

## ON THE BARDS OF RAJPOOTANA.

BY THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TOD.

The twelfth century was a brilliant era in the history of Hindustan, its literature and its chivalry; but it was of that dazzling brightness which is often the prelude to dissolution :—

A gilded halo hovering round decay.

It was a premature decay, however, for at the very period its kingdoms were shivered into dust, it was rejoicing in a healthy constitution. A vigorous impulse had been given from north to south. From the Himalaya to the Indian ocean, there existed contemporaneously four kingdoms, powerful in arms, and exhibiting their ancient lustre. Their period of darkness, from Vicramaditya and the transfer of permanent sovereignty in the second century from Indraprestha to Ananti (Oojein), the restoration of the former, under its new name of Delhi in the eighth, the Middle Age of these martial races, had passed away; but of the changes which had affected Hindu society we can only judge by their efforts having ceased. From the eighth century to the twelfth, the four grand kingdoms of Delhi, Canouj, Nehr-wala (Puttun) and Cheetore, had been gradually resuming their ancient importance; their history, though obscure, records when the mad ambition of one man checked the growing prosperity of these Hindu states, and, extinguishing all internal resources for defence, left them a prey to the ruthless invader (Shabudin), stimulated by all those incentives which religious frenzy, a thirst for gain, and the spirit of conquest can inspire.

The light which began to dawn upon their long night of darkness was eclipsed, but we can form some notion of the effulgence which it would have attained from the remnants of art which even the destroyer's hand has not utterly demolished. The genius of these Hindu races, when arrested, from the principle of exclusion which detached them from the rest of mankind, and which, though it deprived it of the advantages of foreign improvements, had made it cling with more constancy to its own primitive habits, attracted the notice of some of the most powerful of their conquerors, who had sufficient liberality of mind to honour and even cultivate and adopt the institutions, arts, and literature of their subjects. But the benevolence of an Akber and a Shah Jehan could not enable the arts of Hindustan long to survive its independence, and the wonder is that they did not at once sink under the oppressive rule of the earlier Moslem princes. But the spirit of exclusion, or separation from the rest of mankind, has a vivifying quality that cherishes a germ of regeneration, which is ever ready to blossom forth under the genial breath of encouragement.

The philosopher may speculate on this anomaly in the history of nations and of the human mind; that these races should have maintained not only their religious tenets, but in a great degree their temporal possessions, their mental and physical habits, whilst numerous dynasties of their oppressors have vanished from the face of the earth. With the exception of those who



inhaled the impure air of the Court of Delhi, the Rajpoot of the nineteenth century is as brave as his ancestor of the twelfth, with most of his high qualities.

The genius of poesy had her birth in the East, though *avatars* of the divinity have appeared in every clime : but it is in the regions of her origin, amongst the gorgeous objects of precocious nature, she appears to have delighted to dwell, and there she raised a numerous progeny. In the countries of the East, poetry has universal sway ; the imagination riots in the changes which nature so rapidly produces, the Hindu bard having six seasons to diversify his poetic year. Winter in the East never assumes the dreary garb of the Borean season ; on the contrary, her reign is as delightful as it is long, and it is with a sigh that the resident in Oriental climes sees her presence exchanged even for that of spring ; and the summers of India (for two nymphs, with distinct characteristics, preside over this portion of the year) are brilliant, but the last becomes intolerable, till the descending clouds usher in another season. Then the minstrel, looking abroad, sees a verdant carpet spread on the late parched plain ; all vegetation seems suddenly awakened ; the deer sally from their covert ; the kohil and the ring-dove send forth their plaintive notes, which fall with delicious softness upon the lover's ear, whilst crowds of pea-fowl fill up the intervals, and vary the echoes, with their monotonous notes.

This is the grateful season of the bard, whether he takes shelter with his *vina* (lyre) in the sylvan grove, or beneath the shade of some mighty burr (Banyan) tree, or watches, beside his mistress, in the midnight hour, the progress of the war of elements during a monsoon tempest, when the reverberating thunder and the ceaseless lightning inspire feelings of sublime awe, rather than fear ; or if his fair companion should feel or feign timidity, delightful the office of assuaging such emotion in her gentle bosom !

In the days of her prosperity, Mewar, the modern Oudeypore, appears to have been the seat of the arts ; almost all her eminent princes cultivated a taste for the national poetry. Accordingly, Cheetore, the capital of the Seesodia princes, was the grand resort of the bards, whether the Charun or Bardai (poet), the Bhat (genealogist), or Dholi (itinerant minstrel), who seldom aspired to composition, but sang to his lute (*vina*) or viol (*rhithab*) the local tales or traditions, or the productions of the Bardai. In this respect, the analogy, between the Trouveurs and Jongleurs of the middle or heroic ages of Europe is apparent, whilst the princely non-professional bards may be called the Troubadours of Rajasthan.

Charuns, Bhats, Burwas, Jagga, Dhom, Dholi, Kamreahs, are all designations of the minstrel tribe. The term Barad, Bardai, and Barat, seems to have been anciently applied indifferently to either Charun or Bhat, though now restricted to the first, and the Bhat is the genealogist, not poet. In earlier times the Bhat had both offices probably ; he was styled *Rao*, or Prince. We read of rewards given to poets in early times of great value : *lac pussao*, *croor pussao*, and gifts of landed estates equal to those of the chief peers. Their freedom of speech was unbounded ; hence their satire

was terrible, and the *bis* (*vis*), 'poison' of their tongue, in the figurative language of the East, was compared to hemlock.

Prince Samarsi, who lived in the twelfth century, was a great patron of the bards. The splendour of his court, certainly one of the most brilliant of the four great Hindu potentates of that age, prior to the Mahomedan conquest; the high position he maintained in national estimation from his great talents and illustrious birth, attracted all the professional votaries of the muse: the last of the great Hindu bards, the celebrated Chund, seizes with avidity every occasion to eulogize in laudatory strains the patronage which his tribe enjoyed at the hands of Samarsi.

The paramount sovereign of that period, the heroic Prit'hiraj, or Prit'hviraja, the Chohan emperor of Delhi, was the great fosterer of the poetic race; his actions offered the noblest themes to their imagination, whilst his munificence ensured to their happiest efforts the highest rewards. His bard, biographer, companion, and friend, the poet Chund, enumerates, amongst his many accomplishments, his poetic skill, and if he really composed the pathetic soliloquy (which the bard has preserved), describing his forlorn condition as a captive in the dungeons of Ghizni, deprived of vision by the remorseless foe of his race and his religion, we must assign him a high rank in the catalogue of the sons of song.

The cause of this event is to be found in the abandonment of Prit'hiraj, in his later years, to the pleasures of the harem, and his consequent neglect of the government. In his last battle with Shabudin, on the Caggar, he was taken prisoner, and conveyed to Ghizni, where his bard, Chund, like Blondel in pursuit of Richard, followed him, and he says, they prevented his access, till "the music of his tongue overcame the resolves of the gaoler." Before he enters the prison, he describes the royal captive, deprived of sight, lamenting the fickleness of fortune and his own folly, to which he mainly attributes his abject condition.

The rival Court of Canouj possessed minstrels of no mean renown, and the master-spirit of that age, Chund, with that courtesy, candour, and ingenuousness, which characterize and adorn his writings, scatters with a liberal hand his eulogies of his brother poets, the bardai of the great prince Jeychund. Indeed, he courts occasions to do justice to his competitors, too well convinced of his own pre-eminence, or too magnanimous to indulge a mean sentiment of jealousy. He even lauds Jugnath, the bard of his prince's foe, the ruler of Mahoba, who appears to have been a real chevalier; for, disdaining to survive the disasters which befel his master, in the second day's fight, which sealed that prince's doom, he led a conspicuous charge, and was a victim to his devotion, his generous brother in arms and song, Chund, weaving a graceful tribute to his eloquence and valour.

Let us dwell for a moment upon the history of Chund, of which, however, like that of Homer, but few relics remain. Like the Greek bard, too, countries and cities have contended for the honour of having been the place of birth of this the most popular poet of the Hindus. Delhi, Canouj, Mahoba, and the Punjab, assert their respective claims; but his own testimony is

decisive, whence it appears that he was a native of Lahore. In his *Prat'hira-j-Chohan-rāsa*, when enumerating some of the heroes, friends, and partisans of his hero, he says, "Nidder was born in Canouj; Siluk and Jait, the father and son, at Aboo; in Mundava the Purihar, and in Kurrik Kangra the Haoli Rao; in Nagore, Bulbuddin; and Chund, the bard, at Lahore." The internal evidence of his writings (which are in the Bhatti bakha) shows, in the opinion of the best judges, peculiarities of expression, which are traceable to the Punjabi dialect. This place of his birth, moreover, explains his acquaintance with that region, and with the manners of the Islamites, who had footing there. Contrary to the opinion of many eminent scholars, I am of opinion that the classical Sanscrit was once the vernacular language of Northern India, of which whoever has much mingled with the unsophisticated Rajpoots, would soon be convinced. We may adduce, as a parallel to the variation of the provincial dialects, the difference that exists in that of Languedoc and Provence, which bears the same analogy to the parent Roman as do the *bakhas*, or dialects, of Mewar and Vrij to the Sanscrit.

Chund (or Chand), called also *Tri-cala*, from his supposed prophetic spirit,\* flourished towards the close of the twelfth century of the Christian era. He may be called the poet-laureate of Prit'hira-j. His work, consisting of sixty-nine books, comprising 100,000 stanzas (each book being devoted to a particular event or battle), is a universal chronicle of the period, and is consequently highly valued by his countrymen (and would be of vast use to the European antiquary) for its genealogical, historical, geographical, and mythological details, as well as for its pictures of manners. Of the gallantry of *Tri-cala*, the plains of Canouj afforded a conspicuous instance. Chund was not one of those who merely inspired valour, like Timotheus, by precept and song; he was in his own person a gay and *preux* chevalier. He offers to us a perfect specimen of the bards of the times; gallant, bold, and a poet, in search of adventures, he accompanied his heroic master in at least half the perilous enterprizes in which he was engaged. Whether to interpret the decrees of fate from the flight of birds, the chattering of a jay, or the hooting of an owl; to detect the abode of beauty, or to praise it; to inspire contempt of death by recounting the glories of past ages, or by personal example, Chund was equally prepared, as well as to enliven the enjoyment of the festive cup. "My words," he says, "shall be like the necklace on the breast of bashful beauty, veiled to the sight." With these talents and qualities, it is no wonder that he was not only his prince's companion, but his herald and ambassador. Both perished by their own hands, after causing the death of their implacable foe, Shahbudin.

But it was not at the courts of the greater sovereigns alone that the inspired bardai was to be found. Hindustan, or that part of India situated to the north-west, was divided, from very ancient times, into many small sovereignties of warlike princes, each of whose domains was parcelled out into feudal possessions, in which every vassal proprietor kept up a court, the

\* The bards of India, as well as of the West, were supposed to possess the gift of prescience.

miniature representation of his sovereign's, the chief ornament of each of which was the bard. It consequently became a primary object with every chief to possess a bard of talent, which was a distinction, or jewel in his coronet; and the praise of a bard often conferred a name where there was a barrenness in deeds. Thus the poet of each clan was, as it were, a nucleus for it; at stated periods, or on births and marriages, he went his rounds, and each member became familiar with the history and deeds of his ancestors, and thus was cherished a spirit which kept alive a patriarchal character in every tribe.

Is it a matter of surprise that, amongst chiefs thus educated, when in their cradles they were lulled to sleep with numbers, they lisped them when they grew up, and loved them in manhood?

But besides the bard, each chief had his minstrel, who chanted in processions his family honours, or related to the vassals, in their many tedious hours of indolence, tales in prose, of adventures, amorous or chivalric, seasoned with satire, or replete with the ridiculous. In these the itinerant bard gave free scope to his fancy; yet, amidst the most wanton exaggerations and improbable incidents, are depicted the ideas and manners of the times and the people. These productions much resemble the *lais* or *fabliaux*, which amused the society of the middle ages of Europe. A large collection, of more than three hundred of these stories, exists in the library of the Prince of Mewar, and to which the present prince adds from time to time. He permitted me to make a copy, which I possess, in two large folio volumes.

Thus the bards of Rajasthan were a numerous and distinct class of society, giving a tone and influence to the whole frame, political, religious, and social. The song of the bard was the basis of every sentiment; and when he sung of love or friendship, of the halo around the hero's head, the pleasures of the festive board and of the convivial cup, our ideas are opposed to brahminical priestcraft and its votaries.

That which "makes honour bright," had full sway in keeping alive the poetic talent of the bard; emulation had many desirable stimuli. He possessed every inducement to cultivate his genius; and although the muse's mantle occasionally descends on hereditary unworthy shoulders, it is soon transferred. The bard is a sacred character; his person is inviolable; thus he is employed as the herald between hostile lines, and the ambassador at foreign courts; and it is not unusual for him to beard his master's foe on his very throne. He is even admitted into the precincts of the female apartments, whence much scandal originates. He is the boon companion of his prince and the chiefs on all occasions; the herald alike of love and of war; their associate in the chase and at the board.

Thus, every court had numerous poets, and on occasions of intermarriages, the bards and minstrels assembled from all quarters, and hence a friendly rivalry of talent gratified the hearers, and kept alive a taste for poesy.

Independent, however, of such occasions, which were numerous in every kingdom and grand fief, there were other assemblies of the bards, solely for

the purpose of poetic disputation, termed *bād'ha*. At one of these meetings, held at Belanér, by its prince, in the sixteenth century, he himself carried the prize; by unanimous consent, from all the professional bards of the day,—a distinction he had cause to repent, for it was insinuated that he could have inherited this gift of Bhavani (the Hindu Minerva) only by his mother's too great partiality for the Sons of Song!

The gifts the bards received on these occasions, and the honours heaped upon them, caused their names and acquirements to be bruited throughout Rajasthan. The appearance of a bard of celebrity at a court was a kind of jubilee; the prince and his courtiers advanced to meet him, and conducted him in triumph to the capital; the women met him at the gate, with vessels of water on their heads, and ushered him in with songs of joy; his residence was one continual scene of revelry, and closed with presents of dresses of honour, elephants and horses caparisoned, sword, and money. At these gatherings of the muses' votaries, the chiefs partake of the inspiration, and there are very few of any reputation who do not *improvise* when the occasion demands it.

It would be easy to give a long list of the royal and aristocratic poets of Hindustan. We have authority for placing the Emperor Akber amongst them, who entertained a celebrated bard always at his court, but who was worsted by the bard of Mewar in a poetic *bād'ha*. The great Umra Sing was a poet, and to him we owe the best collection of the books of Chund. Koombho Rana, and his wife Main Bae, were both eminent poets, and the melodies and hymns of the latter to the Hindu Apollo, are said to have rivalled the "divine melodies" (*Gita Govinda*) of Jydeva. Prince Salim Sing, of Marwar, nephew of the Rana, was a poet, and held in estimation; but I give the opinions rather of those competent to judge than my own.

The Yutis, who live much amongst their chieftains, are often great poets; and one, my own friend, was acknowledged the best reciter of Chund in Mewar. The dignities, honours, and solid gifts, heaped on the bardai of celebrity, were powerful stimuli to the cultivation of his powers; nor could he hope for any portion of fame but by unremitted application, study, and travel in foreign countries. The bard, who could only delineate home scenes, would find his inspirations fail; he must be able to depict the manners and habits of all the Rajpoot races; to discriminate those nice shades of character, which are lost to a casual observer, and possess an acquaintance with the history and exploits of each, to record their merits when a princess is to be taken from one of them, or to relate some victory gained over the tribe, if a hostile sentiment is to be kindled.

With that supercilious contempt which many of our countrymen evince, consequent upon the confidence derived from the academical discipline of Europe, they will deem the mere mention of previous studies to form a Rajpoot bard's mind a burlesque. Nothing can be more groundless. In the first place, the future bard must devote himself to the cultivation of a difficult classical language, the Sanscrit. In this rich tongue is embodied all his literature; in this he must study the laws, the religion, and the man-

ners of past ages, not in a few octavos, but through many folios. He must commence with the voluminous epics, the *Ramáyána* and *Mahábhá-rata*, whose authors, Valmika and Vyása, are the Hesiod and Homer of India, though earlier in date than the Grecian poets. But these works are not accessible to the bardai till after a long course of grammatical study, comprehending the complicated rules of prosody and the mysteries of his own art; the formation of every species of stanza, from the short couplet (*doha*) to the lengthened serpentine (*bhojunga*).

We are told the course of study pursued by two of these bards in their own language; one Chund, the last of the race prior to the conquest; the other, one of the greatest poets of modern times, the bardai of the Prince of Marwar, Abhye Sing; whence it appears that they were not only skilled in the parent tongue, but able to compose in its six principal dialects, from the pure mellifluous accents of Vrij and Sarasvati, to the broad Doric of their own courts. The works of the latter individual are in high estimation, both for their historical and poetical merits. I heard read a large portion of one, to obtain historical facts; but the beauties of the composition I was not able to appreciate.

Possessed of such extensive acquirements, we cannot be surprised at the popular influence which the bard exercises over these martial races, who dread his satirical censures far more than the anathemas of the bramin. The bard must be an *improvisatore*, and we have an example at once of this skill and the great homage paid to merit, in the head of the Hindu race, the Prince of Mewar, patting his hand as he left the litter of the bard, and following him a few steps, when taking leave of him.

Though the bardai of the Rajpoot makes use of the braminical mythology as his poetical machinery, yet he very sparingly applies it seriously, except to the martial personages who adorn it. Chund gives us a very correct idea of his own belief, which we must take as that of the race, in the Triad, or Tri-ung.

The Rajpoots, or military class of India, appear to have originally only worshipped Siva, or Rudra, as the god of battles, with his consort Sati, or Bhavani, who has more of Pallas than of Juno in her character. Armed, like the daughter of Jove, with the trident, and seated on her lion, she leads her heroes in battle, and protects them with her Ægis. Bhavani, while she is the goddess of the hero of Hind, also further resembles Minerva, in being the patroness at once of the bard, of arms, and of arts; and although she herself did not spring, like Pallas, from the head of Jove, this honour was enjoyed by her sister, Ganga.

Sati, Bhavani, Ooma, Doorga, and Syílla, are all names of the terrific goddess, the two last especially appertaining to her as defender of strongholds; as Doorga, the *inaccessible*; Syílla, the *rock-crowned*, "the turreted Cybele;" and the Phrygian goddess has the same attributes and the same parentage as ours, both "mountain-born;" and thus metaphórically all mountain-streams are personified, and entitled Syíllité.

Though the personifications, male and female, of destruction, were the

great objects of adoration amongst the Rajpoots, it did not exclude the benign Divinity of Preservation, and the enchantress Hope. But the whole of their martial creed appears to inculcate the propriety of nobly dying, and the rewards held out are more likely to induce the faithful to seek death than to survive disgrace. Accordingly, the essence of the duty of the bard is to teach unbounded devotion; to hunt the grim tyrant through the field in the hope of receiving the *garland* from the hands of the celestial nymphs, the Apsaras, and by them be conveyed to *Bhanuloca*, the highest and most select of their numerous seats of bliss, "*the mansion of the sun.*"

The celestial machinery of a Rajpoot field of battle is, accordingly, very complex; we have, besides the active agency of the superior gods, an immense host of inferior divinities, with various offices, from Siva, the god of battle, to the Vulcheras, or "feeders on the slain." The Apsaras fulfil the same office as the Valkyriur, who summoned the sons of Odin from the terrestrial scenes of strife to Valhalla. In the sensual heaven of the Rajpoot, his *Soorloca*, the *Valhalla* of the Scandinavian heroes, we have the origin of Mohamed's promised joys to the soldiers of the faith who fall in battle. His sensual paradise, where his heroes enjoy the company of the celestial houris, is probably borrowed from the martial mythology of the tribes of Rajpootana.

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## SUPPLEMENT TO THE "ARABIAN NIGHTS."

(Concluded from p. 62.)

JouDER then reports the answer of the lady of the enchanted apartment: "Then she said, 'My name is Haifât Annûbah, the daughter of Sâsan al Afragni, lord of the mountains of the air, and of the castle of gold, and my father was the bravest of his time; kings feared and dreaded him for his valour and his counsel. He would fight by his single self, and masters of troops and squadrons fled, and when he stood in the standing place of battle, the brave trembled for fear of him, and said, "Here is he that slayeth the valiant." Kings obeyed him, and every one rich and prosperous humbled himself before him, and in all his life he had no child but me; and I also grew up one of the most valiant of my age—my soldiers feared me and were in awe of me—and I fled from men and remained solitary and alone in my castle of gold, with my power and my armies. Kings heard of my beauty and grace, and price and perfections, and sent to ask me of my father, and he consulted me when he should send an answer, and I would not consent to their prayer. So we were quiet in our cities, living a most pleasant and delightful life, until a certain day, as I sat, behold a messenger came before me and kissed the ground before me, and gave my father a letter. And he took it and broke the seal, and read it, and considered its contents; and they were these:—"For the presence of the king Sâsan: I send thee an ambassador, and I have a desire of thee; send me not back empty; I have heard of the beauty and grace of

thy daughter, the queen Haifât Annûbah, and of her valour and her excellence in knowledge, and I have loved her with a violent love; whatever thou askest of dowry I will put into thy hands; but hasten to return me an answer, and peace with thee." And when my father heard this, and read this letter to me, I said to him, "Out on the letter!"—And I took it from him, and cut it, and drew my sword, and would have struck off my father's head, but he fled from me and went to his people, and called them into his presence, and said to them what had happened and that I would not hearken to him. His visier said, "Send to tell the king Sont Bont of this matter, and make plain thy excuses to him, and shift off the fault from thee to her, for thou art no match for him; there is no warrior so brave, no roaring lion so ferocious as that he can meet him; kings and magicians dread him, and by the firmness of his heart and the length of his hand he guides the ginnns at his pleasure, and imprisons them in vessels of brass: he fears the face of no creature." When my father heard this, he had no answer but preparation for his journey; and he set out with a few of his people, and ceased not travelling till he came into the presence of king Sont Bont, and gave him the gifts and presents he had brought. And the king asked my father of me, and he told him all that had happened with me. The relator of this wonderful story and this strange and pleasant matter says,—And when the king Sont Bont heard this, he made certain adjurations and conjurations, and spoke certain unintelligible words and said, "Here with the Marid Hiyag al-Bahri, and bring me Haifât Annûbiyah, daughter of Sâsân Al Assangi, lord of the mountain of the moon and of the golden castle." And no sooner had he heard from him this word, than he mounted in the air, and while I was sitting among my maids with my household and attendants, behold this Marid came pouncing upon me, snatched me away, and ceased not flying till he came with me into the presence of king Sont Bont, and threw me before him." She then relates how Sont Bont sent her to the Retreat of the Eagles, where she had remained twenty years.

This old man prophesies to her her speedy deliverance, and describes the appearance of her deliverers, telling her, at the same time, that her father is dead. He enjoins upon her to receive the two adventurers, and to relate to them her adventures, and after this to take them further in the enchanted palace. This she proceeds to do, and we have a further account of descending steps and entering magnificent porticos, where gold and gems, thrones and statues, automaton lions and peacocks, all the barbaric magnificence of Oriental fiction, are strangely mixed up with images of solemn and mournful grandeur: kings of kings, long since dead, are sitting as statues upon costly thrones, and hung to their necks with chains of gold are tablets, on which their melancholy record is engraven. Then they emerge into the open air, or what seems such, and find trees with fruits of gold and silver, and leaves of emerald, birds of gold and jewels singing in their natural notes; "and all this made by magical science." Then there is a castle built with alternate bricks of gold and silver, and jewels between the interstices, but with no door; and before this sits an old man, who has been waiting their arrival thirty years. He directs them to a pool,

"In the midst of which was a pillar, whiter than the whitest marble, and on the top of this pillar was a black cat, which walked round and stood still; and round his neck was a chain of iron; and as the cat did as we have said, this old man smiled, and said, 'Know, O my lords, that this cat is enchanted, and that this pillar was put here for the sake of you, and he cannot be delivered but by two words from you; and you cannot open the casket of emerald and



the box of brass without him. Know that this is an enchantment of the believing genii; they know him and love him, and delight in him for his mirthful doings with them; and as he is enchanted by two words, so am I imprisoned by two words. I am the Shaikh Abdallah the Black, a dweller of the mountain of Kaf, and the father of the two children; and I am ordered in this hour to tell you my deliverance, and yours, and the deliverance of this cat. And it is, that you go to the side of this pool, and cry out and say, "O Shát Alba'ir, O Abulmanákhír, accomplish our need—we are a people of poverty." Then thou, O my lord Mohammed, take out from this red box, and strew it round thee, and round this pool, and go round it three times; and when thou hast done this, thou shalt see this cat rise on his hind feet, and stretch out his fore feet and cut this chain; then he will put forth a pair of wings and rise in the air; and he will break open this box, and this casket of emerald, and give you all you need: this is what I have commission to say—by the truth of Him, the hearer and creator of all things.' And when the old man had said this, he changed on the moment into a bird, and flapped his wings and flew away. Then we went to the side of the pool and cried, 'O Shát Alba'ir, O Abulmanákhír, accomplish our need, for we are men of poverty.' No sooner had we said this, than this cat rose on his hind legs, and flew till he was the length of the pillar distant from it, in distance and in height; and he stretched out his forefoot after we had gone three times round the pool, and behold this chain was cut off from his neck, and he opened two wings and flew into the air. Then he settled for the space of an hour upon this casket, and behold he changed into the shape of a márid, long and broad, with a brain like the brain of a huge elephant; and he had four horns, two of them on his face and two on his back; and his eyes were long and narrow, and he had nostrils a yard in length, and a neck like the neck of a camel; and his horns struck men with fear; from his nostrils breathed fire; and he had the box of brass upon his head and the casket under his arm; and he danced, shaking his knees and shoulders and twisting his body, and cried, 'I am Shát Alba'ir, the helper of the poor, the furnisher of your need.' Then we rejoiced, and Mohammed, the Maugrabi, was delighted when he saw this box of brass, on which was a lock of gold. And Shát Alba'ir Abul Manákhír turned to us and asked, 'Is your request to my father?' We inquired, 'Who is thy father, O Shát Alba'ir?' and he replied, 'The father of the tribes Eblis;' and he spread his wings and flew away, till he disappeared from our eyes. Then Mohammed arose and approached the box, and seized the keys, and was about to open it; but behold shrieks and shouts, one saying, 'Cut him in pieces;' and another, crying, 'Seize him,' and flashes of fire darting right and left, and in short he could not open this box at all. And my limbs trembled, and my head swam, and the blood gushed from my fingers, and I stood astonished in the place where I had hid myself. And while all this was going on, Haifát Annúbiyah was laughing; and at last she said to Mohammed, 'O my lord, take some of the powder out of the black casket in which thou didst put the black fish, and light a fire, and cast the quantity of a dram of this into the fire, and it will not be long before thou wilt see wonders.' So he did as she told him, and there arose from the fire a black smoke. Then the fire ceased, and there was not heard a voice, nor a motion perceived, and the fires and the shouts passed away. Then arose the Maugrabi, and kissed the hand of Haifát Annúbiyah, and she bade him open the box and the casket; for 'Now,' said she, 'there is no hand above thy hand, and the shouts thou heardst were those of the márids set over these treasures by Sont Bont; they have perished now by the will of

God most high, and not one of them remains alive but Shát Alba'ir, the son of Eblis, the cursed, who brought thee the box and the casket, and if he had been present, he also would have perished and been reduced to ashes.' Then Mohammed stood up, and took the key, and said, '*Bismillah irrahmán irrahím,*' and opened the box and the casket. And looking into the box, he saw the book, and took it; and when it lay on his breast, he swooned for a time; but when he recovered, he approached this casket and opened it; and in the casket was a purse, and thereon a seal, which shone like a star in a dark night. When Mohammed shook the purse, there fell from it three pieces of steel, which joined one to the other, and became a glittering sword, and on it writing like the crawling of ants, and this writing on the brightness of the sword made out these verses:—

A right good sword am I,  
Terrible, fateful, frightful;  
My bearer, my mischief shall suffice thee;  
Thy enemies shall scatter like water."

On the seal of this purse, already mentioned, was an inscription, purporting that the sword was made for the hero Baibars, a personage often named in Arabic romance. The sword had the property of slaying not only men but genii; its operation against the latter (and *à fortiori* against the former) was sure, and the blow caused the ginn to evaporate into a cloud of black smoke, which was afterwards condensed into a heap of ashes. To this sword besides were attached five hundred powerful ginn, who could at any moment be summoned, and their services commanded by the possessor of the sword; and the chief of whom, Marzám, was Jouders constant attendant in all his future dangers. To him the sword was assigned, as no one else was fated to carry it, whilst Mohammed, having acquired the book which was the great object of his journey, returns home to Tunis.

Before his departure, however, he gives Jouders directions how he is to make his way first to Kairo, to his mother, and afterwards in many adventures which it was necessary he should accomplish. In pursuance of these directions, he reaches the castle of smoke, and is directed by a *brazen* man to the presence of queen Darúmah, daughter of Káshúh, the Maugrabi, who tells him in what manner he is to evoke the Marid Marzám, afterwards his constant attendant. She gives him also certain leaves of parchment, or rather of the skin of the gazelle, one of which is to be given to Marzám whenever his master is willing to allow him three days absence; for this mighty and terrible supernatural has many children, and shows a frequent paternal anxiety to be assured of their welfare. The queen Darúmah gives her guest an account of her life, beginning with her mother's maiden years. She tells how the vizir of her father, the *ginn* Fandarin (for she was descended by one parent from the creatures of fire) had seen an earthly maiden, and how king Kashúh, smitten by his description, would have the beautiful child of earth for a wife; how, too, the proud beauty refused to take her mighty suitor for a husband, unless he would come before her castle with the choice of his army, that she might see whether his appearance pleased her; and finally how the magic arts of Fandarin were necessary to avert the destruction which would otherwise have ensued, "from the union of clay with fire," if the ginn prince, in all his magnificence, should present himself before his mortal consort—a story somewhat like that of Jupiter and Semele, but with a less tragical ending. From this union, the queen goes on to state, was born a child, beautiful as the sun

(the narratrix herself to wit), but her fatal gift of beauty had drawn upon her the disastrous love of Hindmar Al Hiyyár, a cruel ginn, hideous alike in personal aspect and moral character, ruling with wide sway, and living on the flesh of unfortunate mortals. To guard her from the solicitations and violence of this uncouth wooer, the skill of Fandarin was again put into requisition, and thus it came to pass that the lovely queen was living in a lonely and remote valley, guarded by magic statues of brass, and with a brazen trumpeter, constructed with such talismanic art, that he would give notice of the arrival of Jouder; for the vizir had foreseen that a fisherman of this name, from Egypt, having in his possession the talismanic sword of Sont Bont, should slay the suitor of his lady mistress, and thus deliver her from danger. On this mission, then, of slaying Hindmar, our hero sets forth, accompanied by his faithful squire, who, though huge and dark, and having a voice like "the rushing of thunder in a tempest," is nevertheless a faithful and a willing servant, and beguiles the way notably; many times, too, saving his master from dangers into which he was on the point of falling, where even the might of the sword talisman would not have preserved him from utter destruction.

During one of the absences of Marzám, Jouder, taking his pleasure over mountain and valley, hears sounds of lamentation issuing from a tent, and after some search, discovers that these proceed from a young man who he learns is tormented by a tyrant prince, a drinker of wine, and a devourer of lions and worshipper of idols. This young man has refused to abjure Islam, and to give up his betrothed wife to the prince (Muzill Al Aswad, the despiser of lions), and in consequence he is daily scourged with a whip, "with which if thou hadst struck a lion he would have cried out." Jouder slays the minister of the tyrant's cruelty, and afterwards, with the help of Marzám, who arrives very opportunely, he meets the army of Muzill Al Aswad, slays his champions, and, by practically convincing him of the weakness of his idol, persuades the king himself to embrace the Mohammedan faith: the escape of Muzill, after so shamelessly misusing a believer, is an unusual instance of mercy in an Arab romancer. The whole story comes in rather oddly, as it is but little connected with the main narration. This resumes its course to tell how Marzám again left his charge, and during his absence,

"I descended (says Jouder) into this valley the first day, and the second day my provision was gone, and on the third I was seized with violent hunger. I stood then on my feet, and went up to this tree, and found nothing on it but leaves, and the hour of noon was past, and I had neither eaten nor drunk, as I have said. Then I ascended the tree and looked, and beheld a palace at a distance. To this I directed my steps, for I said, 'Perhaps I may there find something.' And I ceased not walking until I was close to it. Then I found it was a building of stone, high, and with polished pillars; it had a gate of nut wood inlaid with Chinese iron, and there was written on the gate 'O thou that comest to this place, if thou art hungry we will feed thee, and if thou art thirsty we will give thee to drink, and if thou art naked we will clothe thee.' When I saw this, I rejoiced and said, 'These are good people in the midst of this desert and lonely land;' for hungry indeed was I at this hour. Then I ascended to the door, and knocked once and again, and lo a voice saying, 'Who art thou that knockest?' And I said, 'A wretched man, hungry, naked, and miserable.' Then he said, 'Welcome, all welcome;' and the door was opened, and one said, 'Enter my lord; here is safety for thee.' So I entered, and found in this palace all manner of richly-coloured carpets, and a voice said, 'Sit down;' so I sat. And there came a slave, tall and broad exceed-

ingly, and with a head like a huge water-vessel, and he carried a dish full of fat meat; but when he saw me, his colour changed and his limbs trembled and casting down his dish, he fled. And I approached (for I was devoured, with hunger), and had already stretched out my hand, and said, '*Bismillah irrahmán irrahím,*' when I heard a voice crying, 'Eat not.' Then I turned, but saw nothing, and again stretched out my hand; when the same voice cried again, 'Eat not;' and again I turned and saw nothing. Then I stretched my hand a third time, for hunger was travailing me sore, when the voice cried again, 'Jouder, eat not; no! no! no! thou knowest not what is in the dish.' I was astonished and confounded at this, and lifted my hand and cried, 'Who art thou, O speaker; I hear thy voice, but I cannot see thy person, and I am dying with hunger?' He said, 'Turn to thy right;' and I turned and beheld Marzám Bin 'Akus Albahri, who had already arrived. I stood up to him, and saluted him; and he said to me, 'O Jouder, wert thou going to eat of this dish?' And I said, 'Yes, my lord, for my provision was expended, and I was sorely hungry.' Then he said, 'Know, O Jouder, that if thou hadst eaten of this, thou wouldst have melted, as lead melts over a raging fire; thy sword would have been taken from thee, and I myself should have continued in pain and torment till the day of the resurrection; and Mohammed, the Maugrabí, would have died also, for his grief for the daughters of Anna'mán, and his love for thee. And know, O Jouder, that this palace belongs to a káfir, who worships fire instead of the king who pardoneth, and hath already destroyed of the children of men more than any can number but God most high, exalted and mighty. This is the palace of Joljomah, the uncle's daughter of Hindmar Attiyar, and she built this building, and wrote those words over the gate, for tyrannous violence and confusion to Moslems, that she might practice upon them and betray them to her uncle's son Hindmar, that he may slaughter them and cook and eat them. But, O my lord Jouder, I will not tell thee the rest of this story until thou hast slain the servant who brought thee this dish of meat, and then shalt thou slay this old woman Joljomah, and deliver the world from them.'"

Obedient to the directions of his familiar, he slays the servant, and lays wait for his mistress, a monster of most frightful mien, having "a head like a buffalo, a mouth like the mouth of a crocodile, and ten tusks like the tusks of an elephant; the neck of a giraffe, and a tongue lolling out upon her breast; a voice of thunder," and a moral conformation quite as repulsive as the physical. This wretched heretic and servant of fire is, as has already been told, the sister of Himyar Attiyar, and she is deeply enamoured of him; a love which he returns by the most intense hatred. However, this does not prevent him from accepting her services in entrapping unwary travellers for his table, for the ginn "was of the race of the man-eaters," of which, by the bye, Jouder soon found proof. It is worth while to remark here the evidence this description affords of the intense hatred between the Moslems and the *ignicolæ* of Persia; a hatred resulting naturally enough, perhaps, from the circumstance that the latter were the most formidable enemies to the spread of the yet new faith during the life-time of its founder. Mahomet's bitter complaint against the literature of the Parsees is familiar to every one who has read the life of that legislator, though it is curious enough that many parts of his own system of religion, and many fables and legends connected with it, are taken from the books of this hated and despised people. The fire-worshipper, however, wherever he occurs, is always the *âme damnée* of the

narrative; a Christian or a Jew serves well enough for ordinary ruffianism, but "the servant of fire" is company for Eblis himself in cruelty and wickedness.

Whilst we have been talking, however, Jouder has been doing, and the hideous Joljamah has been reduced to smoke and ashes by the tremendous sword. The destruction of Himyar himself follows shortly after, and the captives, hung up in all manner of cruel attitudes, waiting for his appetite, are released. The whole company, including certain fair ladies who had composed the monster's harem, relate their stories to Jouder, but he very judiciously excuses himself from repeating these. One story, however, of a Persian prince, will recall the incidents of more than one fiction of the *Arabian Nights*.

He had been led aside from his party in hunting by a beautiful fawn, which he had followed till he wholly lost his way; and when at length his arrow reached the creature, its limbs of gold and jewels were turned into black ashes. Awhile after this, he was snatched up by an evil spirit, and brought before the assembly of the ginnns for slaying the child of one of them. The assembly very justly decide that he is not to blame for the consequences of an act of which he could not know the wrong, and order the ginn father to set him at liberty. He obeys this command *to the letter*, but takes care to set down his captive within easy reach of the cannibal castle, where he is picked up and imprisoned, and would have perished but for the opportune arrival of his deliverer. We hear also of the deliverance of our old friend Shát Alba'ir, the same who, under the figure of a black cat, and afterwards in one more terrible, had figured in the guardianship and delivering up of the book and sword. He had come into trouble in consequence of his agency in this matter, and had been imprisoned by Sont Bont in that terror of refractory and delinquent spirits, a brazen *gongom* or urn.

In the palace of the late Himyar Attayár, now a scene of much feasting, music, telling of stories, and other approved Eastern amusements, the fortunate Jouder becomes a contented inmate; till he is reminded by his servant Marzám that there are other duties on hand for him. Upon this hint, he leaves the castle, not, however, before he has received a note from Haifát Annubiyah, who is by this time established as his ladye-love; they embark on a ship which they find ready to sail, and an adventure which befalls the two is thus described:

"And after two days, the wind changed, and there was but one wind with us, and the ship went straight forward in one course. And the captain commanded a look-out to ascend the mast and look right and left and before him, that we might know what place and clime we were in. So the man went up as he was commanded, and looked well right and left; and he said, 'O my lord, I can see nothing but the arch of the sky, resting on the sea.' Then said the captain, 'Look straight before thee, and in the direction in which we are steering.' Then he looked in the direction mentioned, and said, 'O my lord, I see a black mountain, and a tree, huge and wide-spreading, in the midst of the raging sea; and by the side of this mountain is another, and all as black as if it were the darkening night.' When the captain heard this, he smote his face with his hands, and wept and mourned, and made loud lamentation. And I said to him, 'What distresses thee? what is the cause of thy weeping?' He said to me, 'O my lord Jouder, know that only a short space of our lives remains, and then we shall die! praise be to the living God who dieth not!' Then I asked him of the cause of all this, and what it was that the look-out

had told him; and he related to me that this was the tree of Bahram the Majús, and that it was made of Chinese iron, and that Bahram had placed it in this place. Then I asked him of the cause of its being placed here, and he told me, once there was a city in this place, whose buildings were high, and its inhabitants numerous; and this dog Bahram came to the inhabitants of the city, and asked them for provision, which they gave him scantily, because he was of the sect of the fire-worshippers, and they knew not of the misery and ruin which was impending over them. So this accursed one gathered together workmen of the ginns, who were subject to him, and bade them make this tree, and dig a water-course beside this city. Then he brought in upon them the raging sea, with all that were in it, every living creature; and when a ship approaches this tree, it turns round three times, and the sea divides and shows the ground and the roots of the tree, and leaves the ship upon the bottom of the sea. Then the people rise out of the ship, because under this tree are scattered abundance of sea-jewels, gathered together there by the might of the names which are engraven upon the tree, and they wish to take of these things. Then the sea whelms them and they all perish; and certain apes come down from this mountain and pick up the carcasses, and take them for their food; for this is what they live upon from year to year continually.' When I heard this story from the captain of the ship, the case was changed with me, and so it was with all these merchants, and we begun to weep and grieve, and lament loudly. And with this I turned to Marzám, and saw that he was complacently smiling; and at length he even laughed out loud. This made me exceedingly angry, and I said to him, 'It is plain how this is; thou art of the race of the ginns, and when we sink in distress and danger, thou wilt leave us and fly away.' But he said to me, 'O my lord Jouder, there is no evil for either thee or thy companions. Shortly you shall see of the power of Providence, what will astonish your minds and dazzle your eyes.' All this time the ship was shooting forward like a stone from a catapult, the sea all the while bellowing and roaring, and the ship going direct to this tree, by the power of the names which were upon it. Presently she struck against the tree, and went round three times, and the sea divided, and the vessel sank upon the ground, which thereby was exposed, and where were manifest the precious jewels brought together by the power of those names. Then the merchants were about to descend from the ship, to take of those precious treasures; but Marzám cried out, with a voice so loud that the stormy sea rung with it, 'By the truth of the mighty, the most high, every one descending from the ship shall taste of death and utter destruction.' Then he cried out to me, 'My lord Jouder, leap up and stand on thy feet, and draw thy enchanted sword, and look what Allah most high will do in his great power.' Then I leapt on my feet, in obedience to his command, and said to him, 'What wilt thou, my brother Marzám, now I have drawn the sword?' He said, 'My lord Jouder, leap with thy sword in thy hand to the ground beside this tree, and lay thy sword to its stem, and cry, "O thou who clovest the sea for Moses, and madest the iron like wax in the hands of David, accomplish our need, thou the truth, the worshipped, the disposer of all existence." Then notch the tree with one notch, but strike it not a blow.' And when I had done this, the tree uttered a loud shriek, so terrible that he who heard it in health would be made sick thereby, and we heard various words and horrible screams, and the tree tottered towards the sea, as the sword played about it, with the power which was graciously given us for this purpose, till it fell into the sea, and the

waves sported with it. Then he bade me return to the ship, and this I did, after gathering many of those noble jewels, and amongst them a string of gems, whose light dazzled the eyes, and Marzám said to me, 'O my lord, this is for our lady Haifát Annubiyah, for its great light and lustre, and because there is not such a thing to be seen in any climate.' So I thanked him for what he had said, and immediately ascended the ship, for the waves were already rolling right and left, and the ship ascended upon them."

After this, we have a story hardly necessary to the plot, that the vizir and confidant of Hindmar, in revenge for the death of his master, had turned all the liberated ladies into stone, up to the middle of their bodies (a not unfrequent incident in Arabic fiction). Hereupon follows an account of the means employed to disenchant the damsels, during the search for which, the pagan vizir's spells are defeated, and he himself slain by the help of his son, who had embraced Islam. After this Jouder and Marzám proceed to their last labour, the bringing away for Mohammed some of the beautiful daughters of King Na'man from the river of the dragons, where Mohammed had seen them bathing at the beginning of the narrative. This seizure (of three of the ladies) is effected by gaining possession of their garments, which they had stripped off to bathe, and with this prize the companions return to Mohammed, in Tunis.

On the conclusion of Jouder's tale, the sultan entreated that Mohammed might be sent for; adding the threat, powerful with the hospitable Arab, that he would not eat meat with Jouder till his friend was present with him. Therefore Mohammed is brought by the ever-ready Marzám, and feasts with the king; and after the feast the king sets out with them to see certain of the splendours which they had told him of, leaving his son to attend to the less important business of governing the kingdom, as kings in Arabian tales are wont to do. After this, Marzám is dismissed, like his more delicate brother Ariel in the *Tempest*, and in somewhat the same manner, and the story closes.

We have omitted all mention of a beautiful episode, the story of Shedad, the son of 'Ad, and the palace he built, as related by Marzám. This is one of the most beautiful gems of Eastern fiction; magnificent and awful incidents compose it, mixed with very little of the puerility which often disfigures the beauty of similar narratives. But it is too long to be given in full, and too well told to bear much abridgment. It may possibly form the subject of a separate article.

The manuscript, on which the preceding remarks are founded, is a curious specimen of a popular story, written in three or four different hands, parts being probably supplied as they wore out or were lost. It appears to have belonged to one of that class who make their living by reciting this and similar stories; at least the tattered and soiled condition of the *original* leaves afford proofs of its being a book by no means kept for show, or handled only by fastidious fingers. In general, the writing, if not elegant, is easily legible; but towards the end are many leaves of a scrambling hand, such as is often found in works of popular fiction, and which resembles nothing so much as the "crawling of ants," often mentioned in the preceding story: the style, however, is so simple, that this want of elegance in the writing causes very little difficulty to the reader.

## THE ANGLO-BURMESE PROVINCES.

## No. II.—TAVOY.

TAVOY, or Dahway, as it is pronounced by the natives of the country, is the capital of the province of the same name; it stands upon the left bank of the river, in lat.  $14^{\circ} 45'$ , and is partly surrounded by a brick wall, originally of great strength, but now much dilapidated. To the eastward, at the distance of a few miles, is a range of hills of considerable elevation, between which and the town are extensive plains, in many parts covered with low jungle, in others open, and capable of producing rice in sufficient quantities for exportation upon a large scale, the extreme humidity of the climate being more favourable to the growth of that grain than any other. The town claims for itself a high antiquity, and there can be little doubt that it was an independent principality during the time of the Pagahn monarchy, when that kingdom fell to decay, about the year 1300, and the chiefs of Pegu and Martaban, whom up to that period it had held in nominal vassalage, rose into power upon the ruins of the petty states by which they were surrounded, viz. Thatoun, Yeen-nyeen, Setoung, Meeayawuddee. They carried their arms to the eastward of the Salwein, and made frequent attacks upon the tribes occupying the regions lying between that river and the Siamese frontier. Tavoy, being well fortified, enjoyed comparative tranquillity during these ravages, and it was not until the Peguers and Siamese began to make war upon each other that its position, almost on the high road between the capitals of the two states, rendered it liable to the attacks of both parties; we accordingly find it frequently changing masters, till it finally came into the possession of the Burmese, from whom it was taken by the British.

The inhabitants are considered one of the seven families into which the Burman race is divided, and are said to have sprung from a colony of Aracanese, who settled upon the coast at a remote period; they now, however, partake more of the Burmese cast of features and wiry form, with the fair complexion of the Siamese. Their language is also a *patois* of the true Burmese, to which it bears the same resemblance as the English of North Britain does to the pure dialect of the west-end of London.\* To make the resemblance complete, the Tavoyers, like the people of Aberdeen, declare that the language of the country is no where spoken in such purity as in their own city. Their manners resemble those of the Burmese, by whom they are greatly admired for their winning and courteous address; but they bear a bad reputation amongst their neighbours, both men and women; the former for their dishonest practices, and the latter in consequence of their propensity to become courtezans. Circumstances have modified the character of the men since the country came into our possession, and they are now as honest and industrious as the other inhabitants; but the women, from the facility with which they enter into alliances and intrigues with foreigners, are certainly deserving of the imputation cast upon them. The population is yearly becoming less, in consequence of the continual drain to the other provinces; the men find more general employment and higher wages at Moulmein than in their own district, and the women scatter themselves over the country, and attach themselves to foreigners or natives of wealth, either as concubines or slaves. The natural productions, besides rice, are neepah-leaves, oils, stream-tin, and fruits. The first are the produce of a dwarf palm, found growing on the banks of rivers subject to the

\* For example, the word *kaung* is pronounced as if it were written *non*, in the same manner as *coat* is called *cot* by the natives of the North.



influx of the tide, which yields also a pleasant beverage, well known to our ancient voyagers under the name of neepah wine : the leaves are fastened to thin bamboo laths, and exported to Moulmein, Rangoon, and other towns, where they are used for thatching houses. The dorian, a fruit of whose merits there is a great diversity of opinion, grows here in the highest perfection ; large cargoes are shipped every season to Moulmein and Rangoon, and some of the choicest find their way from the latter place to the Burmese capital, where they are held in great estimation by the inmates of the palace ; they are packed in clay, and dispatched in race-boats, which have been known to make the journey in eight days, the men who compose the crew being selected for their expertness in rowing, and relieved at certain stages. Caoutchouc may also be collected in considerable quantities, and theet-see, an oil much used as a substitute for black paint, is procurable in great abundance.

Nearly the whole of the traffic to and from Tavoy is carried on by sea, either in vessels of small tonnage, commanded by Europeans, or in China junks and native craft. The presence of numerous rivulets, running over deep alluvial soil, renders land-travelling tedious and inconvenient ; and at some seasons of the year hazardous, from the miasma with which the air is loaded. During the south-west monsoon, the rains are so heavy as to lay the country under water, and hence the inhabitants have acquired the habit of raising their houses upon piles, the floors being frequently ten feet and upwards from the ground ; this protects them from the vapours, which are condensed by the descending dews of night, and it is to this circumstance that the people are indebted for their freedom from the long list of diseases common to damp and densely-wooded countries. There is a considerable population, composed of Kareens and Toung-thoos, scattered in small villages throughout this province ; they are exclusively husbandmen, are industrious and peaceable, and possess a very respectable knowledge of agriculture. Until lately, they were entirely without a written character, and had scarcely any religious sentiments ; but the American missionaries have laboured zealously for a number of years in supplying those important wants, and with such success, that the Kareens have now translations of the Scriptures in the Burmese character, but in their own language ; and Christian chapels are erected in many of their hamlets.

Should the Government of India at any future time resolve upon relieving the Company's dominions of the crowds of paupers which, during times of scarcity, flock to the presidencies, and suffer for months all the calamities of famine, the province of Tavoy will offer superior advantages for their location ; the climate is generally healthy, the soil highly productive, and the Kareens before-mentioned, having a perfect knowledge of the seasons and districts most favourable to agricultural pursuits, could be employed to instruct the colonists in the most judicious methods of cultivating the land. That it is the duty of Government to afford a competent provision for the starving multitudes, so often appearing in the streets of Calcutta and Madras, is a position upon which no doubts can be entertained, and the aid hitherto given having been inadequate for their support, there exists a necessity for adopting an efficient and salutary mode of operation, by which a permanent refuge may be provided them ; this end may easily be effected, at a much less expense than the amount usually contributed by Government, by settling them upon unoccupied lands lying within this province. The beneficial results would be immediate, both in India, which would be relieved of their presence, and in the district of Tavoy, where their labour would add to its prosperity, and contribute to the enlargement of the revenue.

## Miscellanies, Original and Select.

### PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

*Asiatic Society of Bengal.*—The usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society was held July 8th, and was numerously attended; the Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, president, in the chair. Sir Edward addressed the meeting as follows :

“ Gentlemen, I am anxious, before proceeding to the general business of the Society, to call to the recollection of members an event which we must all deplore—the very allusion to which indeed will show us the great loss the Society has sustained in the death of its secretary, the late Mr. James Prinsep. It is known to all connected with this Society, that for six (and I might say eight years), Mr. Prinsep filled the office of secretary, in which situation he was indefatigable in his efforts to raise the institution—he carried on large correspondences with Asia and Europe; in the conduct of the *Journal of the Society*, in natural science, geology, &c. he took a prominent part, with equal skill and ability; also in researches into the antiquities of India and in the new and important task of connecting the history of the East with that of the West. I am not going to attempt to pass an eulogium on the excellences of the man, for that can and no doubt will be done by others more competent than myself for the duty; but it would be acting unworthily on my part, as the president of this society, if I did not say something on this subject. I am going to conclude with a resolution which will express, in better words than I have done, the regard we have for the memory of so worthy a member of our Society. As to what he was in his public and domestic life, that will better be mentioned on a future occasion.”

Sir Edward then proposed the following resolution :

“ The Asiatic Society is desirous of expressing its sense of the great loss it has sustained by the death of its secretary, Mr. James Prinsep. For a period of six years, in the midst of laborious public duties, he devoted himself to the pursuits of the Society with unexampled assiduity and zeal. He carried on an extensive correspondence in Asia and in Europe. He edited the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*—a work containing the most valuable records of all that had been effected in natural history—in chemistry—in geography—in geology—in statistics—and in the language and literature of the East—amongst these his own contributions form the most conspicuous part, and have been the means of raising the *Journal* to that high degree of celebrity which it has attained not only in this country but in Europe and all parts of the world. His later labours, in deciphering the Pali inscriptions of Asoca, and in tracing through the Bactrian coins the link between the histories of the East and West, have placed him in the foremost rank of those whose brilliant discoveries have enlightened and adorned the obscure path of antiquarian research.

“ To have a perpetual memorial of such a man among us, the Society solicits the aid of its members to place his bust by the side of those distinguished men who have preceded him.”

The Hon. W. W. Bird seconded the resolution.—“ It would be presumptuous in me to expatiate upon the labours of the late Mr. Prinsep; that is for the Society, for other members are far better able than myself to do the subject credit. But all, I will venture to assert, will agree with me when I say, that as to those labours, with the numerous other avocations in which he was

engaged and sacrificed his life—it would be impossible for this Society to do sufficient honour to the memory of such a man.”

Dr. J. Grant.—“If the last honoured speaker deemed it presumptuous on his part to expatiate upon the labours and merits of the late Mr. James Prinsep, how much greater presumption would it be in me to do so at any length! Nevertheless, on so peculiar and solemn an occasion, I cannot reconcile it to my feelings to allow the resolution to pass in silence without testifying, however imperfectly, to the worth of our departed friend. As a man of science and unwearied zeal, he could not be surpassed. Whatever he undertook he never gave up until he had either mastered the subject, or satisfied himself that it was impracticable. Truth in him found an active, energetic, and clear-minded advocate. Our excellent president has alluded to his labours in various walks of science in this country. He was a valuable member of the Society before he became its secretary, and a frequent contributor to its publications and collections. It was said of Cuvier that, from a fossil fragment he could reconstruct individual specimens of animals no longer existing. So with James Prinsep, it might be said that from a letter on a coin he could trace a dynasty of ancient kings. The resolution before us is worthy of the Society, and of him whose memory it is anxious to honour. But it is not solely as a philosopher and cultivator of science that we have cause to regret the heavy loss the Society has sustained; we have also to bewail him as a friend and member of the community. How loveable were his qualities!—how sweet his disposition, which the warmth of discussion never ruffled, nor the acerbity of opposition soured! I cannot trust myself to say more—I feel quite unprepared to do so. I have merely risen to cast my humble sprig of rosemary upon the grave of our departed friend. Has not knowledge also her triumphs as well as war? Died he not a heroic death in the breach of science—a martyr to his devotion in a glorious cause? To cite an often quoted but apposite sentiment—

He was a man, take him for all in all,  
We ne'er shall look upon his like again.”

Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy.—“It has been said, ‘Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh,’ but with me on the present occasion the reverse is but too true; my heart is too full to allow the expression of all I feel. As a physician, I knew well before his departure for England what would be the result of Mr. Prinsep's illness, and in order that the Society might secure some testimonial of so inestimable a man, I wrote to Professor Wilson, and begged of him to take steps for obtaining a bust for us. Chantrey has seen Mr. Prinsep two or three times, and I have reason to think that the ardent wishes of this Society have already been in a great measure anticipated. I would beg to add to the resolution which has been moved, ‘That, at the meeting which is to be held at the Town Hall, our office-bearers be requested to attend, as a deputation from our body, to accord with the homage which will be expressed on that occasion to Mr. Prinsep's memory.’ This method has been adopted on such occasions by the Academie Royale of France, and by the Academy of Berlin, &c., and with such precedents as these we cannot go far wrong in following their example.”

Dr. Grant seconded Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

Sir Edward Ryan.—“Gentlemen, I proposed the resolution with an expectation that it would be the only one that would engage our attention this evening, and that out of respect to the departed, and the solemnity of the event, this

meeting should be adjourned till a future day. With reference to what has been said regarding the expectation of our being able to obtain a bust, I am afraid, from accounts that have been received in India, that we have not been successful. Chantrey did visit Mr. Prinsep, but from several causes, was unable to obtain a faithful likeness. The best way now, in my opinion, to gain what we desire would be, to send home a copy of the picture which is in the possession of Mr. Charles Pearson, from which, with a little additional aid, I doubt not, we shall be able to obtain what we require. This call for a testimonial has been made upon particular members, not upon the Society in general, for I think it is not a subject for the Society to take into consideration—and I beg to propose, 'That such members as have veneration and regard for the late Mr. Prinsep, should now subscribe for the testimonial.' I entirely concur with Dr. O'Shaughnessy in thinking that a deputation from our body should attend the public-meeting of friends at the Town Hall."

The meeting was then declared adjourned to that day week, when the regular business of the Society will be gone through.

Several members, before leaving the hall, put down their names as subscribers to the proposed testimonial.

## CRITICAL NOTICES.

*Narrative of the Campaign of the Army of the Indus, in Sind and Kabool, in 1838-9.*

By RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, M.D., late Chief of the Medical Staff of the Bombay Division of the Army of the Indus. Two Vols. London, 1840. Bentley.

THIS narrative is constructed out of a very voluminous correspondence, which the author kept up, whilst employed in the campaign, with two near relatives, "whose position made it more than a matter of mere curiosity that they should be kept accurately informed of every occurrence in the camp of the army of the Indus." Being written on the spot, and at the moment, they were a faithful index of immediate impressions. Dr. Kennedy seems a shrewd and attentive observer, and his narrative is written in an easy, agreeable, and rather playful style.

The observations upon the "measures" pursued by the directing authorities in this campaign, which are occasionally made by Dr. Kennedy, are not favourable, and we are grieved to say, that criticism seems to lean very much to that side of the question, and to attribute the brilliant result of that campaign rather to fortune than to skill in the directing power. The Commander-in-Chief may console himself for these cavils in the honours which have been showered upon him, and may exult even in a species of premature apotheosis; for an antipodean writer has killed his lordship, in order apparently to show the sincerity of his eulogy. We copy the following paragraph from a Hobart Town paper, of the 27th March last, announcing news from India: "His Excellency Sir John Keane, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, expired at Ferozepore on the 10th January, after a most brilliant and successful military career. He had the honour of carrying the British army into the heart of a country, to the inhabitants of which, beyond the chiefs, the name of Britain, or the prowess of her heroes, was never known. His progress has been attended with conquest, and he has added another empire to the British dominion. Peace be to his ashes—he was a hero, and his late brilliant achievements cast a halo upon his memory."

*The Naturalist's Library*, conducted by Sir WILLIAM JARDINE, Bart., F.R.S.E., &c. *Introduction to Entomology*. Vol. I. By JAMES DUNCAN, M.W.S. Edinburgh, 1840. Lizars.

THIS volume of the *Naturalist's Library* contains a general exposition of all the Orders, including some not hitherto noticed in the work, and being therefore the complement of this department of zoology, the previous volumes on Entomology being devoted to particular Orders and Families. Well-written memoirs of Swammerdam and Baron de Geer (the examiners of the internal anatomy and external structure of insects) are added, and nearly forty plates, so exquisitely drawn and coloured, as to afford the student as much information as a museum of specimens.

*Fallacies of the Faculty, being the Spirit of the Creno-thermal System*. In a Series of Lectures. By SAMUEL DICKSON, M.D. London, 1839. Bailliere.

A further attempt, on the part of Dr. Dickson, to simplify the sanative art, which probably stands as much in need of "Reform" as our representative system ever did.

*A Manual of Commerce*. By WILLIAM WATERSTON, Accountant. Edinburgh, 1840. Oliver and Boyd.

A collection of useful reckoning tables, with an account of foreign monies, weights, and measures.

*A Patriot's Fourth Letter to the British People; more particularly addressed to the Operatives of the United Kingdom, on the Advantages and Importance of a System of Co-operative Residence*. By Sir WILLIAM BOYD. London, 1840. E. Wilson.

THE object of this letter is to point out the wretched mode of living to which large masses of the working classes are driven in our large towns, to enforce upon them the advantages of wholesome food, neat apparel, and commodious lodging, and to show how they may obtain them by a "Co-operative mansion-house system," which has succeeded in America.

*What can be done to Suppress the Opium Trade?* By WILLIAM GROSER. London, 1840. Printed for the Anti-Opium Society.

THE first step to the suppression of the opium trade is to put the people of England in possession of the real merits of the question. This is not done by the pamphlet before us, which, like most others upon the same subject, gives a one-sided view of the question, by garbling the evidence and misstating the facts.

*On the Moral State and Political Union of Sweden and Norway; in answer to Mr. Laing's Statements*. London, 1840. Murray.

THIS is a well-written work, the object of which is to convict Mr. Samuel Laing, the author of a *Journal of a Residence in Norway*, and a *Tour in Sweden*, of a libel on the Swedish nation. The question is too large for us to enter upon.

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#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR HOUGH's work on the late campaign in Affghanistan, which is about to appear in this country, promises to present far fuller details of the operations than any other work we have seen, and to be, in fact, a history of the campaign. From a perusal of the ninth chapter of the work, containing an account of the March on, operations before, and assault and capture of, Ghuznee, we can judge of the mode of execution, which appears full, exact, and succinct.

## REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXXV.

THE progress of the expedition against China (which is at present the most engrossing topic of Eastern news) appears to have been slow. Admiral Elliot, the commander-in-chief, whom our last month's intelligence represented as steering direct for China, without the delay of touching at Singapore, it now seems, arrived at that settlement on the 16th June, and quitted it on the 18th; whilst the first division, under Commodore Bremer, was, on the 13th, no further than Pulo Sapata, about midway between Singapore and Macao. The expedition, when mustered, will present a very formidable aspect, consisting of seventeen ships of war of all classes, and at least 10,000 troops. The tenour of the instructions to Admiral Elliot may be guessed at from his proceeding towards the unoffending Chinese junks at Singapore, which, engaged in peaceful trade, under a kind of pledge that they would be unmolested, were seized; the admiral intimating that his intention was to act upon the old Hawke system, "taken, burnt, and destroyed, as per margin."

The news from China reach only to the 5th June, when all appeared quiet—the ominous tranquillity which precedes the hurricane. The interior of the empire (according to the *Peking Gazette*) is vexed with intestine discontent and commotion, which (unless danger from without should reconcile the disaffected) will seriously weaken the resistance of the Chinese Government. Pirates abound in the waters of China—the bitter fruit of the system our traders have been nourishing. Desperate men, educated in the school of opium-smuggling, now turn their arms against their former employers. The export of the drug from Calcutta to China still continues; so late as the 6th August, the clipper *Governor Doherty* left the Cooly Bazar with a freight of opium for China, which the shippers, of course, expected to introduce there with facility under the auspices of the British fleet.

The intelligence from India this month is by no means of a satisfactory character. It is evident that the son of the late Khan of Khelat has organized an insurrection of a rather serious nature; that he is at the head of a considerable force, which has experienced some partial success. Although there is reason to disbelieve the accounts of the re-capture of Khelat by this chief, which were, nevertheless, reiterated at Bombay down to the latest date of our advices, it is clear that the authorities are apprehensive of the safety of that important fort, which is weakly garrisoned, from their urging the march of reinforcements from Candahar and Lower Scinde. The state of affairs in this quarter may be pretty correctly inferred from the orders of the Bombay Government (p. 235), that absent officers are to re-join their regiments in Scinde with the utmost expedition, and that the troops in that territory are no longer to be considered on foreign service, which implies that it is to be permanently occupied. A smart affair appears to have taken place at Quetta, in the province of Shawl, which was attacked by a strong body of

Panizye Kakurs, an Affghan tribe, who were beaten off by Capt. Bean and his little garrison (though weakened by detachments) with much loss. One account of this affair states that the two guns at the British post were served by Kakurs, of the corps of Bolan rangers, as steadily and effectively as they could have been by our own artillery. There are some reports (p. 198) of a deeply-laid plot, discovered at Candahar, to murder every British officer in the country, which, it seems, was to have been executed "upon receiving the first intelligence of the success of the Ghilzies against our expedition!" One of the relators of this supposed conspiracy connects with the discovery "the summary proceedings of the Ghilzie political authorities towards certain captured rebels." We have inserted (p. 201) some statements upon this subject, in which the writers condemn these proceedings as "disgracing and tarnishing the British name." As faithful journalists, we record these representations, the fidelity of which we have no means of ascertaining, with caution and some reluctance. It is highly expedient, if acts of cruelty or injustice be perpetrated by British agents, that they should be divulged, and if we waited in all cases for authenticated reports, which we might never obtain, the benefit attending publicity would be lost. But we are induced strongly to distrust these representations, from experience of the shameless inventions which have been propagated by anonymous writers from Affghanistan. A charge was lately made in the *Agra Ukhbar* against Shah Shooja that, in fitting up his palace at Cabul, he had not only squandered away large sums of money, but painted the walls with human figures in the most indecent and abominable attitudes—a charge which was calculated to prejudice the Shah irretrievably in the eyes of the British nation. This charge is denied in a letter from Lieut. Broadfoot, at Cabul, who says, "I never saw any thing but flowers, trees, and geometrical figures, painted in the Bala Hissar. The whole is a shameless falsehood. I went yesterday to Harem Serai, and neither I nor my people, whom I employed to search, could find any figures of men or women. This is the most impudent statement I ever saw. I have also asked Deane (the supervisor); he denies it; I deny it after inspection; and all the Nukkashes declare that, not only they have not painted indecent figures, but that they do not know how to paint the human figure. Indeed, in this Musulman country, it would be idolatry were such to be done."

Jubbur Khan, the brother of Dost Mahomed Khan, and the family of the latter, have placed themselves under British protection. The Dost himself appears for the present to be lost sight of. The chieftains south of the Oxus are now represented as coming forward one after another to acknowledge our influence, and even to seek connexion with the British. This is a beneficial result of the march of the Russians upon Khiva, which alarmed their fears, and of the retreat of the invaders, which placed these states at our mercy. It seems (p. 200) that a British force has advanced within one hundred miles of the Oxus, in Toorkistan. "The whole country is described as one tower of strength, which, if well defended, would be impregnable, and some of the defiles, it is considered, could not be forced. The country

in the environs is quiet and safe; officers travel with the greatest security without guards, and the people in the neighbourhood of Bameean hail the appearance of the British troops, affording them, as it does, protection against Affghan oppression, and a defence against the plundering Usbecks."

There is now little room for doubt that preparations are making for an expedition against Nepaul, which is in a state of commotion that threatens the safety of our resident (Mr. Hodgson), as well as that of our frontiers. This campaign will be an arduous one, for the country is difficult and the people are brave, and success must be followed by occupation of the territory. Several regiments at Delhi, Meerut, and Kurnaul, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service on the N.W. frontier, and there were reports that the Commander-in-chief, Sir Jasper Nicolls (who distinguished himself so highly in the last Nepaul war), was about to leave the presidency, in order to organize a force under his own eye. An *emeute* has taken place at Rampore (p. 202), consequent upon the death of the nawab; but it seems to have had no political origin, the insurgents, "the beggarly and insolent aristocracy of the town," having been provoked by the minister's financial reforms, and stimulated by the hope of plundering the nawab's treasury.

The assassination of the ex-nawab of Kurnool (p. 204) is an event of considerable moment. There is no reason to doubt that he fell a sacrifice to the fanatical resentment of the Musulmans, in consequence of his leaning towards Christianity. It is not improbable that the event may throw some light upon the nawab's imputed connexion with the conspiracy against British power, which robbed him of his authority and possessions.

Burmah appears to be in a state of disorder, but the accounts from that empire are so confused and contradictory, that we can extract from them no certain or definite information.

A very fierce war *ad internecionem* is going on in Sumatra between the Dutch and the Achinese, who, it is said, are about to appeal to the British Government, to defend them against further aggressions on the part of the Hollanders—to that Government which has lately occupied Affghanistan, and is about to do the same with the Ghoorkha territories.

Another furious attack has been made by the Arabs upon Aden, the result of which seems likely to extinguish the desire of these people to grapple with British soldiers. The harassing duties of the garrison and the insalubrity of the climate have a serious effect upon the health of the sepoys; no less than 200 invalids were conveyed to Bombay in August, some of whom died on the short passage, and others on their arrival. There is a statement in one of the Bombay papers (p. 210) respecting the treatment of these sick sepoys, which we shall be glad to find over-coloured, otherwise it implies a degree of neglect on the part of the Bombay authorities which calls for the most serious animadversion.

There are several matters in the domestic intelligence of the presidencies this month which deserve particular notice. The proceedings at the meeting at Calcutta, to commemorate the virtues and merits of the late Mr.



James Prinsep, will be read with a melancholy satisfaction by all those (and they cannot be few) to whom the amiable character and the great abilities of that gentleman are known. Having watched his progress since the first dawn of his talents upon the public eye, we have been equally astonished at the prodigious grasp of his capacity, and the untiring diligence, perseverance, and success with which that capacity was applied to the most difficult and unpromising undertakings. He was one of those men whom Nature occasionally shows to us for a short period, in order to prove what the human intellect may accomplish.

The Supreme Court at Calcutta has at length (after at first deciding the other way) acknowledged the validity of Hindu mortgages, Mr. Justice Grant (as usual) differing from his two brothers on the bench. The case of slave-murder and that of dacoity with torture, in the Nizamut Adawlut, disclose some terrible traits in Hindu society. The conjuring case at Bombay (p. 208) is only one of those instances of knavery operating upon simplicity which are common in all countries: we have many Daoods and Dhoolajees, as well as Tukkees, in our own country.

The report of the Committee of Public Instruction for 1839 (p. 182) gives the death-blow to all hope of educating the people of Bengal in their own language. The police of Calcutta, it appears (p. 203), is to be assimilated to that of London. The resumption system, it would seem (p. 204), has been in some quarters carried on with so little regard to justice, that the decisions of the commissioners are to be reversed by wholesale. The steam question, at Calcutta, is still in a state of the most delightful confusion; all the parties are by the ears, and we suppose the money is evaporating in expenses. An additional instance of dishonesty in an important officer of a public body has occurred at Calcutta. The discovery of the defalcations of Mr. Martindell, the late secretary to the Military Fund (which amount to upwards of £20,000), has been followed by that of the malversations of Mr. Sim, the late accountant of the Union Bank, the extent of whose delinquency is not yet made public, but the amount is said to be £15,000. The manner in which this last misconduct appears to have been dealt with is rather extraordinary. It is said that when the discovery was made, the parties cognizant of the transaction concerted to let the delinquent escape, on condition that the money should be eventually paid, and this was consented to on a counter-condition, that the matter should be kept secret. One of the directors of the bank, Mr. L. Clarke, a barrister, is reported to have said (p. 193), "that the late accountant could have been transported, but then the bank must have lost. The object was to get the start of other creditors, and he (Mr. Clarke) had done this, and secured every part of the defaulter's property." We have no wish to say any thing severe upon this strange declaration, because Mr. Clarke may possibly have been misrepresented; but we think the conduct of the directors of the bank, in conniving at the escape of this criminal, though it may have been politic towards their constituents, is unjust to society.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN AFFGHANISTAN.

JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

## CHAPTER II.

WE had now been detained six-and-twenty days at Tatta ; it was said, from the commissariat's inability to forward our stores ; and, judging from the unpromising appearances, rumour this time had not erred. Few orders were issued or received with greater pleasure than the one which announced that the morrow's sun would rise on our march from Tatta.

On the 23d January, we marched to Shaikradepur, a distance of nine miles, and encamped at the foot of a hill topped by a mosque, in the midst of a burying-ground. The country around was undulating and rocky, with beautiful little lakes scattered about, abounding in wild fowl. Not an inhabited spot or living soul was to be seen beyond our camp for miles around.

Our force here consisted of four brigades ; two infantry, one artillery, and one cavalry : the 2d or Queen's Royals, 1st Grenadiers N.I., and 3d regt. N.I., forming the 1st brigade ; H.M. 17th Foot, H.C. 19th N.I., and H.C. 23d N.I., forming the 2d brigade ; the 3d and 4th troops horse artillery, two companies foot ditto, battering train, eight 6-pounders, four 12-pound howitzers, and twelve 24-pounders, all drawn by horses or mules ; the 1st and 4th squadrons of H.M. 4th Light Dragoons, the 1st regt. Light Cavalry N., Cunningham's Irregular Horse, Wade's Irregulars ; engineers and pioneers *sans discretion* : we mustered in all about six thousand strong.

On the 24th, we marched thirteen miles. The name of the miserable village was unknown ; but, doubtless, it had no permanent designation. We encamped close on a shikargah, or preserve of the ameers. These shikargahs are tracts of land, extending for miles, filled with game, and closely fenced in. The Indian mob are forbidden to enter them or destroy game within their precincts, on pain of death. "Game laws of extraordinary severity are established in Sind," says Dr. Burnes, "to guard the aristocratic privileges of the princes ;" and "we know on undoubted authority, that the late Meer Futteh Ali, on one occasion, depopulated, at a loss to his revenue of between two and three lakhs of rupees annually, one of the most fertile spots in the neighbourhood of Hydrabad, because it was frequented by a species of hog-deer, which he had most pleasure in hunting ; and that more recently the late Morad Ali unrelentingly banished the inhabitants of an adjacent village, and razed it to the ground, because the crowing of the cocks and grazing of the cattle disturbed the game on his brother's domain, which was contiguous." Nearly eight hundred years back, we behold the same scene occurring in England. The ground, now called the New Forest, Hampshire, we all know, was depopulated by the first William, to make him a shikargah. "He laid waste the country for an extent of thirty miles, expelled the inhabitants from their houses, seized their property, demolished churches and convents, and made the sufferers no compensation for the injury. At the same time he enacted new laws, by which he prohibited his subjects from hunting in any of the forests, and rendered the penalties more severe than ever had been inflicted for such offences."\* No better proof can be given of the sottish and abject barbarity of a state, or the brute-like tyranny, ignorance, and insatiation of its rulers. Civilization, with her attendants, peace and plenty, is gradually extending her blessings over the circumjacent provinces, and yet, with incon-

\* Hume.

ceivable infatuation, the ameeers alone refuse to open their gates, calling civilization and improvement, innovation and ruin. Like the infatuated of old, they refuse to hear "the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely," and in the spirit of dogged and gasconading conceit, for which they are so notorious, declare it is impossible to better their ruling system or their luckless subjects. It is well ascertained that an Asiatic nation takes more than four times the number of years to effect the same progress of enlightenment accomplished by a European community. The cause of this slow and scarcely perceptible improvement has long been a subject of inquiry; and whilst some ascribe it to the despotic nature of the government, which generates in the people a mutual jealousy and alarm of one another, precluding all confidence and freedom of communication, and deterring any attempt at innovation from fear, others suppose the exclusion of women from all influence in society to be a strong reason;\* but in my poor idea, I should imagine these to be more the *effects* of their non-progression than the cause, which I presume to be the powerful hold of bigotry, superstition, prejudice, and self-conceit, innate in the natives of tropical regions, coeval with their birth and the habits of body generated by their climate.

As yet, our hopes of Sinde must be small, when, with the spirit of improvement and discovery, actually hovering on their shores, their rulers sternly oppose it, nor seek to stay the retrograde movement of their subjects, so undeniably attested by a comparison of its present trade, arts, and commerce, with its monuments and fame of but a century or two back.

Our ground was badly chosen; we had to march three miles for any water, and one of the infantry brigades was in as awkward a predicament. Cunningham and his irregulars were pushed on to clear the road of Beloochees.

We marched next day nine miles to Jurkh. This town disputes with Tatta the claim to be the site of the ancient Pattala. The changes of the Indus are so curious and so constant, that this site may be within the bounds of possibility, but is far beyond the limits of probability. And then satisfactory conclusions have been most undeniably arrived at, as to the position of the ancient Pattala: it can surely answer no good end to build wild and conflicting theories on possible improbabilities. But the spirit of the dying man, who expended his breath in an ejaculation of thanksgiving that he still had powers to argue, strongly pervades human nature; for nothing do we contend so bitterly as our opinions, and though we have as much likelihood of discovering the exact position of Pattala, and of the spots in which Alexander dug wells, as we have of ascertaining the number of legs and arms wielded by the inhabitants of the moon, and though the matter is of about equal importance, still opposing theories will start up, and each will contend for his own through time and to all eternity. Below Jurkh is one of the offsets of the Indus. The river here is very broad, the banks low and sandy, and the country devoid of vegetation except immediately on the river banks, where there are some gardens irrigated by its waters, raised by a succession of wheels one above the other, covered with chatties, and turned by camels. The town is much cleaner than Tatta, and many of the streets are covered in; the houses are built in the same style as those already passed, but, generally, without windows, doubtless to keep out the hot winds and suffocating sandy dust. Ophthalmia is very common amongst the inhabitants; and many of our camp-followers suffered severely from that Indian curse, the Guinea-worm; one of my Ghora-walas having no less than seven in his legs and side. There is now

\* Falconer.

no doubt as to this scourge being caused by the water at particular seasons or places, when taken as a draught or inadvertently applied or used externally, it being at the time filled with the eggs, or sometimes indeed a diminutive semblance, of the Guinea worm, which, according to the state of the constitution, generates the dreaded disease.

The spot on which we encamped was lovely; and the river running on our right, our camp enclosed, as it were, by hills, and the various regiments winding round them and taking up their encamping ground, was a sight of no powerless beauty. But positions in the field are usually taken up for their strength, &c., and not for their beauty; yet even to this the quarter-master's department, I am confident, was totally insensible, and as far as safety was concerned, a more unfavourable site could scarcely have been chosen. Part of the force was encamped to the west of the town, and the first infantry brigade straggled away below a small range of hills. On being drawn out, the town lay immediately in our front, and had the enemy but gained the hills, and possessed the courage to rush down, their very impetus had carried them irresistibly through our ranks. The officer who held the important post of determining these affairs, had as yet acquired but little of the *savoir faire* of his science, and the battle-field or encamping ground in front of an enemy are scarcely fitting schools to learn the rudiments of his art, bought too, as each initiation was, by awkward and even dangerous experience. The senior brigadier was most litigious and disagreeable, spending his time in petty details and discussions on the straight line. The luckless infantry officers protested that he used to gaze at their encampment through his telescope from the brow of a hill, and then if he discovered one tent-peg out of the line, woe to the unfortunate occupant of the tent, for even though he should be sleeping away the fatigues of a toilsome march, he had to rise and re-pitch his canvass.

Provisions were still extremely dear. The men already had their allowance of grog reduced, and were only permitted to draw one dram on halting days. The commissariat, ere starting, should have ascertained that miracles had ceased, and that there was no likelihood of a repetition of increase of stores, similar to that of the widow of Zarephtha, in *their* favour.

Two hundred Indian camel-drivers deserted on the night of the 25th.

Captain Outram, deputed on the 13th to treat with the ameers, arrived in camp after twelve days' absence. Their highnesses refused to subscribe to our terms, and had commenced great preparations to oppose us. Under the superintendence of two Europeans, they had begun to fortify the hills surrounding Hyderabad, had dug up some field-pieces buried for years past, had posted twenty guns, two pieces of cannon, and twenty thousand Beloochees, on their side the river, for the protection of their city; and had, moreover, pushed twelve thousand across to the western bank. The city was represented as swarming with these marauders, and Outram stated his idea of the impossibility of our taking the city, until reinforced by a Bengal brigade.

It is scarcely possible to conceive the murmurings and disappointment ensuing, in camp, on this opinion, and the determination of the chief to abide by it, being known. The concurring testimony of those who had preceded us in Hyderabad proved the fortress to be extremely weak, and incapable of defence against a vigorous storming party; now an engineer declared it to be impregnable to us, and Sir John could not possibly dare the responsibility of attacking it in opposition to the present opinions. But why did we not ascertain our own and our enemy's capabilities ere we landed, and talked of forcing our terms? It was madness thus to creep up in the face of a barbarous enemy,

incapable of discriminating between vacillation and fear, lenity and cowardice. The ameers, it appeared, had no objection to our proceeding on this side the river, but determined to oppose our crossing *vi et armis*. Colonel Pottinger informed them that "not only should we cross, but he would head us." Our remaining quietly under their insults must have given them but a poor idea of our energy and power; and, moreover, enabled them leisurely to prepare for the expected attack, to remove their women and treasures, and replace them with Beloochees and well-tempered steel. They sent to ask Sir John, "whether his force was composed of old women, and bid him come on at once and boldly." Sir John looked ill and harassed, and no wonder! None knew more surely than himself that his future depended on his present success. It is vain to talk of despising public opinion. It is the *vox populi* that dethrones the monarch, ejects a ministry, and crowns the general with laurels or overwhelms him with disgrace. Praise or blame, reward or punishment, are seldom deservedly awarded, but depend on fortune's most uncertain frolic, success, and never was this public test more doubtful than in the present case. If Sir John Keane, in opposition to his own opinions, but according to the dicta of his accredited advisers, awaited the arrival of the Bengal force to attack Hyderabad, he remained exposed to insults which he was powerless to restrain, and to nightly and hourly attacks of skirmishing parties, which, from their number and frequency, he could scarcely hope to oppose, and would probably be cut off from Hyderabad at the very moment his co-operation was most needed; and were he even subsequently able to join the Bengalees in this assault on the capital, both he and his Bombay troops were deprived of the honours of a capture to which they had hitherto looked as the present reward of their toil. On the other hand, did he at once advance on Hyderabad, though there was no doubt that the sudden appearance of our troops before the city, or on the opposite banks, would in a great measure have paralyzed the ameers, from its unexpectedness, and though, at this moment, the great majority were confident of success, and anxious for the expedition, yet on the slightest check, the neglected counsel of the political advisers would have been urged as the natural cause of defeat, by those who had most vehemently pressed the attack on Hyderabad, and the responsibility incurred by the risk was more than the boldest general dared subject himself to. We were, therefore, obliged quietly to make up our minds to remaining where we were, until advices had been received from Sir Willoughby Cotton, or till some unforeseen and lucky accident compelled us to advance.

During the night of the 26th, an alarm was given that a large body of Beloochees (report varied their number from fifty to eight thousand) had crossed the river in our vicinity, and had concealed themselves in the low brushwood, waiting that turn in the tide of their affairs, which, luckily occurring in the dead of night, was to place us at their mercy; outlying picquets were strengthened, the artillery and cavalry ordered to harness and saddle, and stand to their guns and horses; every light was put out, not a sound was heard; the cavalry were posted in close column of squadrons, and we expected the attack with breathless eagerness and anxiety; but we expected in vain; our enemy came not.

On the following night, the same scene occurred. These alarms were more harassing than half a dozen pitched battles; the suspense and uncertainty we lived in was most wearing, and the want of sleep began to tell. Out and in-lying picquets were posted day and night, and sentries were stationed in every direction.

On the morning of the 28th, we witnessed a most splendid burst of fire, one of the cherished shikargahs in full blaze. The *on-dits* even on this subject were varied beyond belief: some declared the preserve had been fired by Sir John's directions, to force the Beloochees to break cover; others, that it had been done by order of the ameers, to fix the stigma of a first aggression upon us; and some again declared, that the Beloochees had set fire to the grass, to create a scarcity of forage, and the flames, taking an untoward direction had caught the ameers' preserve. Of these opinions, the second was the least probable; but by whatever means occasioned, the effect was grand in the extreme, and several officers went out in the direction to shoot and observe it more closely.

On the 29th, the inhabitants of Jurkh were ordered by the ameers to abandon the town; the women and children weeping and wailing most lamentably. The audibly-expressed sorrow of Asiatic females causes no small diminution of our pity, and wear on the drum of our ears; it is none of Byron's "to convincing dangerously dear" sort of thing, but a most lamentable jackal-like "*Ai! ai! wah! wah!*" with a vigorous slapping of the mouth, and thumping of the chest *à tempo*. All favourable to our interests at Hyderabad were narrowly watched, and one of their great men was closely imprisoned for giving amicable counsel.

The Beloochees seized two of our dak-posts, proceeding *viâ* Booj, in Cutch; one was, however, recovered by the activity of the letter-carrier, from whom a gang of these marauders had seized the post-bag. Fancying they had secured the bag, they left the bearer to his own devices, and quietly composed themselves to sleep; the favourite pastime of the Sindees, as well as of their Hindostanee brethren. The carrier was no sooner assured of the lucky fact, than he cautiously possessed himself of his treasure, and fled—fled as a man flies from certain death, not once pausing to look behind.

A party of our allies, *par excellence*, we were informed, had hastened down the river to sink the boats bringing up our sick and stores; a party of H.M. 17th and Irregular Horse were despatched to protect them, and successfully; though a boat with a party of sipahis had been fired into, and another containing eight thousand pounds of gunpowder sunk. Col. Pottinger's effects had been plundered at Hyderabad, and a large quantity of our gram destroyed; provisions increased daily in price, and already the liquor we had brought with us was failing us fast. Still we moved not, but patiently awaited the arrival of our battering-train from Vikkur, it being still rumoured that, on its appearance, we should effect the passage of the river at this spot, and march on Hyderabad ere the ameers had time to recover their surprise. To cross opposite the capital, it had been undoubtedly ascertained, was a matter of almost insurmountable difficulty in the face of an enemy, our pontoons being insufficient for so great a width (1,800 feet), and the banks, moreover, forming a perfect quicksand; but let the worst occur in the way of obstacles at the present moment, we were, at least, buoyed up by the consoling reflection, that the passage of the river above Hyderabad might be accomplished without difficulty.

For a day or two past, a feeling of alarm had been raised as to the fates of Dr. Hibbert, Lieuts. Nixon and Sharpe of the Queen's Royals. On the day of the fire, they, with Lieut. Halkett, had left camp on a shooting excursion. Halkett, unable to accompany them on horseback, and too weak to walk, had returned; and the following morning, one of their dogs arrived in camp alone. Early on the 30th, thirty of the light cavalry were despatched to discover the

luckless stragglers; and after a long and tedious search, they were found burned to death in the fatal shikargah, their limbs twisted and broken, and their bodies lamentably distorted. It was supposed that, on seeing themselves about to be encircled by the devouring fire, they had climbed up a tree, from which they fell suffocated by the smoke. This supposition was, I think, scarcely probable; there must have been some outlet of escape, as in their senses they could not have been so fool-hardy as to have remained in a space round which the flames were visibly circling; and a body of fire, we all know, must ever rage in one direction unless artificially kept up; it is, therefore, very possible that, during their day's wandering, they met a hostile party of Beloochees, whom they managed to keep at bay, and that these barbarians set fire to the jungle close round them, thus rendering death, one way or another, inevitable. The idea of being slowly roasted to death is horrific in the extreme.

They were buried, poor fellows, in one grave; and their epitaph was written by two soldiers of the regiment, each of whom differed as to the cause of their death; one is not so bad, and as a specimen of a private's poetry and the feelings of the camp I transcribed it :

*Requiescat in Pace !*

Mourn for the brave ! not slain in battle's hour,  
 When fiercely fighting 'gainst a tyrant's pow'r ;  
 Mourn for the brave ! weep for the youthful band,  
 Who sunk in torture on a hostile land,  
 And in the mighty flame's devouring womb,  
 E'en found an early, agonizing tomb.  
 Vainly against the elemental strife  
 They struggled, toil'd, and madly fought for life ;  
 Each writhing agony, each bursting groan,  
 Wisely from us conceal'd, to heav'n is known.  
 Turn, traveller ! pilgrim ! whatsoe'er thy state,  
 Read this, and learn their melancholy fate ;  
 Nor manly grace, nor sterling worth, could save  
 Our youthful comrades from so dread a grave.  
 Buoyant with hope; their joyous hearts rebound,  
 " And gladden'd echoes catch the happy sound ;  
 Sudden, the fiery deluge spreads around,  
 And strikes them blackening on the burning ground.  
 Mourn for our youth ! the fair, the wise, the brave ;  
 Bring cypress trees, not laurels, to their grave !  
 Weep, Briton : Soldier, weep, your comrades dead,  
 Till grief is dry, and all your tears are shed.

The other effusion, though more in the spirit of a rough and honest private, is rather too much for one's rhyming nerves : " A doctor, light bob, grenadier," are proclaimed as the pillars of the nation ; and the writer, in the name of his comrades, denounces a soldier's hatred and vengeance on the land where such foul murder had been committed. Be it as it may, the luckless victims were much liked, and the gloom caused by their death was not a little increased by the reflection that the five first deaths amongst the officers were violent.\*

Whilst lonely in my tent, I ceased not to think of the strange accidents of life, so apparently avoidable, and yet, however, trivial, predetermined in eternity. There must be an unchangeable order in the universe, over which the Almighty architect presides ; and happy is he who, in this belief, bows to

\* Lieut. Fryers, of the dragoons, shot himself ; Lieut. Matthes, of the 17th, fell overboard, and Dr. Hibbert, Lieut. Sharpe, and Lieut. Nixon were burnt.

the decrees which nought can avert, and without which life would be one chain of regrets; for though I cannot think with the Grecian sage,\* that if a man destined to rule an empire should perish ere the fulfilment of his destiny, he would revive to rule, yet I believe, that under such predestination, he could not possibly perish before its accomplishment. I scarcely know why we should mourn our comrades, but from the mere loss of a society which gratified our selfishness, for they but succumbed to the immutable decree which had long since been issued as to the mode in which their term of life would be concluded. Nothing perishes; humanity is but a succession of states; the transit of the soul from its unembodied essence to the state of humanity is generation, and the transit from life's vanity to an unembodied essence is death; life is but the temporary abode of the restless soul, and in death, life's essence has but changed its grosser habitation. The doctrine of predestination is not only confirmed by the Jewish and Mahomedan, but even by the Christian religion; that it has been ridiculously handled by fanatics who rave of election and its feelings, is no proof against its soundness, and a conviction of the truth of predestination cannot possibly necessitate the belief of the certainty of our future condition in eternity, which these people maintain. It is further objected, that this doctrine is a pander or cloak to vice; but whilst humanity is constituted as it is, such never can be the case. God, the Almighty essence, has implanted in man an ardent desire for the pursuit of an ultimate end; this end is happiness;† and as a test of his progress in the pursuit, has bestowed on him conscience. Go ask the enthroned monarch, the humble peasant, the condemned malefactor, his earnest wish; the answer will ever be, "To be happy." Happiness, then, it needs not philosophy or varied creeds to tell us, is our ultimate hope; and conscience informs us, that it consists but in the exercise of virtuous energies; and by the energetic exercise or neglect of these virtues, we are working out our already predestined future. The good man only can be happy, and to such a one existence is a blessing to which he fondly clings; yet, at the conclusion of life's term, in whatever mode its essence quits the mortal frame, the calm and peace of that transit will tell unerringly the good man. I further see no reason to disbelieve the presence of the unembodied essence near the scenes and beings beloved on earth, and could this fact be impressed on our hearts, of how many a dark or frail deed might we be saved the perpetration! and in the vicissitudes attendant on humanity, so blessed a conviction would disarm our sorrows of their bitterest sting. The Mahomedans are all predestinarians, as well as a great majority of the Hindus, and the creed gives a strange appearance of stoicism to the behaviour of its believers. I remember, when some daring robberies had been committed in the Broach pergunnah, hearing from the officers deputed to seize and hang the plunderers a strong fact in proof of this. The father of one of the prisoners condemned to be hanged, a remarkably fine young fellow, asked permission, with his wife and family, to take a final leave of his son, who was also a father. This was, of course, granted; and whilst the young man, though showing every sign of affection, did not drop a tear, dividing some bread between his two boys, quietly bidding them eat, "*Kao betee kao*,"‡ the grief of his relations was painful to a degree. The old man witnessed his son's death, which was instantaneous; then, turning calmly round, "It is his fate," he said; "why should I weep now that my boy's destiny is accomplished?"

Such was the scarcity of wine and beer already prevailing, that on asking two friends to dinner (February 1st), I was above two hours in *borrowing* some

\* Apollonius.

† Aristotle.

‡ 'Eat, children, eat.'



beer for the occasion. Accustomed, as most of us have ever been, to a little something beyond water, and many to a great deal of that something, I could not but fear that we should suffer much from the total alteration in our living. I would venture to predict that, from the sudden and violent changes in the climate, the scarcity of provisions and forage, the want of something more strengthening than water to support the fatigues of the march, and the general sultry and enervating temperature, laying aside the casualties of war, many of us will never return, and too many will be broken down and shattered in constitution for life. We shall see. "*La patience est amère*," says the French proverb, yet I fear me, this time at least, "*le fruit n'en sera pas doux*."

On the 3d, we made a march of thirteen miles, close on the banks of the river. Few of us got under cover till four; and had it not been for a sipahi who picked up and carried on the chief's bedding, in the hope of a reward, his excellency ran, with ourselves, a very near chance of making his resting-place the ground, "with his martial cloak around him." I here lost my dog, but on giving a ghorawala the alternative of five rupees or a kicking, he wisely chose the former, and brought him back after a return trip to Jurkh, where he was found perched on a hillock, in a most lamentable state of distraction. Poor Pindar! glittering, indeed, must be the prize that could tempt me to part with him, though but a mongrel; companion, friend, almost confidant—he, at least, shall never feel what it is to be put on quarter-rations. The future existence of brutes cannot be disproved by any argument, as far as yet appears: "and if there be any glimmering of hope of a hereafter for them, if they should prove to be our companions in a higher sense, in immortality as well as mortality, in the permanent principle of our minds, as well as in the frail dust of our bodies,"\* our tenderness to these attached beings, rewarded as it may be with their love through eternity, should never fail.

About this time a report reached Bombay that between Tatta and Hyderabad a battle had been fought, in which three lieut. colonels and five captains had been killed, all the subalterns wounded, and Col. Stalker left minus a leg and arm. A conductor, on his way to join us, with a large supply of ammunition and stores, without which the army could not well advance, hearing this when near Tatta, turned and fled back to Vikkur. Sir John ordered him to make his way to camp *instantly*, and for the future to stuff his ears with cotton, and thus escape being frightened by reports.

Marched fourteen miles to Koree-cote, or Kotree, on the western bank, immediately opposite Hyderabad. The soil sandy, but the country beautifully wooded, and every thing breathing peace. In using the word "wooded," I by no means intend to convey the idea of an English or European continental woodland scene; the Indian "monarchs of the sandy plain" were but wretched babool trees, or lofty tamarisk bushes; yet the *coup d'œil* occasionally afforded by them, *en masse*, was extremely refreshing and pretty.

And now where were all our hopes of resistance, of Hyderabad, and of prize-money? Of the ten or twelve thousand Beloochees encamped here but a few days back, not a vestige was to be seen; they had even evacuated Hyderabad, for which the ameers, it was said, had given them five lakhs! and for so contemptible an enemy had we been harassed by conflicting reports, and bid to wait patiently and submit to their insults, for that unaided we could not capture Hyderabad. The ameers had received information of the knocking down of their contemptible fort Kurachee, and between this and Jurkh had come to terms; we, however, conceding to them that we should not cross the river, or

\* Dr. Haillay's Obs. on Man.

enter Hydrabad with an armed force. "Not only shall they cross, but *I* will head them!"\* How pitifully gasconading must that now have sounded, even to the obtuse perception of their highnesses! Not only after a cheerful endurance of fatigues, difficulties and detention, had we lost our hopes of glory and prize-money, but in thus conceding to the ameers the only one point on which they stood out, after being subjected during our march to every insult and annoyance they could devise, we assuredly compromised our dignity. Verily is the science of politics one of incomprehensibilities and contradictions; and to judge from the murmurs around, it was most displeasing to the feelings of the soldier.

A strange case of *infatuation* (call it by what name you please) occurred at Jurkh. A lieutenant of the 1st light cavalry, on his way to Vikkur, to join his regiment, heard the report of a gun, and on inquiring the cause, was told by the natives, in the same lying spirit that possesses their brethren of Hindostan, that a general action was then being fought, and that the Beloochees were cutting us to pieces; the gentleman, turning his horse's head, put spurs to the animal, and like the recreant conductor, but with infinitely greater celerity, galloped back to Tatta without a halt.

The number of camels for purchase had increased greatly, but their prices had also risen. The Bengal horses, we were informed, were wretchedly thin, and ours were but little better. The want of forage was grievous.

Officers received a gentle hint from the chief as to the impropriety of riding out in their shooting coats, &c.; Sir John declaring, that to avoid noticing the circumstance, he had been compelled to ride out of the way. Officers were ordered always to wear their swords when quitting the tents. After all, a military man is but a large and ludicrous growth of a schoolboy. The son of Meer Noor Mahomed called on Sir John in camp, and on the following day another Hydrabad potentate. Farewell to our hopes! not a hostile shot shall we fire between this and Shikarpore.

We here received information of the taking of Kurachee by her Majesty's ship *Wellesley*, a seventy-four. Though the capture, in a military sense, was a mere nothing, yet, from the important position of this sea-port town, and the effect of its subjugation on the Sinde ameers, it became a matter of importance. The following extract from the letter of an officer† of the Indian Navy on board the *Wellesley* gives a quiet and good account of the business.

"The pinnacle of H.M. ship *Wellesley*, being despatched to intercept a boat coming from the westward, on nearing the fort, was fired into. At eight a.m. the following day, accompanied by Captain Grey, of H.M. 40th regt., I was sent with a flag of truce to summons the fort to surrender. The governor refused any terms; I was ordered to give him fifteen minutes for consideration; at their expiration, he quietly assured us that, as a Beloochee, he could not quit his charge till driven from it. On my reporting this to the admiral, H.M. ship *Algerine* and the H.C. sloop *Constance* stood in, and covered the landing of the 40th regiment, on the western side of the fort, and between it and the town. When they had taken up a good position, the light company in advance, and protected by some small mounds, I was again ordered by his Excellency Admiral Maitland to summon the fort to surrender, under the flag of truce. The killadar, Wussul ben Butcha, received me from the ramparts. I intreated him to save the shedding of blood by a timely surrender, telling him that, in case of his refusal, the *Wellesley* would pour in her broadside, and the smaller vessels batter his towers from both sides, and that the artillery and infantry

\* Vide p. 152.

† Assistant resident at Aden.

were placed between him and the town, thus rendering escape hopeless. He calmly thanked us for twice sending the flag of truce, and again signified his determination to abide the fortune of war. As further argument was useless, the firing commenced at 11 A.M. After an expenditure of thirty-two rounds of shot and 5,278 lbs. of gunpowder, a practicable breach was effected in the southern face of the fort; and at noon, accompanied by a bugler and guard of three, to protect the white flag, I planted it on the tower. From the determined coolness and calmness of the killedar, and those surrounding him, we naturally expected that no quarter would be taken, and in anticipation we deeply regretted the necessity we should be under of butchering these brave fellows; but imagine our contemptuous surprise on learning that these *brave men* had deserted the fort after the *fifth shot*, making their escape to holes and crevices in the rocks, where they were subsequently found and made prisoners!

"At one P.M., accompanied by Capt. Grey, I left in the gig, to demand an interview with Meer Mahomed, the governor. Owing to incorrect information, we proceeded by one of the shallow creeks, and did not arrive at the appointed rendezvous, a mosque, until 5 P.M. Here we were joined by Hajee Ali Rakkah, the governor's agent, and the killadar, who went with us to the government house. We were also met by Pittendoss Sett, a man who, from the strong attachment he has ever evinced towards our interests, has been appointed the Company's agent at Kurachee. Meer Mahomed, the hakim, received us with every respect and attention. He is a middle-aged man, of mild and manly appearance, and almost handsome. We requested him to deliver over to the British naval and military force, instant possession of Kurachee. After a reference to the bombardment, he demurred, and named two of his followers to treat with Sir Frederick Maitland, one of whom, he said, should proceed with us on board. To this we agreed, but informed the governor of our unalterable determination to land troops and garrison the town the following day, and in case of resistance, he was warned, that he would be held responsible for all the casualties occurring on both sides.

"On Sunday, the 3d, followed by a company of the 2d Grenadiers, we proceeded to the residence of the ameer's agents, who have the civil jurisdiction and the collection of the revenue. Hadjee Ali Rakkah represents the united interests of Meer Noor Mahomed and Meer Nusseer Khan. Dewak Sun Chund supports the influence of Meer Mahomed, Newab Mool Chund is Meer Sobadar's agent. These men, from presiding over the revenue department of this part of the country, are most influential. The agents informed us they were ordered by their highnesses the ameers to receive us as friends, and doubted not, as we became acquainted, the bonds of friendship would be more closely rivetted. Heaven save the mark! They further expressed great anxiety concerning their families; and I was empowered to inform them that not a living soul should be injured without a heavy retribution on the injurer. On Hajee Ali Rakkah expressing a wish to be present at the landing of the Grenadiers, I accompanied him to the water's side, hand-in-hand, according to their unpleasant custom. He made a short speech, expressive of his pleasure at receiving them; the subadar major of the Grenadiers then addressed the men in a most pithy style: 'Grenadiers, we have been received as friends; as such we must prove ourselves.' Then turning to the Hajee, he added with a salute, 'What we receive we pay for.' They then assumed military occupation of a good post.

"On Friday the 8th, his Excellency Sir Frederick, accompanied by Captain

Maitland, his secretary, flag-lieutenant and myself, fulfilled an engagement to dine with Pittendoss Sett, the Company's agent, whose brother, Newal Settee, had rendered important services to Col. Pottinger, the resident at Hyderabad. We were received by the ameer's agents, the principal inhabitants, and a deputation of merchants.

"It was reported, and I doubt not truly, that in the official report made of the capture of Kurachee to the ameers, it was represented as having been bravely defended for two hours, and only succumbing to the irresistible rush made by seven thousand British soldiers and sailors; those numbers were of course grievously reduced by the unheard-of bravery of the Sindees and Beloochees.

"On Saturday a party of us visited the celebrated hot springs, about eight miles inland from the town of Kurachee. On the summit of a small hill, immediately over the spring, is a mosque, in which Peer Hajee Mangah Regah is interred; a person whom tradition states to have been sinless. Around here are numberless pools, swarming with alligators, fed by the priests and pilgrims, or those who, like ourselves, are tempted by curiosity to visit the spot. We, of course, had a kid killed for their benefit, which they devoured instantaneously. There were above a hundred, I should imagine, fifteen feet long, and numberless others smaller. The thermometer in the hot spring stood at 98°; the water had a peculiar taste, but was drinkable. Many of the tombs, in the immediate vicinity of the lake, are very remarkable. The valley abounds with curious tradition.

"Kurachee contains about twenty-five thousand souls, of whom two-fifths are Hindus. The town is chiefly composed of mud-built houses. The citadel is surrounded by a mud wall, in a most dilapidated state; such indeed, is the state of the wall, that there are already breaches of sufficient size to admit a good large storming party where they pleased. Kurachee must be an excellent military station. It is plentifully supplied with superior water; vegetables are abundant, and grain generally cheap; rice is obtained in quantities from the Delta of the Indus. Bullocks and sheep are also plentiful, and ghee is exported largely to Bombay. Communication with Kurachee by sea can only be kept up eight months in the year; from September to April. The landing-place is bad, as the boats invariably ground half a mile from the town, and the stores to be conveyed on shore are carried through the mud. For about Rs. 4,000 the channel of one of the creeks might be cleared so as to allow pattenas to lay close to the Hindu temple, and discharge their cargoes without risk or trouble. The climate, though not strictly healthy, must be as good as any station in Sinde. Owing to the easy communication by water, supplies from the presidency can be obtained at a moderate rate; forage is, however, at present, very expensive, and from the barren aspect of the country, doubtless continues so."

Notwithstanding the hope expressed, "that as we became acquainted, the bonds of friendliness would be more closely rivetted," no sooner had we obtained possession of the town, than every system of annoyance was put in practice, and treachery unscrupulously employed. The price of provisions was increased immediately, and no officer dared quit the encampment from the dread of being butchered by the rascally Beloochees. Mr. Clarke and Capt. Hand, of the Grenadiers, in a moment of forgetfulness, having strayed beyond their usual limits of exercise, were attacked in a most cowardly manner by a large party of these freebooters. Mr. Clarke, after being severely wounded,

escaped, by the fleetness of his horse, but the unfortunate captain was literally hacked to pieces ! So much for treaties.

All our store boats had arrived, and our stores been landed ; and on the morning of the 9th February I went over to Hydrabad, on the eastern bank of the river, and situated on a sandy soil. I confess I was bitterly disappointed with the place. It is but Tatta on a larger scale, and if possible far more dirty ; indeed, so filthy a place I could scarcely conceive. The streets are narrow ; but have one peculiarity, they are crowded with cooking-shops, and the odour of the meat, after a long trip, was far from unsavoury. The population of the town, I believe, averages about twenty thousand souls ; at the period of our encampment it must have contained nearly double that number. The town swarms with people of all kinds and descriptions, tattoos, bullocks, camels, &c., and here and there large groups of fine-looking Beloochees ; they are tall, with a regular set of features, and, with the rest of the folks, were most curious, examining and touching every article of our clothes and uniform ; we were glad to gratify them so cheaply. I should mention, as something rare, that I met two females, remarkably old and ugly certainly ; as not another of the sable fair ones had been seen, these old dames had doubtless obtained an unusual privilege from their hideosity : virtue's purest and noblest stamp could not have proved so formidable and inviolable a barrier as did their appearance.

The fortress of Hydrabad was founded by Gholam Ali ; the walls and ramparts are very high, and filled with matchlock loopholes ; there is a dry ditch on one side, and a perpendicular scarp of about eighty feet on the other ; the foundation of the fort is on a rock of about the same height (eighty feet). I crossed the draw-bridge on the opposite side, and tried to make good my entry, but was prevented by the Beloochee guard, and in a moment had above a hundred of their savage-looking faces around me. We observed that the best plan, in treating them, was to adopt, like themselves, a tremendously fierce aspect, and generally look beyond them, as if they were beneath our notice. I regretted much my inability to see the fort and citadel, as it appeared worth the trouble ; from an outward survey, its weakness is striking, and I cannot conceive how it could possibly have resisted our organized attack. The surrounding plain is covered with scattered villages. About a mile from the city, on the same hill, are a collection of tombs of the past and present dynasties. I entered one of the Colora tombs, fast decaying ; the dome was lofty and striking, and the tomb and ornaments beautifully executed in white marble. A faqueer offered me a duck and her young ones for purchase, cut out of the marble, composing some of the ornaments of the tomb. To be ready for little similar cases, I generally carried a few rupees about with me ; I was delighted with the relique, and had made a bargain for two rupees, when, as I was quietly carrying off my prize, a brother faqueer whispered the rascal to look at the corner of my handkerchief (in which my little stock was tied), and ask me fifteen. I was really enraged, and had to think twice of the risk I ran ere I could resolve not to bang the duck about the fellow's head ; however, he outwitted himself, for I left him to the enjoyment of the beauties of his own workmanship, sincerely wishing him a camp-follower, were it but for half an hour. I here made an unexpected and capital purchase of three camels for Rs. 240, about £24.

The thermometer now stood at 100°, and the heat was intense. Forage was still very scarce ; grain scarcely procurable ; and the kurbee, on which we sometimes fed our horses, ruinously dear. The troop horses were occasion-

ally put on rice, in which there is little or no nourishment, in lieu of gram; but if it be a consolation to have companions in misfortune, we were amply consoled by the miserable state of the Bengal cattle.

Marched on the 10th, under a scorching sun, to Bade, a paltry village. Whilst watering our horses, one of the troopers, in the 2d troop 4th Dragoons, sprung forward into deep water; his rider made a piercing cry, exclaiming, "Save me, save me, I cannot swim!" but so great was the power of the under-current, he was not even seen again; the horse struggled well, and was saved.

Marched next day to Oondapore, a place of no importance; forage extremely scarce; the horses were fed on a species of small hot grain, called badjree, and were suffering sadly. I was compelled to purchase a fourth camel. The ensuing day, we marched to Casjee Gopang. The wind and dust were dreadful, and the country we crossed one entire plain of sand; our food was literally covered with it, and the quantities we swallowed must, I am sure, hereafter tell on our constitutions; the clouds of dust absolutely preventing our distinguishing our horses' heads. Our brigadier, too, dressed out like a jackdaw, by way of improving our tempers and constitutions, led us on at the rate of a mile and a quarter per hour. We usually started at day-break, reached our ground about eleven, then from one and a half to two hours were occupied in watering and superintending the grooming of the horses, and it was invariably past one ere we were able to refresh ourselves with a little clean water, or a most indifferent breakfast.

On the 13th, we marched to Majendee. On awaking in the morning at Casjee Gopang, I found my face literally encrusted with dirt and sand; the wind we had, however, left behind us. With the exception of about a mile of wooded country through which we passed, all around was a barren desert of sand. Next day we marched to Sen: the soil still a deep sand, with bushes thickly scattered about. I had my bedstead, chair, and table, in short my little all, broken here, owing to the driver overloading one of my camels, and the poor devil lying down. A tattoo died of lock-jaw from a fall, and another of my camels was nearly in as bad a predicament.

On the 15th, marched to Janchee. The aspect of the country begins to improve; there is a range of hills on our left, called the Luckee mountains, sandy and totally devoid of vegetation. Not a blade of grass for our cattle; poor brutes, it was a matter of no small difficulty to get them along. On the 16th, we marched to Lukkee, four miles from the pass of the same name. This eternal "march! march! march!" sounds most uninteresting; would that, like the Persian poet, I could change its verbal as well as its actual monotony! Some time since, reading a poem of Nijam-ud-deen, the Persian poet of Samarcand, I was considerably amused by the varied manner in which the author announces the coming day: "When the earth had folded up her carpet of black satin, and Aurora appeared in the azure vault, the rays of the day-star shone to mortal eyes." "When the brilliancy of the sun's disc struck the moon abashed from th' etherial vault, to her habitation below the horizon, they marched," &c. "When the sun, like a youthful cupbearer, had spread o'er the earth his richly-coloured wine," &c. "As the beauteous peri bows in adoration before the golden lamp at heaven's gate, and the nightingale before the rose, so sank the moon in homage to the sun." "When the day-star, like a fierce and ruby-coloured equerry, had thrown aside the trappings of the coursers of the dark night." "When the sun had raised his brilliant head from the azure bosom of his love:" with like effusions à l'infini, which

must strike us from their similarity to the Grecian imagery. The Asiatics, however, resemble the Greeks in more than mere snatches of literature, and though Byron has beautifully sung,\*

Greece! to the remants of thy splendour past  
 Shall pilgrims, pensive, but unwearied, throng;  
 Long shall the voyager, with th' Ionian blast,  
 Hail the bright clime of battle and of song;  
 Long shall thine annals and immortal tongue  
 Fill with thy fame the youth of many a shore;  
 Boast of the aged! lesson of the young!  
 Which sages venerate and bards adore,  
 As Pallas and the muse unveil their awful lore.

It is to be feared that, divested of the enthusiastic and self-gratulatory panegyrics of her historians and poets, the eulogies of fascinated moderns, and the hallowed garb with which antiquity envelopes her, Greece, with a few exceptions, will be found to resemble, in many a dark respect, the Asiatics whom they subsequently conquered, and whose vices they eagerly and unscrupulously grafted on a Grecian soil already well prepared for their reception by the enervation, luxury, and voluptuousness engendered by an excessive and devoted cultivation of the fine arts. To decry the present in comparison with the past seems almost a principle of our nature; and whilst some mourn over the unequalled days of old Greece and Rome, others, "good easy souls," weep for the past glories of Asiatic kingdoms, taken from the bombastic effusions of their own writers, and occasional glimpses of monuments fast falling to decay. But, strange to say, the majority of these very writers, Grecian, Roman, and Asiatic, abound in encomiums on the days of yore; their satirists are bitter, and bold, and coarse enough as to their manners, heaven knows: but no composition has reconciled me so completely to the *misfortune* of living in the present age than that short treatise on oratory, generally attributed to Tacitus, where his delineation of the manners of his day, and his references to by-gone times, are so artlessly incorporated with his theme, and are so exactly (allowing for the differences of mere habits) what a modern would now write, that I am thoroughly convinced as it was in the beginning so will it ever be; and that, after Adam's fall, one of the greatest comforts graciously permitted him must have been, to mourn over "the good old by-gone times."

On the 17th we had, at last, a complete change of scenery; it was beautiful, and more particularly so from the hateful deserts of sand we had lately crossed. The country was cultivated, and wooded. We were pitched on the banks of a lake, about seven or eight miles in circumference, and absolutely swarming with wild fowl and fish. The natives cross the lake by fastening a small *chattee*† to their chests, against which they lean, and by striking out with their heels, they soon reach their destination in safety. We halted here for a couple of days, until the completion of a temporary road, constructed for the passage of the artillery-guns. Grass now became slightly cheaper, and, to confess the truth, from the total want of vegetation and absence of verdure in the country we had lately passed, the only surprise was, whence the natives had procured even the little forage they doled out to us so sparingly. We enjoyed our halt extremely, for nothing is so fatiguing as constant marching. When we had swallowed our first meal, and frequently ere we had time to fling ourselves down to catch a momentary rest, the stable-call sounded; that

\* *Childe Harold*, canto 2.

† An earthen pot.

over, the dinner-trumpet warned us, and all our tents were struck ready for the next morning's start; at half-past eight or nine we crouched into our little routees, which at four A.M. were also struck, and with our eyes scarce open, we marched as before. The men all crowded to the lake, into which most of them plunged with real enjoyment. On taking my second swim during the day, the descent being far from gradual, I unexpectedly found myself in deep water, with my legs most unpleasantly entangled in the weeds, with which its bottom abounds. Being subject to cramp, and having no predilection for a watery grave, I was happy to strike out for the banks, which I reached with no slight difficulty.

At the foot of the hills, about three miles from camp, there are some hot sulphur springs; on approaching them, through a hollow or cut in the rock, the brimstone is so strong as to be particularly unpleasant, putting one in mind of the very indifferent eggs which the luckless young Scotch cadet, on his arrival in India, ate out of pure compliment to his "big-wig" entertainer, declaring that "he was just like to die when he had finished the third." The eye is struck by the appearance of a natural bridge formed in an indenture of the solid rock; the stratum in some places reaches the plain, a distance of about a thousand feet, in the form of a semi-circle; and the whole face of the mountains bears evidence to their having been, some time or other, terribly convulsed by volcanic eruptions. I ascended the mountain with some difficulty, but was amply repaid for my trouble on reaching the height. Dark and rugged rocks, starting, as it were, in derision from their natural chain, burst forth in gloomy grandeur, and occasionally a fearful precipice and dark chasm, over which the lordly eagle slowly swept, conjured up thoughts of horror. On one side, a vast amphitheatre, bounded by the stern and lofty Braborick mountains; on the other, a wide expanse, the great Indus gliding on in the distance; the beautiful lake, with our encampment on its banks; the small rush boats resting lazily on its surface, and the still air occasionally broken by the report of a gun, whizzing across the waters, formed on the whole a most perfect combination of the sublime and beautiful.

On descending, I found Dr. Forbes and Mr. S., of the cavalry, in one of the hot springs, where they remained above an hour, as a cure for rheumatism. In the water the thermometer stood at 108°; they were much debilitated on coming out, and were, moreover, covered with a most irritating rash. In another spring, the water stood at 100°; to this the sipahis crowded by fifties. In a subterraneous passage there is another spring, in which, strange to say, the waters are cold and salt. The natives have an idea, that he who touches them is cleansed from sin, and they consequently congregate here, in hundreds, at certain periods of the year, to pay their devotions; a superstition of which we should judge leniently, considering the faith placed by the enlightened Jews in the cleansing powers of their Jordan. I brought home, as a relic, a piece of grass which grew over the bed of the stream in the cold springs. The water continually passing over the end, and depositing some of its saline particles, had formed a crystalline cone, which is really beautiful. A royal tiger was seen prowling amongst the hills. This spot abounds in strange tradition, in which not only Hindus and invading Moslems figure, but bright-eyed peris:

Dazzling as that, oh! too transcendent, vision,  
To Sorrow's phantom-peopled slumber given,  
When heart meets heart again in dreams Elysian,  
And paints the lost on earth revived in heaven—  
Soft as the memory of buried love,—



though scarcely so pure as the "heaven-borne prayer of childhood." Of one of these traditional tales I made a memorandum, reminding me as it did of our elegant little ballet, *La Sylphide*.

The day of the 18th passed smoothly. With D—y I took a sail on the lake, in Sir John's boat, and on our return could not withstand the temptation of swimming to a little island situated in its centre. After the muddy Indus, our anxiety to dabble in the clear lake made us almost childish. Young Coles brought home five couple of beautiful wild ducks.

The day resembled one of our loveliest English autumn evenings. I rode to the Lukkee Pass. On the left bank, the country for some distance is a flat plain, though bounded by a range of hills, and on the right it is highly and thickly wooded, abounding with enormous specimens of the tamarisk bush. Huge porpoises were enjoying their clumsy gambols in the river, which from here is merely an offset of the Indus, called the Arul. The road, constructed through the pass, for the passage of the guns, is between the rocks and the river, and is from five to seven feet in width. In some places the path is very steep, but the sudden turns and angles in the mountain gave the men dragging up the guns plenty of breathing-time. On such a declivity horses were entirely useless. The width of the river prior to its division is very great; the rocks above are so fantastically placed, that to all appearance the least gush of wind would hurl them down; they seemed literally suspended in mid air, and I felt almost nervous whilst standing beneath them. We were overtaken by thunder and rain. On my return to the camp, I went on the lake in a little rush boat, curiously propelled through the water by a native leaning against a chattee; the skiff had no oars. Poor Campbell, of the cavalry, died here.

A thick fog on the 20th; my camels and tattoos suffered sadly from hard work, indifferent food, and severe galls, which had no time to heal. Our line of march to Shikarpore, where we were to have been joined by the Shah's contingent and the Bengalees, was altered, and it was determined that we should strike off to Bagh, about eighty miles N.N.W. of Shikarpore.

On the 21st we marched to Sehwan, twelve miles. The city is mentioned by Ferishta, as being the second of any importance in Sind which fell before the Moslem arms on the first Mohamedan invasion of India. We crossed the pass without difficulty, the cavalry leading, and halted a day to enable our baggage to come up. Sir Henry Fane and Sir John Keane here met, and had a *tête-à-tête* dinner on board one of Sir Henry's boats, during which weighty matters were doubtless discussed and decided.

The city of Sehwan stands on the side of a small hill, on the banks of the Arul, surrounded by mosques and tombs. Within is the celebrated Musjeed, erected in honour of the famed Mohamedan saint Lal Shah Bag, which I was unable to examine. The streets of Sehwan are much narrower than those of Tatta. The natives were civil and obliging, and crowded out of the town, with their small moveable huts, which they pitched thickly around us; all, of course, to extend the circulation of rupees. Kurbec, gram, green grass, a species of the pea or vetch, were plentiful; and a perfect forest of tamarisk bush grew on the banks of the Arul. The old castle or fort outside the town is an antiquity well worth seeing: it is conjectured to have been built by Alexander the Great; but from the accounts of his march down the Indus, it is, I think, far more probable that he found it already a strong Hindu fort. It is now a heap of ruins, yet its remains attest its originally great strength. By the most moderate computation, it must be about two thousand two or three hundred years old. The river here swarmed with fish.

The artillery marched a day in advance. We marched on the 23d to Turtee. We met with a slight impediment on our road, owing to the ground, which, after a succession of passengers, became a perfect quicksand. The first intimation we had of the insidious nature of the soil, was the sudden disappearance of a poor camel, who sunk up to his neck; the efforts employed to save him must have been a lengthened foretaste of death: they were, however, successful. The road was speedily righted with boards, and we were soon enabled to proceed. The country from Sehwan was richly cultivated, and thickly wooded with the babool tree and tamarisk bush. Grass, and a species of clover, were abundant, but dear. We came on the banks of Lake Munchar, a beautiful piece of water, and much larger than that at Lukkee. Its surface was covered with boats, on which many of us started to shoot wild fowl; they were plentiful, yet so wild, that we were but slightly successful. The face of the country was now totally changed; patches of cultivation surrounded us, the Braherrick mountains rose proudly on our left, and the Indus on our right was scarcely seen in the distance.

Marched next day to Bombaya; but so varying were the habits of the people, that cultivation had already ceased, and consequently, the general aspect of the country deteriorated sadly. We found a difficulty in procuring water, being compelled to hire the natives to bring it to our horses. Our camels were dropping off daily.

On the 25th, marched sixteen miles to Rookun, through Dadoo and Lassaree. Between these two paltry towns we passed the beautifully wooded hamlet of Mandaree, a perfect picture; and though certainly wanting the various adjuncts of Goldsmith's "Auburn," we might safely apostrophize it as

Mandāree! loveliest village of the plain!

Large juwaree crops had been lately reaped.

Marched the following day to Jalloo, eleven miles from Rookun, through a wooded country; and owing to the stupidity of our guide, went four miles out of our way. There were many salt pits in the neighbourhood, and on the road from Rookun, as also several in the village of Jalloo. Our camp was strangely scattered about; but the country was so thickly wooded as to render it in a great measure unavoidable. We here lost thirteen camels.

On the 27th, we marched to Purpunnijee, fourteen miles; but finding no water there, we halted at Murkhana, three miles further. It will be scarcely necessary to remark on the ignorance and inefficiency of the quarter-master's department, the capabilities or disadvantages of our next encampment being a matter of total unconcern to these worthies, who should at least have made themselves acquainted, as a matter of duty, with the next halting post; but *fitness* seemed the least necessary requisite in this incomprehensible department. We were, consequently, pitched on an infamous piece of ground. The banks of the river were here so steep as to preclude the possibility of our watering our horses from the Indus; we were, therefore, obliged to draw it up with the wheel, and let our cattle drink from the water-courses. We passed Copang, Suta, and Nerrea, all pretty-looking, insignificant villages; the former containing a large mosque, and shaded by goodly-sized trees. The inhabitants were all lazily lounging in their juwaree fields, which seemed the chief cultivation to the immediate north of Sinde. I here lost another horse, this being the eighth dead in my troop since leaving Baminacote; independently of the deduction in my troop allowances, occasioned by these deaths, a severe expense was incurred from the additional quantity of baggage, consisting of

saddle-bags, saddles, bridles, and other accoutrements, for which I had to find carriage.

We made a short march on the 28th of six miles, to Vuka, along the banks of the Indus; the windings of this river, from the Lukkee Pass, were most tortuous; at times our march lying close along its banks, and at others it being entirely out of sight. We were surrounded by a thick jungle, and the soldiers amused themselves making fires of the dead wood which strewed the ground. The days were still hot, but the mornings and evenings cool. This day we breakfasted at nine for the first time since we commenced our march.

Here our usual ill-luck attended us, from the want of correct information, and the stupidity or wilful misdirection of our guides. On starting, we were informed that Kanooree, our purposed halting-place, was devoid of water, and that the road to it, unprepared, was impassable for artillery; though our march was, consequently, to have been curtailed about five miles, we were ignorantly dragged on to near Kanooree, and hot, fatigued, and out of humour, we had to retrace our steps several miles. The horses were watered from a stagnant pool, on which the wild fowl abounded. The drinking-water was extremely bad, and many of the soldiers suffered in consequence, more particularly the sipahis. The anxieties evinced by the natives of India regarding the purity of their drinking-water must be known to all who have sojourned there, and the healthiness of the water of their own native towns or villages is a belief they will ever entertain. Congratulate a native who has visited his home on his improved appearance, he will immediately ascribe it to his native waters; and when an European would attribute an epidemic or temporary sickness to climate, change of air, or want of variety, the Asiatic mourns over the efficacy of his village waters, and hopes to know no change. On such, the constant change and impurity of the water must have had no slight effect. Every thing in the shape of food and forage was exorbitant; we were asked, and compelled to give, one rupee for an actual handful of kurbec.

On the 2d March, we marched eighteen miles, through a thick jungle, to Pūt-taum, on the banks of the Nara, a name given to the Arul above Lake Munchar: it is here narrow and shallow, but had been rising rapidly and daily at our last encampment. The country about was well cultivated; barley, and a kind of grain, in appearance resembling tares, growing in quantities. A species of raddish also, rising to a great height, with a sweetly scented blossom, springs up in rich profusion. The day was very sultry, the dust and heat almost suffocating. A syce\* of the 1st cavalry had his leg broken from his horse falling with him. The two brigades of infantry crossed the river in advance.

We crossed the Nara at four P.M. on the 3d, the camels and horses fording it; the former, only, with their baggage. The heat was oppressive, and we suffered inconceivably from the non-arrival of our tents and baggage till after dark; our long exposure to the scorching sun almost driving us to madness. We here learnt that the body of the dragoon drowned at Bade was found at Koreecote, whither it had been carried by the strong under-current. We halted here, on the western, or in its descent, the right bank of the Nara, a day. The thermometer stood 100° in our tents. The well-water was clear and good, but that of the Nara, like its parent stream, the Indus, was very muddy. The two infantry brigades marched on to Larkhanee, a day in advance. I here had a severe search for one of my camels, which, on mustering my little *et-ceteras*, was found missing. He had been kindly lent me, *sub rosâ*, by the

\* Horse-keeper.

deputy commissary-general; and the idea of having to pay his value, in the present state of my finances, was extremely unpleasant: his driver had fallen asleep, and like a wise animal, I found him, in all the enjoyment of a protracted browse, at some distance from camp.

On the 5th, we marched between nine and ten miles, to Larkhanee, over an excellent road, the aspect of the country being much the same as before, until we reached the town, when the change was truly refreshing. On our front stood a fine tope of coco-nut trees, and on our right lay a beautiful garden; poppies, mulberry, plantain, orange, lime, mango, and filbert trees, were all in full blossom, with the exception of the latter, which were cut down to about two feet from the ground. There were also extensive crops of young onions. Wells were abundant, the water delicious, and clear as crystal. The air was scented with the exquisite perfume of the freshly-watered flower-beds; the rose and a beautiful wall-flower, which reminded me sadly, aye sadly indeed, of dear England. Enervated by fatigue, had I been alone, I could have wept bitterly as I plucked this memento of happy days. Our mess tent was pitched on the spot occupied by Shah Soojah; it was raised about a foot from the ground, and surrounded by flower-beds. The heat was intolerable, the thermometer standing at 105°. Like an oasis in the desert, this fairy spot was surrounded by deep sand, through which we were literally compelled to plough our way.

We halted here nine days, during which time I visited the town, with which I was much pleased. It was cleaner than any we had yet passed, with its bazaar covered in with a flat roof made of rushes and grass, &c., to keep out the scorching heat of the sun, which must have been overpowering even to the thickest native cranium. The much-talked-of Larkhanee canal is wide, and about twenty-five feet deep; it was perfectly dry during our stay here. The fort is of mud, a miniature resemblance of the one at Hydrabad; and a striking object in the city was a picturesque mosque. Forage was still extremely scarce; though I kept two grass-cutters, at fourteen rupees a month, about £1. 10s., for two and three days at a time, I was unable to procure a blade of grass for my horses, and the troopers had been without it for some time. Our camels, poor brutes, were dying off daily, and they truly were in the predicament of the Irishman's horse, which stupidly died the very day it had been reduced to a blade of straw. The camel's powers of endurance are notorious; some idea, therefore, may be formed of all we underwent, when these hardy animals sunk beneath their accumulated hardships and fatigue. Letters from the Bengal camp represented their camels as dying off at the rate of three hundred *per diem*; the officers were without wine and spirits of any description, and they were compelled to march in squadrons and companies, owing to the scarcity of forage and water. I managed with but little liquor, and strove hard to husband my few remaining bottles of brandy until we should leave the Bolan Pass behind us.

Thanks to the instruction of a light cavalry officer, I was able to manufacture quantities of cotton rope, what we had purchased and brought with us from Bombay being totally useless. The natives fell on a most cunning method of increasing the sale of their horse-shoes; they sold them in lots of three, so that we were obliged to purchase two lots ere we could shoe a horse, and to avoid a loss, we generally bargained for four, which of course shod three horses. The Grenadiers and 5th regt. N.I. were ordered to Bukkur, which henceforward was to become a depôt, at least during the campaign; it belonged to Meer

Rustom Khan, the Khyrpoor ameer, from whom the Bengalees had taken it, as a situation of commanding importance on the Indus, and as a warranty of the ameer's amicable intentions, until our plan of operations should be completed. As individuals, the officers of the two above-named regiments were extremely glad of the halt, as we were all more or less sick of this march ; but as a regiment, they were of course annoyed at being deprived of all participation in the honours of the campaign. The natives assured us there had been no rain at or immediately about Larkhanee for three years. Judging from the absence of vegetation around, and the insufferable heat, the tale might well be true.

On the 13th, we encamped at Jamboo, fifteen miles from Larkhanee, beneath a tope of mango trees. We marched in regiments, having yesterday been preceded by the light cavalry : this, as in the case of the Bengalees, was owing to the scarcity of forage and water. Officers' servants were daily absconding ; the artillery, for the time being, were unable to move their baggage, from the desertion of their camel-drivers, and my muccadam, with thirteen troop ghorawalas, had decamped.

Marched next day ten miles, to Dost Allee. A dragoon of my troop was here killed by a fall from his horse. At Larkhanee we had bid adieu to the classic Indus for many a long day : many offered a silent prayer that we might soon again be on its banks.

We marched on the 15th nine miles, to Bahraun, on the borders of a sandy desert, thirty miles in width : a little rain fell during our march. Water was now to us precious as the most superb champagne d'Epernay, and the natives and bullocks were almost rabid when in sight of the first bucket of water ; their thirst was truly distressing. There were but two wells, from which, with one small leathern bucket, we drew water for the 4th Dragoons, the horse artillery and the 19th N.I., being obliged to pause every hour for a fresh spring. During the season, the land is covered with kurbee crops, watered by canals, with which the country is plentifully intersected, and filled by the rising of the Indus. The tamarisk bush, as usual, thick, and here and there clumps of bau trees, bearing a stone fruit the size of a cherry, and in appearance much resembling a withered apple ; it afforded excellent food for the camels. About sixteen ghorawalas of the 1st, and nearly as many of the 2d and 8th troops, decamped with their watering bridles, curry-combs, brushes, &c. In a letter received from Bombay, I was informed that one of my deserters, a favourite ghorawala, had arrived there : he belonged to the lines, but generally acted in the capacity of what we call an "an orderly ghorawala." So wretched, miserable, and sickly an object was he, as to be scarcely recognisable ; he had been a month on the road. Knowing that, had he proceeded by the Indus, he would inevitably have been seized by the guard-boats, &c., he crossed at Hyderabad, with one rupee in his pocket, travelled through Meerpore, Shahkapore, and Roree, frequently losing his road, and fearful of saying whence he came, or whither he wended his steps, lest he should be delivered over to the dreaded army, or seized and enslaved by the Beloochees. In an almost starving condition he entered Cutch by Luckput, begged his way to Mandavee, and throwing himself on the charity of some Cutch boatmen about to start for Bombay, they brought him on, and he one morning presented himself at home, the picture of famine, and as his only covering the very small remnant of a blanket, of which he had kindly relieved me. The punishment in Bombay for a desertion of this kind was so many specified dozen of lashes, and a year's imprisonment ; but the cunning rascal knew enough of human nature to feel that, on

presenting himself at my home, he was safe; and he had so much to tell of the army, and to say of his dear master, "who was his father and mother,"\* that, instead of being given up to the authorities, he was sent up to Poonah, with a full stomach, and a few rupees in hand. The natives of Hindostan have the gift of "the sill'er tongue" to perfection; and could we only place some trust in their integrity, their powers of persuasion would be irresistible.

We started at seven P.M. for the desert, which we cleared by *six o'clock the next morning*! then we encamped (on the 16th) at Raichee, on its borders, after a march of thirty miles. After breakfast, that I might sleep from thorough exhaustion, I walked to the top of the Hala mountains: the scenery, however, was not striking, and I moreover failed in my desired end. There was here but one small stream from which to water our cattle, and which, after five minutes, became so muddy as to be drinkable by none but animals suffering painfully as ours did from the pangs of thirst, and even they, every now and then, turned disgusted from what their necessities again forced them to seek: they had no forage, and even we had no supplies; *milk* was not even procurable; man and beast were starving. We halted by the village, which was totally deserted, for a couple of days, to rest our wearied cattle. The majority of the force marched on the 17th. On the evening of the 18th, it blew a hurricane; most of our tents were carried away, and I was roused at midnight by suddenly finding myself lying in the open air, with the sand drifting up against me like snow; and on a larger scale, we much resembled the characters in the caricature of "A Windy Day," for we rushed after tents, papers, towels, perchance wigs, some of us striving in vain to keep down our scanty covering. The horse artillery, 4th Dragoons, and a wing of the 19th N.I., commenced their march two hours after midnight. The 19th, from being the only native Bombay regiment taken on by Sir John, and from his partiality to its commanding officer, obtained the nick-name of "The Pet Invincibles." Though so close on the Gundava Pass, it was still not ascertained whether it was passable for artillery; but we looked for little from a department whose heads never condescended to look into the published information of others, and whose slight knowledge of the actual details of their duty had been acquired by the uncomfortable experience derived from their numerous errors, and for which we were the sufferers. As to our commissariat, "*nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia*" was unknown to this department, in theory, it is to be hoped, as well as practice. *We* trusted solely to Providence for help, for, from our commissariat we expected none.

Marched twenty miles to Jul. The country was entirely devoid of cultivation, but partly wooded, and the mountain scenery on our left was bold and striking. The only cultivation in sight was wheat, which was grown in small quantities round the camp. We were surrounded by robbing Beloochees, owing to the vicinity of the Hala mountains. During the night I lost a camel, with part of my troop kit; amongst which, to the great sorrow of the cooks, all the troop cooking-pots were carried off. Information having arrived that a river ran through the Gundava Pass which we could not cross, it was decreed that we should push on to the Bolan Pass. All my troop horses got loose during the night; it appears the Beloochees let a stray mare amongst them, and then adieu to any thing like head or heel ropes; they were powerless to confine them. One of the marauders was cut down by the guard.

\* The common expression amongst the natives. I remember a white-headed old humaul telling a lady of about nineteen, to her infinite surprise, that he was her "little child, and that *she* was his father and mother, and his father's father."

During the night of the 19th, the Beloochees were again amongst us. From our two squadrons eight camels were carried off; a party of us hunted about for them in vain, and offered Rs. 150 reward in a village of these thieves, to any one who would give us information of the camels and their captors. After breakfast, however, three of us again started with a couple of ghorawalas, and came on a camp in front of which two magnificent camels were tied. The Beloochees had gone up the hills, leaving only their wives and children in charge. As there unluckily seemed no chance of the arrival of a few stout fellows with whom to dispute our prize, we secured and carried off our booty, and a finer camel than the one falling to my share I have never seen.

We marched fourteen miles to Punjook, over a burning and sandy desert, surrounded on all sides by robbers. The chief had gone on to catch up and take command of the Bengal forces, leaving us to the tender mercies of General Willshire. In Sir John we lost an excellent commandant. Surrounded by his own comforts, even luxuries, it is true he could scarcely imagine the hardships and privations to which the regimental officers and men were exposed; but he had ever on the march shown himself most kindly disposed, and though he had his detractors, thus showing the fate of all in authority, there were few who did not regret most heartily our change of heads. On quitting Punjook, the last village in the dominions of the Hyderabad ameers, we took a long farewell of Sindh.

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VERSES BY KAMĀL UDDĪN.

(PERSIAN TEXT.)

دي مرا گفست دوستي كه مرا  
 با فلان خواجه از پي دو سه كار  
 سخني چند هست و از پي آن  
 خلوتي مي ببايدم نا چار  
 خلوتي آنچه نمان كه اندر وي  
 هيچ مخلوق را نباشد بار  
 گفتم اين فرصت ار تواني يافت  
 وقت نان خوردنش نگه ميدار

ON PROFESSOR WILSON'S THEORY RESPECTING THE  
PURANAS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—In the learned and ingenious remarks contained in the preface to his translation of the *Vishnu Puran*, Professor Wilson remarks that the *Puranas* “may be acquitted of subservience to any but sectarial imposture—they were frauds for temporary purposes;” and that “they are also works of evidently different ages, and have been compiled under different circumstances, the precise nature of which we can but imperfectly conjecture from internal evidence, and from what we know of the history of the religious opinions in India. It is highly probable that, of the present popular forms of the Hindu religion, none assumed their actual state earlier than the time of Sankara Acharya, who flourished in all likelihood in the eighth or ninth century. Of the Vaishnava teachers, Ramanuja dates in the twelfth century, Madhwacharya in the thirteenth, and Vallabha in the sixteenth; and the *Puranas* seem to have accompanied or followed their innovations, being obviously intended to advocate the doctrines they taught.” He farther observes, that “a very great portion of the contents of many [of the *Purans*], some portion of the contents of all, is genuine and old. The sectarial interpolation or embellishment is always sufficiently palpable to be set aside, without injury to the more authentic and primitive material; and the *Puranas*, although they belong essentially to that stage of the Hindu religion in which faith in some one divinity was the prevailing principle, are also a valuable record of the form of the Hindu faith which came next in order to the *Vedas* :” and yet Professor Wilson, at the same time, maintains that religious instruction is not one of the five topics which are treated of in a genuine *Purana*, and that its occurrence in the *Puranas* now extant is a decisive proof that these are not the same works in all respects that were current under the denomination of *Puranas* in the century prior to Christianity.

These, however, and similar remarks contained in that preface, seem to be inconsistent and inconclusive; for if the *Purans* in their present form are of so modern a date, and if the ancient *Puranas* are no longer extant, by what means can it be ascertained that any portion of the contents of the works now bearing the name of *Purans* is genuine and old? Professor Wilson rejects, as not belonging to the *Purans* in the time of Amara Sinha (B.C. 56), all those parts of the present *Purans* which relate to the rites and observances and to the theology of the Hindus; but it is those, parts only which admit of being compared with other Hindu works, and with all that is known of the Hindu religion. It is, also, unquestionable that certain works, denominated *Purans*, have been immemorially considered by the Hindus as sacred books; and it must be evident that, unless the doctrines of the Hindu religion were inculcated in those works, they could contain nothing which could communicate to them a sacred character. The opinion, therefore, of Professor Wilson, that the genuine *Purans* treated



of profane subjects only, is obviously incompatible with that profound reverence with which the *Purans* are regarded by all Hindus, even at the present day. The only argument, also, which he has adduced in support of this opinion, depends entirely upon the use and meaning of the term "*panchalakshanam*," as applied to a *Puran*. But the passage in Sanscrit, quoted in the note in page v., does not admit of the restricted sense which Professor Wilson has given to it, because the first of the five topics\* there mentioned, or *Sarga*, is inadequately expressed by "Primary creation, or cosmogony." This will be at once evident by a reference to the contents of the translation of the *Vishnu Puran*, where, under *Sarga*, are enumerated—Vishnu, the origin, existence, and end of all things—his existence before creation—his first manifestations—description of Pradhana; of Prakriti; of the active cause—development of effects—of the mundane egg. For the description of all that precedes the appearance of the mundane egg, which occurs in the *Vishnu* and other *Purans*, is the most abstruse and sacred part of Hindu theology, as it explains the real nature of the Supreme Being, and of those manifestations of his divine essence, which lead men to believe in the actual existence of a material world. The first, therefore, of the five topics treated of in a genuine *Puran*, according to Professor Wilson, necessarily includes religious instruction, because the antecedents to creation could not have been described, without at the same time explaining the distinction between the one sole-existing spirit and those illusive appearances which seem to be composed of matter. The second, also, of those topics is equally of a religious nature, for an account of the destruction and renovation of worlds must necessarily include a description of the means and agents employed by the Supreme Being for those purposes. Under the first two topics, consequently, is comprised a great part of what is contained in the *Purans* as at present extant—namely, a description of the real essence of the Supreme Being, and of the illusive nature of the universe; of the production of Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, and their female energies; of the origin of angelic beings and holy sages; and of all the circumstances relating to the repeated creation, destruction, and renovation of the world; and it may, therefore, be justly concluded, that these subjects were also treated of in the eighteen *Purans* as originally committed to writing, and that the term "*panchalakshanam*" affords no grounds for the conclusion which Professor Wilson has deduced from its use and meaning.

But those parts of the present *Purans* which relate to festivals, rites, and observances, and to the worship of particular deities, may appear to support this remark of Professor Wilson:—"They (the *Purans*) are no longer authorities for Hindu belief, as a whole; they are special guides for separate and sometimes conflicting branches of it, compiled for the evident purpose of promoting the preferential, or in some cases the sole, worship of Vishnu or Siva." It is not clear what is here meant by the "Hindu belief

\* The five topics, as explained by Professor Wilson, are—1. Primary creation, or cosmogony; 2. Secondary creation, or the destruction and renovation of worlds, including chronology; 3. Genealogy of gods and patriarchs; 4. Reigns of Manus, or periods called Manwantaras; and 5. History.

as a whole;" for there are, I believe, no traces now extant of the Hindu religion having ever existed as one uniform system of belief in one and the same deity. But the antiquity of the *Upanishads* is not disputed, and in one or other of them the attributes of the Supreme Being are distinctly ascribed to Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Devi, Surya, and Ganesha; and, consequently, when the *Upanishads* were composed, there must have been some Hindus who paid a preferential worship to one or other of those deities. These, however, are precisely the same deities to whom the attributes of the Supreme Being are ascribed in one or other of the *Purans*, and, therefore, if the antiquity of the *Upanishads* be admitted, the variety of deities proposed for worship in the *Purans* now extant can be no proof that these works were recently compiled for sectarian purposes. The *Vedas*, indeed, have not yet been so examined as to admit of its being determined whether the same distinction is to be found in them; but Mr. Colebrooke has stated that the whole of the Indian theology is founded on the *Upanishads*, and that several of them, which he has described, were extracts from the *Vedas*. The six deities, therefore, just mentioned, were most probably objects of worship when the religious system of the *Vedas* flourished, and it must in consequence be altogether improper to consider the worshippers of one of those deities in preference to the others as sectarians—if by this term is intended such sectarians as have existed in India in later times. For, according to the principles of the Hindu religion, there is unity in diversity, and hence it is held that these apparently different deities are merely variant forms of one and the same Supreme Being, and that consequently the worship of any one of them is equally holy and effective, as it is in fact the adoration of the Supreme Being in that particular form. Sectarianism, at the same time, consists in the exclusive, and not merely preferential, worship of a particular deity; but in not one of the *Purans* is there a single intimation or injunction, which virtually or expressly sanctions the rejection of the worship of Vishnu or Shiva, or of any of the other six deities. The orthodox Hindus, therefore, are even at the present day votaries but not sectaries of either Vishnu or Shiva, and such they appear to have been from the remotest time; as the particular worship of Brahma has long ceased, and though particular worshippers of Surya and Ganesha have existed, and perhaps still exist, in India, they have never been numerous, and the worship of Devi has degenerated into rites and ceremonies which, though practised by many Hindus, are generally considered to be contrary to the tenets and ritual of the Hindu religion.\*

Professor Wilson, also, has not explained the sectarian purposes, to promote which he thinks the works at present bearing the names of *Purans* were compiled in a period so comparatively modern as that between the eighth and seventeenth centuries. But he cannot mean to contend that Vishnu and Shiva were not objects of worship in the earliest times of the Hindu religion, or that they were worshipped with the same rites and cere-

\* I here merely allude to the worship of Devi by the sacrifice of animals, and not to the abominable worship described in the *Tantras*.

monies; and if not, the mere ascribing in those works pre-eminence to either Vishnu or Shiva, and a superior excellence to the worship of either of those gods, which is all that occurs in them, can be no proof that the *Purans* as now extant are mere modern works compiled for sectarian purposes; because in not one of the eighteen *Purans* is it in any manner intimated that Vishnu or Shiva ought not to be worshipped, and, on the contrary, numerous passages occur in them, in which precisely the same rewards are promised to the worshipper of either god. So far, indeed, is any one of the *Purans* from inculcating the exclusive worship of either Vishnu or Shiva, that Vishnu is introduced in some of them teaching the worship of Shiva, and in others Shiva teaching the worship of Vishnu. The only distinction which appears to exist between these gods is that, in particular *Purans*, each is represented as the Supreme Being, when the other becomes in a certain sense inferior, without, however, detracting from his divine excellence. It is, also, remarkable that it is not in separate *Purans* only that pre-eminence is ascribed to either Vishnu or Shiva, or even to Brahma, but this ascription occurs in the very same *Puran*. For, as far as I have observed, there are only five *Purans* in which the supremacy is uniformly ascribed to the same god—namely, the *Linga* and *Skanda*, in which Shiva is identified with the Supreme Being; the *Vishnu* and *Bhagavat*, in which this honour is attributed to Vishnu; and the *Brahma Vaivarta*, in which Krishna is represented as the Supreme Being, and his favourite mistress, Radha, as his *Shakti* or energy. When, therefore, in the *Purans* as now extant, equal reverence is given not only to Vishnu and Shiva but to four other deities, and when nothing occurs in them which in the least sanctions the rejection of the worship of those deities, or in any manner condemns or disparages it, it seems evident that such works could not have been composed for the sectarian purpose of promoting the exclusive worship of either Vishnu or Shiva, or of any other god.\*

It is at the same time impossible to understand why Professor Wilson should have been so anxious to establish in that preface, that the *Purans* now extant are mere modern compilations, and that a genuine *Puran* treats of profane subjects only, when in p. lxiii. he makes these remarks:—"That Brahmans unknown to fame have remodelled some of the Hindu scriptures, and especially the *Puranas*, cannot reasonably be contested, after dispassionately weighing the strong internal evidence which all of them afford of the intermixture of unauthorized and comparatively modern ingredients. But the same internal testimony furnishes proof equally decisive of the anterior existence of ancient materials; and it is therefore as idle as it is irrational to dispute the antiquity and authenticity of the greater portion of the contents of the *Puranas*, in the face of abundant positive and circumstantial evidence of the prevalence of the doctrines which they teach, the currency of the legends which they narrate, and the integrity of the institutions which they describe, at least three centuries before the Christian era." For

\* I should except the *Brahma Vaivarta Puran*, for I have not met with any *Upanishad* in which Krishna is represented as the Supreme Being; but this *Puran* appears to me to be of a much more ancient date than that ascribed to it by Professor Wilson.

the natural conclusion from such premises must necessarily be, that the *Purans* now extant are the very same works, which were known under that denomination three centuries before the Christian era; but that they at the same time afford strong internal testimony of an intermixture of unautho-  
 A rized and comparatively modern ingredients. But to invert this conclusion, and to suppose that, because some parts of the present *Purans* are, perhaps, modern, therefore these works must be modern compilations, is obviously contrary to every principle of just reasoning; because, as it is admitted that ancient materials existed anterior to the supposed compilation of the present *Purans*, and as no cause can be assigned for their disappearance, if such existed, in the tenth or eleventh century, it is most reasonable to conclude that the *Purans* now extant do actually consist of those very materials, and that they are in fact the very same works which were  
 C current under that denomination in the time of Amara Sinha. Professor Wilson, however, seems to have given more weight to the internal testimony arising from those passages of the *Purans* which he thinks have a modern appearance, than to that which results from those parts, which the *Purans* must have contained from their first composition, in order to entitle them to a sacred character, and to that reverence with which these works have been always regarded by the Hindus. But the fixing the precise date when the *Purans* received their present form is a question of little or no consequence, when it is admitted that there is "abundant positive and circumstantial evidence of the prevalence of the doctrines which they teach, the currency of the legends which they narrate, and the integrity of the institutions which they describe, at least three centuries before the Christian era."

The *Purans*, therefore, cannot be, as also remarked by Professor Wilson, in p. vi. "pious frauds written for temporary purposes in subservience to sectarian imposture;" but these are the principal grounds on which he rests his opinion, that the *Purans* now extant did not receive their present form until a thousand years after the birth of Christ. Professor Wilson, however, does not explain in what this imposture consisted, or for what sectarian purpose it was intended. That there are at this day, and may have been for many centuries, exclusive worshippers of Vishnu or Shiva, is undoubted; but, as I have before observed, this exclusive worship is not sanctioned by any thing that is contained in the *Purans* now extant; nor do they in any manner countenance those more obscure sects which have existed in India in later times. The opinion, also, of Professor Wilson, that "the designation of *Shakti* may not be correctly applicable to the whole [of the *Rajasa* division of the *Purans*], although it is to some of the series; for there is no incompatibility in the advocacy of a *Tantrika* modification of the Hindu religion by any *Purana*"—is unquestionably erroneous; because in not one of the eighteen *Purans* is there the slightest indication of the *Tantrika* worship, or the slightest allusion to it; for the worship of Devi, in the form of Durga or Kali, by blood, flesh, and spirituous liquors, is essentially different from that of Devi as Shakti—in the one, it is her image

which is worshipped, and in the latter it is a naked virgin.\* Had, however, imposture for sectarian purposes been the object for which the *Purans* were written, it must have been evident in every part of them; but, on the contrary, I have no doubt that, were they carefully and dispassionately examined, it would satisfactorily appear that they contain nothing which is incompatible with those principles of the Hindu religion which are universally acknowledged by all Hindus. The argument, consequently, deduced from the assumption that the *Purans*, as now extant, are pious frauds, and therefore modern compilations, is refuted by the whole scope and tendency of those works; nor, were it even proved that interpolations and additions have taken place in them, would this circumstance detract from the authenticity of such portions of them as afford strong internal evidence of their antiquity. But what more conclusive evidence of their antiquity can be required than, as is admitted by Professor Wilson himself, their containing a correct description of the doctrines, the legends, and the institutions of the Hindu religion, which were prevalent in India three centuries before the Christian era? For it is obviously much more probable that the present *Purans* are works which were then extant, than that eighteen different persons should each have conceived, thirteen hundred years afterwards, the design of writing a *Puran*, and should have been able to compile or compose so accurately eighteen different works, which correspond so exactly in numerous essential and minute particulars.

The eighteen *Purans*, also, as Professor Wilson states, consist of 400,000 shlokas, or 1,600,000 lines; and it must, therefore, be evident that nothing but the most attentive examination of the whole of such extensive works, and a thorough knowledge of the exact state of India, and of all the changes which may have taken place in the country and amongst the people during the last two thousand years, could enable any person to fix with any degree of certainty, from the internal evidence of the *Purans*, the date when each of them was composed. A name, a circumstance, or even a legend, may have a modern appearance, but its recentness or antiquity can only be determined by there being some known facts with which it can be compared; and it is the want of such facts in the present state of our knowledge of Hindu history, that renders all reasoning with respect to the dates of the events mentioned in the *Purans* so completely inconclusive. Most of the legends, also, are of a miraculous nature, and no date, therefore, can be inferred from them. Professor Wilson, however, undeterred by such considerations, has not hesitated to fix the time when each *Puran* was composed, and to place the compilation of the *Purans*, as now extant, between the eighth and seventeenth centuries; but his reasons for assigning so modern a period to the compilation of those works appear to rest principally, if not entirely, on the contents of the different *Purans* not corresponding with his preconceived opinion of what a *Puran* ought to be; for Professor Wilson thus observes, with respect to the *Brahma Vairavarta Puran*, "The character of the work is decidedly sectarian, and the sect to which it belongs so

\* Strictly speaking, not the virgin, but the *στειν* of the virgin.

distinctly marked, that of the worshippers of the juvenile Krishna and Radha, a form of belief of known modern origin, that it can scarcely have found a notice in a work to which, like the *Matsya*, a much more remote date seems to belong. Although, therefore, the *Matsya* may be received in proof of there having been a *Brahma Vaivartta Puran* at the date of its compilation, dedicated especially to the honour of Krishna, yet we cannot credit the possibility of its being the same that we now possess.\* Thus Professor Wilson decides, not only that "the *Brahma Vaivartta* has not the slightest title to be regarded as a *Purana*," but also that the *Puran*, which bore that name, is no longer extant; and yet he adduces neither argument nor proof in support of this decision, and of his gratuitous assumption that this *Puran* owes its origin to the modern sect of the worshippers of the juvenile Krishna. He admits, also, that the first three books (or nearly two-thirds) of this *Puran* are occupied in the description of the acts of Brahma, Devi, and Ganesha; but he does not explain why the supposed sectarian writer, instead of composing a work solely in honour of Krishna and in support of his sect, has dedicated so great a part of the *Puran* to the celebration of other deities. In the same manner Professor Wilson remarks, with respect to the *Vanana Puran* :—"It is of a more tolerant character than the *Puranas*, and divides its homage between Siva and Vishnu with tolerable impartiality. It is not connected, therefore, with any sectarian principles, and may have preceded their introduction. It has not, however, the air of any antiquity, and its compilation may have amused the leisure of some Brahman of Benares three or four centuries ago."† But this, surely, is not the manner in which the question—whether the *Purans*, as now extant, are ancient and original compositions, or mere modern compilations—ought to be discussed, far less decided. On the contrary, the particular passages of the *Purans*, which are supposed to be modern, ought to be adduced or referred to, and it should then be shown that the circumstances and events, or the doctrines and legends, mentioned in them could not be of an ancient date, because they had occurred or had been introduced in modern times, or that they were posterior to modern events of known dates; and as, therefore, Professor Wilson has not followed this method, but trusted to conjecture and inferences deduced from erroneous premises, it seems evident that his speculations respecting the modern period in which the present *Purans* were composed must be considered to be either groundless, or not yet supported by the requisite proof.

The preceding observations will have, perhaps, evinced that the remarks contained in Professor Wilson's preface to his translation of the *Vishnu*

\* The object of this *Puran* is to represent Krishna as the Supreme Being, and Radha as his energy; and it is, therefore, altogether improbable that it should have been compiled for the purpose of promoting the modern worship of the juvenile Krishna, or that a modern work should have been written and substituted in the place of the *Brahma Vaivartta Puran* mentioned in the *Matsya*.

† As, however, Professor Wilson places the introduction of sectarian principles in the eighth or ninth century, the date of the *Vanana Puran*, if compiled previous to their introduction, must be the eighth century at least, and not the fourteenth or fifteenth.

*Puran* have been written under the impression of two conflicting opinions; for he is obliged to admit that the *Purans* now extant were compiled from ancient materials, and that they are a valuable record of that form of Hindu belief which came next in order to that of the *Vedas*; and yet he contends that those works are pious frauds, written for temporary purposes, in subservience to sectarial imposture. But both these opinions cannot be correct, and it must, therefore, be most accordant with probability to conclude that, although interpolations and additions may possibly have taken place in the *Purans*, as now extant, they are still in all essential respects the very same works which have been from remote times held sacred by the Hindus. That, however, alterations have been made in the present *Purans*, is a mere supposition, which has never yet been supported by any clear and satisfactory proof; and the inconsistent and inconclusive reasoning, employed by a person so well acquainted with the *Purans* as Professor Wilson, to prove that they are mere modern compilations, must alone evince that the internal evidence of the *Purans*, even in their present form, affords such incontrovertible proof of their antiquity, that even those who wish to contest this are obliged to admit it, and to explain it by having recourse to the conjecture, that ancient materials existed, from which those parts of the extant *Purans*, which are most probably ancient, were compiled. But, as this conjecture is altogether gratuitous and unsupported by proof, it may be much more reasonably concluded that the *Purans* now extant are the very same works which have been always known under that denomination from the remote time when they were originally composed; and Professor Wilson himself remarks, that "they never emanated from any impossible combination of the Brahmans to fabricate for the antiquity of the Hindu system any claims it cannot fully support;" and that, "the origin and development of the doctrines, traditions, and institutions (described in the *Purans* now extant), were not the work of a day; and the testimony that establishes their existence three centuries before Christianity carries it back to a much more remote antiquity—to an antiquity that is probably not surpassed by any of the prevailing fictions, institutions, or belief of the ancient world."

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

VANS KENNEDY.

Bombay, 28th August 1840.

# NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND EGYPT TO BOMBAY.

BY EMMA ROBERTS.

No. XI.—BOMBAY.

EVERY day's experience of the climate of Bombay assures me that, in what is called the cold season, at least, it is the most treacherous in the world; and that, moreover, its dangers are not sufficiently guarded against by the inhabitants. Cold weather, such as takes place during the period from November to March, in all parts of Bengal, is not felt here, the days being more or less sultry, and tempered only by cold, piercing winds. The land-wind, which blows alternately with the sea-breezes, comes fraught with all the influences most baneful to health; cramps, rheumatic pains, even head-aches and indigestion, brought on by cold, are the consequences to susceptible persons of exposure to this wind, either during the day or the night: so severe and so manifold are the pains and aches which attend it, that I feel strongly inclined to believe that Bombay, and not "the vexed Bermoothes," was the island of Prospero, and that the plagues showered upon Caliban still remain. Though the progress of acclimation can scarcely fail to be attended by danger to life or limb, the process, when completed, seems to be very effectual, since little or no pains are taken by the old inhabitants to guard against the evil. Some of the withdrawing-rooms of Bombay are perfectly open at either end, and though the effect is certainly beautiful—a charming living landscape of wood and water, framed in by the pillars at the angles of the chamber—yet it is enjoyed at too great a risk. Dining-rooms are frequently nearly as much exposed, the aim of everybody apparently being to admit as great a quantity of air as possible, no matter from what point of the compass it blows. Strangers, therefore, however guarded they may be in their own apartments, can never emerge from them without incurring danger, and it is only by clothing themselves more warmly than can be at all reconciled with comfort, that they can escape from rheumatic or other painful attacks. These land-winds are also very destructive to the goods and chattels exposed to them; desks are warped and will not shut, leather gloves and shoes become so dry that they shrink and divide, while all unseasoned wood is speedily split across. It is said that the hot weather is never so fierce in Bombay as we find it in Bengal, the sea-breezes, which sometimes blow very strongly, and are not so injurious as those from the land, affording a daily relief.

It may be necessary, for the advantage of succeeding travellers, to say that, in passing down the Red Sea, in the autumn and winter months, no danger need be apprehended from the effects of the climate upon coloured silks. It was not possible for me to burthen myself with tin cases, and I was obliged to put my wearing apparel, ribbons, &c., into portmanteaus, with no other precaution than a wrapper of brown paper. Nothing, however, was injured, and satin dresses previously worn came out as fresh as possible: a circumstance which never happens in the voyage round the Cape. And now, while upon the subject of dress, I will further say, that it is advisable for ladies to bring out with them to Bombay every thing they can possibly want, since the shops, excepting immediately after the arrival of a ship, are very poorly provided, while the packs, for few have attained to the dignity of tin boxes, brought about by the hawkers, contain the most wretched assortment of goods imaginable. The moment, therefore, that the cargo of a vessel has been pur-



chased by the retail dealers, all that is really elegant or fashionable is eagerly purchased, and the rejected articles, even should they be equally excellent, when once consigned to the dingy precincts of a Bombay shop, lose all their lustre. The most perfect bonnet that Maradan ever produced, if once gibbeted in one of Muncherjee's glass-cases, could never be worn by a lady of the slightest pretensions. Goods to the amount of £300 were sold in one morning, it is said, in the above-mentioned worthy's shop, and those who were unable to pay it a visit on the day of the opening of the cases, must either content themselves with the leavings, or wait the arrival of another ship. It is but justice to Miss Lyndsay, the English milliner, to say that she always appears to be well provided; but as her establishment is the only one of the kind in Bombay, there must necessarily be a sameness in the patterns of the articles made up. The want of variety is the evil most strongly felt in Anglo-Indian toilets; and, therefore, in preparing investments, large numbers of the same pieces of silk ribbons should be avoided, nobody liking to appear in a general uniform, or livery. The stoppage of the China trade has cut off one abundant source of supply, of which the ladies of Bombay were wise enough to avail themselves. It is difficult now to procure a morsel of China silk in the shops, and there appears to be little chance of any goods of the kind coming into the market, until the present differences between Great Britain and the Celestial Empire shall be adjusted. With the exception of the common and trifling articles brought about by hawkers, every thing that is wanted for an Anglo-Indian establishment must be sent for to the fort, from which many of the houses are situated four, five, or six miles. As there are populous villages at Bycullah, Mazagong, &c., it seems strange that no European bazaars have been established at these intermediate places for the convenience of the inhabitants, who, with the exception of a few fowls, do not usually keep much in the way of a farm-yard. With an increase in the number of inhabitants, of course shops would start up in the most eligible situations, and should the anticipated change take place, and Bombay become the seat of the Supreme Government, the demands of the new establishment would no doubt be speedily supplied.

It is impossible, however idle the speculation may be, not to busy the mind with fancies concerning the site of the city which it is supposed would arise in the event of the Governor-general being instructed to take up his abode at Bombay. The Esplanade has been mentioned as the most probable place, although in building over this piece of ground the island would, in a great measure, be deprived of its lungs, and the enjoyment of that free circulation of air, which appears to be so essential to the existence of Anglo-Indians, who seem to require the whole expanse of heaven in order to breathe with freedom. The happy medium between the want of air and its excess will not answer the demand, and accordingly the Esplanade, no matter how strongly the wind blows, is a favourite resort. Although its general features are unattractive, it occasionally presents a very animated scene; the review of the troops in garrison is seen to great advantage, and forms a spectacle always interesting and imposing. This mustering of the troops is occasionally varied by military exercises of a more novel nature. The sailors of the flag-ship are brought on shore, for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the manual and platoon exercise, and in the performance of such military evolutions as would enable them to co-operate successfully with a land force, or to act alone with greater efficiency upon any emergency. Though not possessing much skill in military affairs, I was pleased with the ease and precision with which they executed

the different movements, their steadiness in marching, and the promptness with which the line was dressed. They brought field-pieces on shore with them, which, according to my poor judgment, were admirably worked. These parades were the more interesting, in consequence of the expected war with China, a war in which the sailors of the *Wellesley* will, no doubt, be actively engaged. I had also an opportunity of witnessing from the deck of that vessel, when accompanying the Governor's party on board, the manœuvring of the ship's boats while landing a force. The mock fight was carried on with great spirit, and the most beautiful effect; the flashing from the guns in the bows of the boats and the musketry, amid the exquisite blue smoke issuing from the smaller species of artillery, producing fire-works which, in my opinion, could not be excelled by any of the most elaborate construction. The features of the landscape, no doubt, assisted to heighten the effect of the scene—a back-ground of lovely purple islands—a sea, like glass, calmly, brightly, beautifully blue—and the flotilla of boats, grouped as a painter would group them, and carrying on a running fire, which added much to the animation of their evolutions, the smoke occasionally enveloping the whole in vapour, and then showing the eager forms of men, as it rolled off in silvery clouds towards the distant hills. As I gazed upon this armament, and upon the palm-woods that fringed the shore, I could not help calling to mind the lawless doings of the buccaneers of old, and the terror spread through towns and villages by the appearance of a fleet of boats, manned by resolute crews, and armed with the most deadly weapons of destruction. The sight realized also the descriptions given in modern novels of the capture of towns, and I could easily imagine the great excitement which would lead daring men to the execution of deeds, almost incredible to those who have never felt their spirits stirred and their arms nerved by danger, close, imminent, and only to be mastered by the mightiest efforts.

When any *tamasha*, as the natives call it, is going on upon the Esplanade, near the beach, they add very considerably to the effect of the scene, by grouping themselves upon the bales of cotton, piled near the wharf for exportation: these often appear to be a mass of human beings, so thickly are they covered with eager gazers. Upon the occasion of the departure of Sir Henry Fane to England, there appeared to be a general turn-out of the whole of Bombay, and the effect was impressive and striking. The road down to the Bunder, or place of embarkation, was lined with soldiers, the bands of the different regiments playing while the *cortège* passed. All the ladies made their appearance in open carriages, while the gentlemen mounted on horseback, and joined the cavalcade. A large party of native gentlemen assembled on foot at the Bunder, for the purpose of showing a last mark of respect to a distinguished officer, about to leave the country for ever. Sir Henry, accompanied by his staff, but all in plain clothes, drove down the road in a barouche, attended by an escort of cavalry, and seemed to be much affected by the tokens of esteem which he received on every hand. He left the shore amidst the waving of handkerchiefs, and a salute of seventeen guns, and would have been greeted with hearty cheers, did military discipline allow of such manifestation of the feelings.

Sights and scenes like these will, of course, always attract numerous spectators, while on the evenings in which the band plays, there is a fair excuse for making the Esplanade the object of the drive; but Bombay affords so many avenues possessing much greater beauty, that I am always delighted when I can diversify the scene by a visit to places not nearly so much in request, but

which are to me infinitely more interesting, as developing some charm of nature, or displaying the habits and manners of the people of the country. With these views and feelings, I was much pleased at receiving an invitation to accompany some friends to a fair held in Mahim Wood—that sea of palm-trees, which I had often looked down upon from Chintapoozlee Hill with so much pleasure. The fair was held, as is usual in oriental countries, in honour of a saint, whose canonized bones rest beneath a tomb apparently of no great antiquity, but which the people, who are not the best chronologists in the world, fancy to be of very ancient date. The name of the celebrated person thus enshrined was Mugdooree Sahib, a devotee who added the gift of prophecy to his other high qualifications, and amongst other things has predicted that when the town shall join the wood, Bombay shall be no more. The accomplishment of what in his days must have appeared very unlikely ever to take place—namely, the junction of inhabited dwellings with the trees of Mahim—seems to be in rapid course of fulfilment; the land has been drained, many portions formerly impassable filled up, and rendered solid ground, while the houses are extending so fast, that the Burrah Bazaar will in no very long period, in all probability, extend to Mahim. Those who attach some faith to the prophecy, yet are unwilling to believe that evil and not good will befall “the rising presidency,” are of opinion that some change of name will take place when it shall be made the seat of the Supreme Government: thus the saint’s credit will be saved, and no misfortune happen to the good town of Bombay. The superstitious of all persuasions, the Christians perhaps excepted—though many of the Portuguese Christians have little more than the name—unite in showing reverence to the shrine of the saint, while Mugdooree Sahib is held quite as much in estimation by the Hindus as by the followers of his own corrupted creed, the Mohamedans of Bombay being by no means orthodox. Many respectable natives have built houses for themselves at Mahim, on purpose to have a place for their families during the time of the fair, while others hire houses or lodgings, for which they will pay as much as twenty rupees for the few days that it lasts. A delightful drive brought us to the confines of the wood; the whole way along we passed one continuous string of bullock-carriages, filled with people of all tribes and castes, while others, who could not afford this mode of conveyance, were seen in groups, trudging on foot, leading their elder children, and carrying the younger in their arms. The road wound very prettily through the wood, which at every turn presented some charming bits of forest scenery, shown to great advantage in the crimson light of evening, which, as it faded, produced those wild shadowy illusions which lend enchantment to every view. Parasitical plants, climbing up the trunks of many of the trees, and flinging themselves in rich garlands from bough to bough, relieved the monotony of the tall, straight palm trees, and produced delicious green recesses, the dearest charm of woodland scenery. I have frequently felt a strong desire to dwell under the shade of forest boughs, for there is something in that sylvan kind of life so redolent of the hunter’s merry horn, the matin song of birds, and the gurgling of secret rills, as to possess indescribable charms to a lover of the picturesque. Now, however, experience in sober realities having dispelled the illusions of romance, I should choose a cottage in some cleared space by the wood-side, though at this dry season of the year, and mid the perpetual sunshine of its skies, the heart of Mahim Wood would form a very agreeable residence.

The first house we came to was very comfortable, and almost English in its appearance; a small, neat mansion, with its little court-yard before it, such as we

should not be surprised to see in some old-fashioned country village at home. Straggling huts on either side brought us to the principal street of Mahim, and here we found the houses lighted, and lamps suspended in imitation of bunches of grapes before all that were ambitious of making a good appearance. After passing the shops belonging to the village—the grain-sellers, the pán-sellers, and other venders of articles in common demand—we came to a series of booths, exactly resembling those used for the same purpose in England, and well supplied with both native and foreign products. The display was certainly much greater than any I had expected to see. Some of the shops were filled with French, English, and Dutch toys; others with China and glass ornaments; then came one filled with coloured glass bangles, and every kind of native ornament in talc and tinsel, all set off with a profusion of lights. Instead of gingerbread, there were immense quantities of *metai*, or sweetmeats, of different shapes and forms, and various hues; sugar rock-work, pink, white, and yellow, with all sorts and descriptions of cakes. The carriage moved slowly through the crowd, and at length, finding it inconvenient to proceed farther in it, we alighted. Our party had come to Mahim upon the invitation of a very respectable moonshee, who had his country-house there, and who was anxious to do the honours of the fair to the English strangers, my friends, like myself, being rather new to Bombay. We met the old gentleman at an opening in the village, leading to the tomb of the saint, and his offer to conduct us to the sacred shrine formed a farther inducement to leave the carriage and venture through the crowd on foot. The tomb, which was strongly illuminated, proved to be a white-washed building, having a dome in the centre, and four minarets, one at each angle, standing in a small enclosure, the walls of which were also newly white-washed, and approached by a flight of steps, leading into a portico. Upon either side of the avenue from the village, were seated multitudes of men and women, who, if not beggars by profession, made no scruple to beg on this occasion. I felt at first sorry that I had neglected to bring any money with me, but when I saw the crowd of applicants, whom it would have been impossible to satisfy, and recollected that my liberality would doubtless have been attributed to faith in the virtues of the saint, I no longer regretted the omission. The steps of the tomb were lined with these beggars, all vociferating at once, while other religious characters were singing with all the power of their lungs, and a native band, stationed in the verandah of the tomb, were at the same time making the most hideous discord by the help of all kinds of diabolical instruments. Having a magistrate of our party, we were well protected by the police, who, without using any rudeness, kept the people off. So far from being uncivil, the natives seemed pleased to see us at the fair, and readily made way, until we came to the entrance of the chamber in which, under a sarcophagus, the body of the saint was deposited. Here we were told that we could proceed no farther, unless we consented to take off our shoes, a ceremony with which we did not feel disposed to comply, especially as we could see all that the chamber contained through the open door, and had no intention to pay homage to the saint. The sarcophagus, according to custom, was covered with a rich pall, and the devout pressed forward to lay their offerings upon it. These offerings consisted of money, cloths, grain, fruit, &c., nothing coming amiss, the priests of the temple being quite ready to take the gifts which the poorest could bestow. The beggars in the porch were more clamorous than ever, the *maam sahibs* being especially entreated to bestow their charity. Having satisfied my curiosity, I was glad to get away into the fair, where I found many things more interesting. Convenient spaces in the

wood were filled with merry-go-rounds, swings, and other locomotive machinery, of precisely the same description as those exhibited in England, and which I had seen in Hyde Park at the fair held there in honour of Queen Victoria. Mahim Wood boasted no theatres or wild-beast shows, neither were we treated with the sight of giants or dwarfs; but there was no want of booths for the purpose of affording refreshment. One of these *cafés*, the front of which was entirely open, was most brilliantly illuminated, and filled with numerous tables, covered with a multitude of good things. That it was expected to be the resort of English guests was apparent, from an inscription painted in white letters, rather askew, upon a black board, to the following effect: "Tea, Coffee, and Pastry-House." We were invited to enter this splendid establishment by the moonshee, who had evidently ordered a repast to be prepared for the occasion. Being unwilling to disappoint the old gentleman, we took the seats offered to us, and ate the cakes, and drank the coffee, presented by some respectable-looking Parsees, the owners of the shop, which they had taken pains to set off in the European style. Although the natives of India will not eat with us, as they know that we do not scruple to partake of food prepared for their tables, they are mortified and disappointed at any refusal to taste the good things set before us; the more we eat the greater being the compliment. I was consequently obliged to convey away some of the cakes in my handkerchief, to avoid the alternatives of making myself ill or of giving offence. When we were sufficiently rested and refreshed, we followed the moonshee to his mansion. The moon was at the full, and being at this time well up, lighted us through the less thronged avenues of the village, these tangled lanes, with the exception of a few candles, having no other illumination. Here, seated in corners upon the ground, were the more humble traders of the fair, venders of fruit, the larger kind being divided into slices for the convenience of poor customers. In one spot, a group of dissipated characters were assembled round bottles and drinking-vessels (of which the contents bore neither the colour nor the smell of sherbet), who were evidently determined to make a night of it over the fermented juice of the palm. From what I have seen, I am inclined to believe sobriety to be as rare a virtue in Bombay as in London; toddy-shops appear to be greatly upon the increase, and certainly in every direction there are already ample means of gratifying a love of spirituous liquors. In other places, the usual occupation of frying fish was going on, while a taste for sweet things might be gratified by confectionary of an inferior description to that exhibited in the shops.

As we receded from the fair, the bright illumination in the distance, the twinkling lights in the fore-ground, dimly revealing dusky figures cowering round their fires, and the dark depths of the wood beyond, with now and then a gleam of moonshine streaming on its tangled paths, made up a landscape full of scenic effects. Getting deeper and deeper into the wood, we came at last to a small modest mansion, standing in the corner of a garden, and shadowed by palm trees, through which the moon-beams chequered our path. We did not enter the house, contenting ourselves with seats in the verandah, where the children of our host, his wife or wives not making their appearance, were assembled. The elder boys addressed us in very good English, and were, the moonshee told us, well acquainted with the Guzerattee and Mahratta languages; he had also bestowed an education upon his daughters, who were taught to read in the vernacular. The old man told us that he was born in Mahim Wood at the time of the festival, and, though a Hindu, had had the name of Muntooree, that of the saint, bestowed upon him, for a good omen.

Having a great affection for his native place, he had, as soon as he could command the means, built the house which we now saw, and in which he always resided during the fair, which was called *oories*, or the Mungdoo Shaab's *oories*, at Mahim. After sitting some time with the old man, and admiring the effect of the moonlight among the palm trees, we rose to depart. In taking leave of the spot, I could not repress a wish to see it under a different aspect, although it required very slight aid from fancy to picture it as it would appear in the rains, with mildew in the drip of those pendant palm branches, green stagnant pools in every hollow, toads crawling over the garden paths, and snakes lurking beneath every stone.

Returning to the place in which we had left the carriage, we found the fair more crowded than ever, the numbers of children, if possible, exceeding those to be seen at English places of resort of the same nature. The upper rooms of the superior houses, many of which seemed to be large and handsome, were well lighted and filled with company, many of the most respectable amongst the Hindus, Mohamedans, and Parsees, repairing to Mahim, to recreate themselves during the festival. The shops had put on even a gayer appearance, and though there was no rich merchandize to be seen, the character of the meeting being merely that of a rustic fair, I was greatly surprized by the elegance of some of the commodities, and the taste of their arrangement. It was evident that all the purchasers must be native, and consequently I could not help feeling some astonishment at the large quantities of expensive European toys with which whole booths were filled. Dolls, which were to me a novelty in my late visit to Paris, with real hair dressed in the newest fashion, were abundant; and so were those excellent representations of animals from Germany, known by the name of "Barking toys." The price of these things, demanded of our party at least, was high. I had wished to possess myself of something as a remembrance of this fair, but as the old moonshee was the only individual amongst us who carried any money about him, I did not like to ask him to become my banker on this occasion, lest he should not permit me to pay him again, and I should by this means add to the disbursements already made upon our account. Upon leaving the fair, we found some difficulty in steering our way through the bullock-carriages which almost blocked up the road, and as we drove along the grand thoroughfare towards Girgaum, a populous portion of the native town, the visitants seemed to increase; cart followed upon cart in quick succession, all the bullocks in Bombay, numerous as they are, appearing to have been mustered for the occasion.

In the different drives which I have taken through the island, I have come upon several fine tanks, enclosed by solid masonry of dark-coloured stone; but, with the exception, in some instances, of one or two insignificant pillars or minarets, they are destitute of those architectural ornaments which add so much splendour to the same works in Bengal. The broad flights of steps, the richly decorated temple, or the range of small pagodas, so frequently to be seen by the side of the tanks and bowlies in other parts of India, are here unknown; the more ancient native buildings which I have yet examined being, comparatively speaking, of a mean and paltry description, while all the handsome modern houses are built after the European manner. There is one feature, however, with which I am greatly pleased—the perpetual recurrence of seats and ledges made in the walls which enclose gentlemen's gardens and grounds, or run along the roads, and which seem to be intended as places of repose for the wayfarer, or as a rest to his burthen. It is always agreeable to see needful accommodation afforded to the poor and to the stranger; public

benefits, however trifling, displaying liberality of mind in those who can give consideration to the wants and feelings of multitudes from whom they can hope for no return. These seats frequently occur close to the gate of some spacious dwelling, and may be supposed to be intended for the servants and dependants of the great man, or those who wait humbly on the outside of his mansion; but they as frequently are found upon the high roads, or by the side of wells and tanks.

The festival of the *Duwallie* has taken place since my arrival in Bombay, and though I have seen it celebrated before, and more splendidly in one particular—namely, the illuminations—I never had the same opportunity of witnessing other circumstances connected with ceremonies performed at the opening of the new year of the Hindus. When I speak of the superiority of the illuminations, I allude to their taste and effect; there were plenty of lights in Bombay, but they were differently disposed, and did not mark the outline of the buildings in the beautiful manner which prevails upon the other side of India, every person lighting up his own house according to his fancy. Upon the eve of the new year, while driving through the bazaar, we saw preparations for the approaching festival; many of the houses were well garnished with lamps, the shops were swept and put into order, and the horns of the bullocks were garlanded with flowers, while fire-works, and squibs and crackers, were going off in all directions. On the following evening, I went with a party of friends by invitation to the house of a native gentleman, a Parsee merchant of old family and great respectability, and as we reached the steps of his door, a party of men came up with sticks in their hands, answering to our old English morrice-dancers. These men were well clad in white dresses, with flowers stuck in their turbans; they formed a circle somewhat resembling the figure of *moulinet*, but without joining hands, the inner party striking their sticks as they danced round against those on the outer ring, and all joining in a rude but not unmusical chorus. The gestures of these men, though wild, were neither awkward nor uncouth, the sticks keeping excellent time with the song and with the action of their feet. After performing sundry evolutions, and becoming nearly out of breath, they desisted, and called upon the spectators to reward their exertions. Having received a present, they went into the courtyard of the next mansion, which belonged to one of the richest native merchants in Bombay, and there renewed their dance. We found in the drawing-room of our host's house a large company assembled. The upper end was covered with a white cloth, and all round, seated on the floor against the walls, were grave-looking Parsees, many being of advanced years. They had their books and ledgers open before them, the ceremony about to be commenced consisting of the blessing or consecration of the account-books, in order to secure prosperity for the ensuing year. The officiating priests were brahmins, the custom and the festival—of which *Lacshmee*, the goddess of wealth, is the patroness—being purely Hindu. The Parsees of India, sole remnant of the ancient fire-worshippers, have sadly degenerated from that pure faith held by their forefathers, and for which they became fugitives and exiles. What persecution failed to accomplish, kindness has effected, and their religion has been corrupted by the taint of Hinduism, in consequence of their long and friendly intercourse with the people, who permitted them to dwell in their land, and to take their daughters in marriage. Incense was burning on a tripod placed upon the floor, and the priests muttering prayers, which sounded very like incantations, ever and anon threw some new perfume upon the charcoal, which produced what our friend *Dousterswivel* would call

a "suffumigation." These preliminaries over, they caused each person to write a few words in the open book before him, and then threw upon the leaves a portion of grain. After this had been distributed, they made the circle again, and threw gold leaf upon the volumes; then came spices and betel-nut, cut in small pieces, and lastly flowers, and a profusion of the red powder (*abeer*) so lavishly employed in Hindu festivals. More incense was burned and the ceremony concluded, the merchants rising and congratulating each other. Formerly, when our host was a more wealthy man than, in consequence of sundry misfortunes, he is at present, he was in the habit of disbursing Rs.10,000 in gifts upon this day; everybody that came to the house receiving something. The custom of blessing the books, after the Hindu manner, will in all probability shortly decline among the Parsees, the younger portion being already of opinion that it is a vain and foolish ceremony, borrowed from strangers; and, indeed, the elders of the party were at some pains to convince me that they merely complied with it in consequence of a stipulation entered into with the Hindus, when they granted them an asylum, to observe certain forms and ceremonies connected with their customs, assuring me that they did not place any reliance upon the favour of the goddess, looking only for the blessing of God to prosper their undertakings. This declaration, however, was somewhat in contradiction to one circumstance, which I omitted to mention, namely, that before the assembled Parsees rose from the floor, they permitted the officiating brahmins to mark their foreheads with the symbol of the goddess, thus virtually admitting her supremacy. The lamps were then lighted, and we were presented with the usual offering of bouquets of roses, plentifully bedewed with *goolabee pānee*, or the distilled tears of the flower, to speak poetically; and having admired the children of the family, who were brought out in their best dresses and jewels, took our leave. The ladies, the married daughters and daughters-in-law of our host, did not make their appearance upon this occasion; for, though not objecting to be seen in public, they are not fond of presenting themselves in their own houses before strangers.

It is the women of India who are at this moment impeding the advance of improvement; they have hitherto been so ill-educated, their minds left so entirely uncultivated, that they have had nothing to amuse or interest them excepting the ceremonies of their religion, and the customs with which it is encumbered. These, notwithstanding that many are inconvenient, and others entail much suffering, they are unwilling to relinquish. Every departure from established rule, which their male relatives deem expedient, they resolutely oppose, employing the influence which women, however contemned as the weaker vessel, always do possess, and always will exert, in perpetuating all the evils resulting from ignorance. The sex will ever be found active either in advancing or retarding great changes, and whether this activity be employed for good or for evil, depends upon the manner in which their intellectual faculties have been trained and cultivated. It appears to me that, although education is making great progress in Bombay, all it has yet accomplished of good appears upon the surface, it not having yet wrought any radical change in the feelings and opinions of the people, or, excepting in a few instances, directed their pursuits to new objects. I give this opinion, however, with great diffidence—merely as an impression which a longer residence in Bombay may remove; meanwhile, I lose no opportunity of acquainting myself with the native community, and I hope to gather some interesting information relative to the probable effects of the system now adopting at the different national



schools. As far as I can judge, a little of Uncle Jonathan's fervour in progressing is wanting here; neither the Anglo-Indian or native residents seem to manifest the slightest inclination to "go ahead;" and while they complain loudly of the apathy evinced at home to all that concerns their advantage and prosperity, are quite content to drowse over their old *dustoor*s (customs), and make no attempt to direct the public attention in England to subjects of real importance. Though unwilling to indulge in premature remarks, these are pressed upon me by the general complaints which I hear upon all sides; but though everybody seems to lament the evil, no one exerts himself to effect a remedy, and while much is talked of individually, little is done by common consent. One great bar to improvement consists, I am told, of the voluminous nature of the reports upon all subjects, which are heaped together until they become so hopelessly bulky, that nobody can be prevailed upon to wade through them. In England, at all public meetings, a great deal of time and breath are wasted in superfluous harangues; but these can only effect the remote mischief threatened by Mr. Babbage, and produce earthquakes and other convulsions in distant lands, in distant centuries; whereas the foolscap is a present and a weighty evil, and has probably swamped more systems of improvement, and more promising institutions, than any other enemy, however active. The intellectual community of India seem yet to learn the advantage of placing all that relates to it in a clear, succinct, and popular form, and to bring works before the British public which will entertain as well as instruct, and lead those who are employed in legislating for our Eastern territories to inquire more deeply into those subjects which so materially affect its political, moral, and commercial prosperity.

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FROM MAULĀNĀ JALĀL UDDĪN RŪMĪ.

(PERSIAN TEXT.)

از غزلیات مولانا جلال الدین رومی

هر که ز حور پرسدت رخ بنما که همچنین  
 هر که ز ماه گویدت بام برآ که همچنین  
 هر که پری طلب کند چهره خود بدو نما  
 هر که ز مشک دم زند زلف کشا که همچنین  
 گر ز مسیح پرسدت مرده چگونه زنده کرد  
 بوسه بده به پیش او بر لب ما که همچنین  
 هر که بگویدت بگو کشته عشق چون بود  
 عرضه بده به پیش او جان مرا که همچنین

## THE PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES OF INDIA.\*

THE "public mind," to use the common and colloquial phraseology, resembles not a little a mass of inert matter, which requires some powerful external force to set it in motion, and then rolls on blindly in the direction of the impulse given to it. This law of moral mechanics, which was employed with such terrible effect in the French Revolution, is still acted upon at this time, in our own country, with much success, though with more innocent objects, by those who patronize agitation. If a body of well-meaning persons have some point to carry which, in their opinion, will be beneficial to the community, they begin by "agitating the public mind," and are not always scrupulous in the means; if an individual desire to lift himself into notoriety, he selects some supposed political abuse or popular grievance, upon which, with the help of confederates, he strives to "agitate the public mind," and if he succeeds in doing this, his end is accomplished. This course of proceeding is founded upon an accurate knowledge of human nature. "It is a total mistake to suppose," observes Mr. Alison, "that the great body of mankind are capable of judging correctly on public affairs: no man, in any rank, ever found a tenth part of his acquaintance who were fitted for such a task."† We are not prepared to say that this short way of arriving at results is, in emergencies, to be altogether rejected; but, as a general practice, it is pernicious, because it precipitates many measures which require to be preceded by slow and thoughtful deliberation; it substitutes the will of a few, implicitly adopted, with imperfect means of knowledge, by the many, for the solemn decisions of legislative wisdom, which can alone ascertain the nature and extent of the evil to be corrected, and the suitableness of the remedy to be applied.

If there was any topic upon which we should have been tempted, notwithstanding its doubtful fruits, to countenance agitation, it is the claims of India upon this country; but recent examples have shown that agitation upon this subject is but another name for the propagation of the most shameless misrepresentations on the part of those who, at least, have the means of knowing the utter falsehood of the statements with which they soil their tongues, or which they suffer to be propagated with their sanction. At a meeting at Manchester, on the 26th August last, for the purpose of forming a "Northern Central British India Society," it had been deemed necessary by the projectors to "agitate the public mind," and who so competent to effect this salutary purpose as the arch-agitator of Ireland? Accordingly, the attendance of Mr. O'Connell, who can have obtained but a very superficial knowledge of India from his own inquiries, was secured, and he is represented by the newspapers to have uttered the fol-

\* Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider of the Petition of the East-India Company for Relief; and to report thereon to the House: with the Minutes of Evidence, &c. Ordered to be printed 4th June 1840.

Report from the Select Committee [of the House of Commons] on East-India Produce, together with the Minutes of Evidence, &c. Ordered to be printed 21st July 1840.

Essay on the Productive Resources of India. By J. F. ROYLE, M.D., F.R.S., &c. London, 1840. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

† Alison's *Hist. of Europe*, vol. i. c. vi.

lowing assertions, which no one present had the firmness or the virtue to contradict:—

Mr. O'Connell declared there never was a country so mis-governed as India; he defied either ancient or modern history to produce such a system of grinding misery and oppression. The government had not even left the poor salt to their porridge; the natives lived on vegetables and rice, which required salt to make them wholesome, and the government had taken all the salt to itself, and no person was allowed to make salt on pain of death. India could produce cotton, rice, indigo in abundance, but the government interfered and would not allow their cultivation, but compelled the people to produce that poisonous drug, opium, and to support this horrible traffic we were to incur the expense of a war with China. The ancient chiefs of India took as land-tax one-sixth of the produce; the Mohamedan princes took one-fourth, but the English Government took the biggest half. A young man, whose friends had patronage, was sent out to India, and he had the power to fix what should be the proportion paid by the natives, and the more he made, the more likely he was to be noticed by the Government. India was the most productive country on earth; it would bring forth three crops a year; yet the ruthless Government had interposed, and turned that heaven into a chaos of wretchedness, misery, and starvation. One famine had succeeded another, from 1762 to 1837 (the latter still was raging), one of which swept off three millions of human beings. (Here arose a cry of "Shame!") Mr. O'Connell continued: "Murder, I say; for it is to be attributed to British misrule; their warehouses were full of food, and yet the people were left to starve. And during these famines it was not an uncommon thing for women to offer their children for sale into perpetual slavery in order to save their lives, and soldiers were obliged to be stationed on the coast in order to prevent mothers from drowning their infants rather than the morning's sun should dawn on their famished existence. This was the result of British misgovernment."

We are ready to concede to Mr. O'Connell that, in venting these absurd statements, which are the very reverse of the truth, he believed them to be true; and we ask, what must be the consequences of a system of action which avails itself of such auxiliaries; which, for the sake of some ultimate problematical good, prostitutes and abuses the divine gift of eloquence, by making it, not the "teacher of truth," but the propagator of error amongst the weak and the ignorant?

A species of agitation, upon a small scale, has been got up, with a view of forcing upon public attention the neglect manifested by the mother-country towards the productive resources of India. So far as this agitation is limited to the bringing the subject before the Legislature, in the hope of remedying one of the grossest anomalies in our policy, it is innoxious, it may be commendable. It is, however, with some surprise that we see, in some quarters, this matter treated as a new discovery. Was the neglect of India and of her resources by the mother-country less known ten years ago, when the discussions respecting the Company's charter were going on, than now? Is it not a fact, that the injustice with which India was treated, by her products, raw as well as manufactured, being loaded with high and prohibitory duties, whilst those of Britain passed almost free into the

Indian ports, was pressed over and over again in opposition to the theories of the free-traders, who attributed to the "enterprize and skill of British merchants" what was in reality in a great measure effected by the partiality of our fiscal system at home? Was it not proclaimed by the few who endeavoured to make their voices heard, that India was sacrificed to the narrow views of merely English politicians, and to the sordid interests of a part of the British community; and was not the tacit answer, "It ought to be so sacrificed?" Had the East-India question been considered with the sobriety and temper which so great a measure demanded, we have no doubt that this part of it, instead of being (as it was) perverted by the ingenuity of the anti-charter party to their own purposes, would have been regarded in a proper point of view, and put upon a just footing. We did all in our humble power to show the impolicy and injustice of making British India the *corpus vile* for the experiments of half-ruined speculators; but that measure was carried by "agitation," and bitter have been some of its fruits. After the manufactures of India have been ruined, and after disastrous proofs of the fallacy of those prognostications which promised such mighty benefits to British commerce from the opening of the India trade, a sudden compunction seems to have seized the Legislature, which has condescended to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of the East-India Company, setting forth the obstacles and unequal restrictions to which Indian productions are subjected in this country, and which they have been so long endeavouring to remove.

We have toiled painfully through the vast mass of evidence collected by the two committees, much of which is but a repetition of what was given before the Charter Committees, and some utterly worthless: page after page is sometimes consumed in a species of cross-examination, showing at length that the witness knows little or nothing upon the point he is examined to, and that all his previous answers should be expunged. The evidence taken before the Commons' Committee occupies (with Appendix, &c.) 710 pages, and yet was too imperfect to admit of the Committee making a report, so that we must have another folio volume or two next session. The Lords' Committee (who seem to have summoned those witnesses only who could give evidence upon which reliance might be safely placed) have completed their evidence in 200 pages, and have made a report upon the subject of the petition. This report develops the principles which the committee think should regulate the commerce between Britain and her dependencies.

The committee begin by stating, that the payments made in this country, on account of the territory in India, amount to £3,200,000 annually, and that the amount of private fortunes transferred from India hither is about £500,000 a year: for the realization of these large sums, more particularly the former, which cannot be deferred on account of the state of the exchanges, the Government of India can rely "upon the import of the produce and manufactures of India, and upon that alone." The committee, moreover, admit that the very peculiar position in which India is placed amongst all the other dependencies of the British Crown, gives it

"peculiar claims upon the justice and generosity, as well as upon the policy, of Parliament." They acknowledge that there are "imperative reasons" why the people of India should have "the most favourable and indulgent hearing," and that "it will be a subject of regret if circumstances of temporary pressure in other dependencies of the Crown, or general views of policy embracing the whole empire," should render it necessary to reject those claims. They recognise the general principle, upon which the commercial regulations affecting the intercourse between the United Kingdom and her colonial dependencies, and between these dependencies, should rest, to be "that of perfect equality, subject to exception only where the permanent interests of the whole empire, or the temporary circumstances of any part of our foreign possessions, may seem to render such exception necessary or expedient; that no partial favour should grant to one colony any advantage over another, either in the colonial ports or in those of the United Kingdom; still less that Parliament should partially secure for the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom any advantage in any colonial port over the competing produce and manufactures of its own dependencies: for it is the firm conviction of the committee that colonial possessions, scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and legislatively dependent on the acts of a distant government, can only be maintained in peaceful and willing obedience, by making strict justice and impartiality the sole guides of every legislative proceeding by which they may be affected."

Nothing can be fairer than this "general principle," and the only matter for regret is, that it was not sooner applied to India; that it should have been kept as it were in abeyance until the manufactures of that dependency were ruined past redemption, and her agricultural products, adapted for exportation, kept in the back-ground and disabled from competition with those of other countries by fiscal laws at home, even where "the permanent interests of the whole empire" were prejudiced by such policy. If the principle here enunciated be the only just principle which should regulate the commercial intercourse between the United Kingdom and her dependencies, then has India been treated with flagrant injustice; for whilst her silk and coloured fabrics have been prohibited to be used in England, and her cotton manufactures have been loaded with onerous duties here, for the protection of our home manufacturers; whilst her sugar and rum have been all but prohibited, as "a partial favour" to the West-Indians, others of her commodities, which did not interfere with any interest, have been taxed to such an extent as to discourage both their importation and improvement of their quality. These commodities, especially drugs and spices, have been charged 100, 200, and 300 per cent. on the value of the article; and Mr. Larpent, the chairman of the East-India and China Association, states that "the very high duties do prevent the introduction of drugs and other articles from India; that Indian drugs are inferior to the drugs produced in other parts of the world; and the answer we get, when we urge our correspondents to improve their qualities, is, 'your duties

are so high, that it is of no use to attempt to improve them.' ”\* This gentleman has furnished a table, showing instances in which Indian commodities are taxed on importation 500, 600, and even 850 per cent. on their market value in bond.†

Dr. Royle's "Essay on the productive Resources of India" supplies a valuable commentary upon the petition of the East-India Company on this subject and the inquiries of the committees. To an extensive development of the agricultural capabilities of that country, it adds scientific *data*, which afford highly useful directions for the culture and preparation of the various commodities which India already produces or is capable of producing in profusion. Dr. Royle proves the capability of its soil "for all kinds of culture, and the probability of their almost indefinite extension, with increased improvement in most of the principal staples of Indian commerce." We shall borrow from this work some facts which show the vast resources of India in respect to commodities which are of prime importance to Britain, and notice the effects which the jealous, partial, and discouraging policy of England has produced upon them.

To begin with sugar. This article is one of the ancient products of India. It is mentioned in the Code of Menu, and its Indian name, *sakkhar*, is evidently the origin of its European denominations. The cane was carried to the West Indies from the East. The heavy duty upon East-India sugar prevented its importation by the Company, on a large scale, till 1792, when, in consequence of the high price of sugar in England, inducements were offered for the encouragement of its growth and manufacture, and the impulse given thereto has immensely extended the production of this article. Defects still exist in the culture and mode of manufacture, which interfere materially with the cost and quality of East-India sugar. The reduction of the duty, the introduction of superior canes, and the diminished supply from the West Indies, may be expected to give ampler scope to this product. The increase in the import of unrefined East-India sugar since 1835, when the duty was reduced from 32s. to 24s. per cwt., is no less than 328,000 cwt. According to Mr. Trevelyan,‡ the increase that would probably take place in the production of sugar in India, if the encouragement were given as prayed for in the petition (namely, a perfect equality with West-Indian sugar), is "quite unlimited;" the valley of the Ganges, a tract of alluvial country of extraordinary fertility, 1,000 miles long and from 150 to 300 miles broad, might grow sugar sufficient for the consumption of the whole world. But rum is, as he observes, a component part of sugar, and "until everything that is manufactured from the sugar-cane in India is put upon an equal footing with everything that is manufactured from the sugar-cane in the West Indies, we shall not have fair play." Here, however, the Lords' Committee perceive an exception to their principle; they think that, at the present moment, the duty on East-India rum should not be at once, in all cases, assimilated to that levied on West-India rum. Now, the differential duty on East-India rum amounts to a prohibition of

\* Lords, 379, 384.

† *Ibid.*, p. 51.

‡ Lords, 777.

its importation for home-consumption, and consequently checks the cultivation of the sugar-cane;\* and Mr. Trevelyan says that the inequality of the rum-duties produces a feeling amongst natives as well as Europeans in India, that the interests of the latter are sacrificed.

Another article is tobacco, which, from the British colonies in America, pays 2s. 9d. per lb., and from British India 3s. per lb., the rate imposed upon tobacco from foreign states, which is much more valuable; "so that," as Mr. Trevelyan observes, "the duty upon East-India tobacco is really much heavier than that upon the Virginian tobacco."† This gentleman, as well as Dr. Royle and Mr. Sym,‡ who cultivated the article in India, is of opinion that excellent tobacco might be grown there to any extent, if proper attention be paid to its culture. "It must never be forgotten," Dr. Royle remarks, "that American tobacco did not attain its pre-eminence until after years of unremitted attention both on the part of the Government and of the cultivators of Virginia."§ We are glad to perceive that the Lords' Committee recommend "that no advantage be given in British ports to the tobacco of British America over that of British India." Why should any advantage ever have been given?

Drugs are the next articles, of those referred to in the petition, which we shall notice. The effect of the high duties on these commodities we have already alluded to. "Many Indian drugs are inferior," observes Dr. Royle, "from the carelessness of the natives in preparing and collecting them; but a part of their imputed inferiority is ascribable to their being merely different in their constituents from some of those better known, which are imported from other parts of the world; for it is only when the constituents of a natural product are accurately known that we can speak with any confidence of its relative value. Those natural products employed by the natives of India in their various arts might, if better known, be useful also for the manufacturers of Europe."|| All these prospective benefits, however, are cut off, whilst the inequalities of duty on these articles check both production and improvement—"inequalities the more grievous, from the disadvantage being thrown upon the poorer country."¶

To show the impulse given to consumption by the reduction of the duty on Indian commodities, and the false policy, even in a fiscal point of view, upon which the Legislature has acted with relation to them, let us take the example of pepper, which interferes with no rival British interest. In 1825, when the duty was 2s. 6d. per lb. (about 1,200 per cent.), the quantity imported was 5,438,428 lbs., the quantity cleared for home consumption, 850,087 lbs., and the net amount of revenue was £106,222. The duty was then reduced to 1s. (from British possessions), when the importation rose to 14,091,799 lbs., the consumption to 2,529,027 lbs., and the revenue, instead of falling off, increased to £126,517. Since then (in 1837), the duty has been reduced to 6d. per lb. (without distinction of growth), and the consumption has increased, though not proportionably. Mr. Harpent

\* Mr. Melvill; Commons, 233.

§ *Essay*, p. 257.

† Lords, 796.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 396.

‡ *Ibid.*, 601, &c.

¶ Melvill; Commons, 560.

thinks the present duty (which is 200 or 300 per cent. upon prime cost) is still too high, and that the consumption, which is now 2,635,000 lbs., might be raised to 5,000,000 lbs., or even 6,000,000 lbs., which is the calculated amount of demand, according to population, and Malabar produces from 15,000,000 lbs. to 20,000,000 lbs.

To prove that it is not only the removal of disabilities, but fostering and encouragement, which are required in order to develop in their perfection the productive resources of India, we shall adduce two articles, cotton and indigo.

The account of the Indian cotton culture is one of the most interesting portions of Dr. Royle's work. That cotton was an original product of India is proved not only by the testimony of Herodotus and Nearchus, but by the very name of its fabric: the Hebrew *karpas*, the Greek *karpasos*, the Latin *carbasus*, are identical with the Sanscrit *karpasa*. The quality which the raw cotton of India is capable of acquiring is ascertained by the delicacy and beauty of the Dacca fabrics, the art of making which (that gave employment to 200,000 persons) is now lost through the extinction of the demand by the intrusion of the flimsy but cheaper fabrics of England, by aid of the inequality of our fiscal regulations. "Seeing that cotton is one of the indigenous products of India," observes Dr. Royle, "and one which has been so long cultivated in the country for the uses of its inhabitants, it strikes one as extraordinary to hear India frequently adduced as a country incapable of producing the finer kinds of cotton." There is, in fact, no inherent incapacity to produce such kinds, but as there is no demand for them in India, since it has been "inundated with the proceeds of the incessant working of English machinery;" as the merchants have found that the cotton of India, as it is, will be bought for England and China and yield a profit, without the risk of making large advances on an uncertain result, the planters have no encouragement to bestow extra labour and expense upon the improvement of their cotton. When any spirited planter has produced finer cotton, he has found that it brought, at the presidency market, only the same price as the ordinary cotton of the country. Here, then, are to be found the causes which have defeated the efforts of the Company, continued for nearly half a century, to improve the quality of Indian cotton, and which have resulted only in an augmentation of its quantity. Here, then, is a ground of indulgence towards India, for it cannot be contended that "the permanent interests of the whole empire" are not concerned in the supply from thence of an article essential to our manufacturing industry, for which we are now in a great measure indebted to foreigners and rivals.

The improvement of Indian cotton wool depends upon two very different processes: the culture of the plant, so as to obtain a good length and quality of staple, which requires the application of scientific principles; and the collecting it in as clean a state as possible, which is entirely mechanical. For the former, a selection of proper kinds of cotton, that is, species suited to peculiar situations, and attention to every thing which is included under the term climate, are necessary. It is obvious that these



matters cannot be left to natives, careless, negligent, and improvident by habit. The Indian Home Government has at length taken measures to introduce, under European and American superintendence (as detailed in our Journal for September), a system of culture and preparation which will bring the properties of Indian cotton to a decisive test. The notion that the Company's land-assessments have checked the growth of cotton in India, is one of those vulgar errors, which owe their currency to the "agitators" and pamphleteers, whose office it is to misrepresent the Indian Government. "It is now the general rule and practice throughout India," observes Lord Auckland, in his able minute on the cultivation of cotton in India,\* "that the assessment on land cultivated with superior products shall be no higher than the average rate of land of similar quality, whatever the crop reared on it, and the custom of taking revenue in kind is nowhere retained."

As a warrant for our expectations of the result of encouragement and attention given to the growth of cotton wool, let us look at their effects in respect to indigo, also an indigenous product of India. The success of the culture of this vegetable, like that of cotton-culture, depends as much upon skill, combined with energy, in the cultivators and manipulators, as upon suitability of climate.† During the first century of the Company's commerce, indigo formed a prominent article of importation; but, like many other Indian products, though intrinsically good, its value was diminished by carelessness in the preparation, as well as in packing. The rivalry of other countries kept East-India indigo in the back-ground, and in the middle of the last century, Great Britain and the rest of Europe were supplied by the Spaniards and French from America and St. Domingo. In 1780, the East-India Company made extraordinary efforts to increase the production of indigo and to improve its quality, and persevering, in spite of serious losses, in 1792, they were rewarded by finding that it surpassed the American, French, and Spanish. Eventually, under the management of European planters, to whom the Company entirely surrendered the cultivation, it has attained a pitch of prosperity which could scarcely have been anticipated, immense sums of money being embarked in the cultivation of indigo in India. "The whole history, culture, and manufacture," Dr. Royle justly remarks, "afford most useful lessons for the means to be adopted for ensuring success in other cultures, which at first appear equally unprofitable, but are not more hopeless."

The comparative inferiority of Indian productions is, with peculiar injustice, by many attributed (like famines and storms) to the government of the East-India Company, to whom the country is, in fact, indebted, in a great degree, for all the benefits they have derived from the amount of amelioration which the Indian products have acquired. When it is considered that the fiscal regulations of the mother-country have been in direct hostility to the productions, raw or manufactured, of India, sacrificing them without scruple to the groundless complaints of British manufacturers,

\* App. to Commons' Report, p. 567.

† Royle, *Essay*, p. 94.

or to the jealousy of West-Indian planters; when it is recollected that the Company had no funds but their commercial profits wherewith to stimulate the apathy of native producers, and that political reasons precluded them from having recourse, but upon a very small scale, to the practical skill of Europeans, the wonder is, that with so many difficulties, against so many obstacles, and in spite of the open opposition of the mother-country, the Company were able to give so great a development to the resources of India—a country where, though the soil be rich and the climate propitious, the arts of agriculture are rude, and the population, from superstition as well as habit, hostile to improvement.

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ANECDOTE FROM THE SĀKĪ NĀMAH OF ZUHŪRĪ.

(PERSIAN TEXT.)

از ساقی نامه ظهوری

بصاحب‌دلی گفت صاحب‌دلی  
 که این فکر \* افکند در مشکلی  
 که از ما نیاید بجز فعل زشت  
 برای که حق آفرید این بهشت  
 دگر یکت جواش چنین داد باز  
 که از فکر دیگر منم در گداز  
 که با این همه + فضل و جود کریم  
 چه باشد غرض از وجود جحیم  
 چو زد از تنف † سخت شان سینه جوش  
 منادی کنان § زد منادی سروش  
 که هست آن نخستین سخن گرچه راست  
 ولی آخر این قول مقبول ماست

\* One MS. انداخت

+ One MS. رحم

‡ One MS. بخت

§ One MS. زد میانجی خموش

## MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

## CHAPTER III.

THE Bay of Biscay well merits its turbulent character ; of this we soon had ample demonstration, for the *Rottenbeam Castle* had scarcely entered within its stormy bounds, when the wind, hitherto moderate, became rough and boisterous, and in a little time freshened almost to a gale ; the vessel began to pitch and roll—the shrouds cracked—the few sails set were strained almost to splitting—and mountain seas with wild foamy crests ever and anon burst over us, clearing the waste and forecastle, and making the “good ship” quiver through every plank and timber. These *sublimities* were quite new to me, and produced their usual effects on the unseasoned—an involuntary tribute to Old Ocean—not a metrical outpouring, but one of a less spiritual quality, on which it would be superfluous to dilate. Oh, sea-sickness ! thou cream of miseries—thou ocean-purgatory !—thou quintessence of all that is heart-subduing !—how presumptuous would it be in me to essay a description of thee, when so many better qualified have failed in the attempt, from the early voyager *per hoy* to Margate and Ramsgate, to the bolder spirits of more recent times, who, leaving the pleasant sounds of Bow bells, recklessly brave the dangers of a transit to Calais and Boulogne !—how often hast thou been descanted upon in tours and other imperishable works, in which the hardships and adventures of their writers are recorded !

Our first day’s dinner on board, with things in the state I have described—*i.e.* the *Rottenbeam Castle* reeling and staggering like a drunken man—was a most comical affair, and I should have enjoyed it extremely had my nausea been less. It is true, with some variations, the scene was afterwards frequently repeated (except when sea-pie was the order of the day) ; but then, though I was no longer qualmish, it in turn had lost the master-charm of novelty. We were summoned to dinner as usual, on the day in question, by the drummers and fifers—or rather, to be more respectful, the “Captain’s Band ;” but, from the difficulty of preserving an equilibrium, these worthies mangled the “Roast Beef of Old England” most unmercifully. The dapper little steward, with his train of subordinates, had some difficulty in traversing the deck with their savoury burthens ; unable to march as before, heads erect, like a squad of recruits, the grand purveyor, with his silver tureen in the van, they now emerged theatrically from the culinary regions—advancing with slides and side-steps, like a *corps de ballet*—now a halt ; then a simultaneous run—then balancing on one leg—and finally (hitting the moment of an equivoise) a dart into the cuddy, where, with some little difficulty, each contrived to deposit his dish. The passengers, emerging from various doors and openings, tottering and holding-on as best they might, now made their way to seats, and amidst the most abominable creaking and groaning that ever saluted my ears, the operation of dinner began. In spite of sand-bags, however, and all other appliances, there was no restraining the ambulatory freaks of the dishes, and we were scarcely seated when a tremendous lee-lurch sent a tureen of pea-soup souse over the doctor’s kerseymere waistcoat and Brummell tie ; and a roast pig, as if suddenly resuscitated and endued with a spirit of frenzy, darted from its dish, and, cantering furiously down the whole length of the table, finally effected a lodgment in Miss Dobikins’ lap, to the infinite dismay of that young lady, who, uttering a faint shriek, hastily essayed, with Ens. O’Shaughnessy’s assistance, to divest herself of the intrusive porker. I, for

my part, was nearly overwhelmed by an involuntary embrace from the charming Miss Olivia; whilst, to add to the confusion, at this particular moment, Mr. Cadet Grundy, governed rather by sight than a due consideration of circumstances and the laws of gravitation, made a desperate lunge at one of the swinging tables, which he thought was making a most dangerous approach to the perpendicular, in order to steady it, and the immediate result was, a fearful crash of glasses and decanters, and a plentiful libation of port and sherry. "Are ye mod, Sir, to do that?" exclaimed the captain, with ill-suppressed vexation at the destruction of his glasses, and forgetting his usual urbanity. "I thought they were slipping off, Sir," said Grundy, with great humility. "Ye ha' slupped them off in gude airnest yeersel, Sir," rejoined Captain McGuffin, unable, however, to repress a smile, in which all joined, at the idea of Grundy's extreme simplicity. "Dinna ye ken, Sir, that it's the ship, and not the swing-table, that loses its pairpendicular? Here, steward," continued he, "clare away these frogments, and put mair glasses on the table." The colloquy ended, there was a further lull, when, heave yo ho! away went the ship on the other side; purser jammed up against the bulk-head—rolls—legs and wings—boiled beef, carrots, and potatoes, all racing, as if to see which would first reach the other side of the table. At this instast, snap went a chair-lashing, and the ex-resident of Paugulabad was whirled out of the cuddy-door, like a thunder-bolt. "There she goes again!" exclaimed the second-mate; "hold on, gentlemen." The caution was well-timed, for down she went on the opposite tack; once more, the recoil brought the colonel back again, with the force of a battering-ram, attended by an awful smash of the butler's plate-basket, and other deafening symptoms of re-actiöñ. Oh, 'tis brave sport, a cuddy-dinner in an Indianan, and your ship rolling gun-wales under! "By the powers, now, but this bates every thing entirely," exclaimed Ensign Gorman, who, like myself, was a griff, and had never witnessed any thing of the sort before. "Oh, it's nothing at all this, mere child's play, to what you'll have round the Cape," observed the second-mate, grinning with malice prepense. "The deuce take you, now, Grinnerson, for a *Jove's* comforter," rejoined the ensign laughing; "sure if it's worse than this it is we'll be sailing bottom upwards, and ating our males with our heels in the air." "Oh, I assure you, it's a mere trifle this to the rolling and pitching I myself have experienced," said the little colonel, who, having recovered his seat and composure, now put in his oar, unwilling to be silent when any thing wonderful was on the *tapis*. "I remember," continued the ex-resident, picking his teeth *nonchalament* (he generally picked his teeth when delivered of a bouncer), "that was—let me see, about the year 1810—shortly after I resigned the residency of Paugulabad—we were off Cape Lagullas, when our vessel rolled incessantly for a fortnight in the heaviest sea I ever remember to have seen; we were half our time under water—a shark actually swam through the cuddy—every thing went by the board—live stock all washed away—couldn't cook the whole time, but lived on biscuit, Bologna sausages, Bombay ducks, and so forth. To give you an idea of it—the ladies will excuse me—I actually wore out the seats of two pair of inexpressibles from the constant friction to which they were subjected—a sort of perpetual motion—no preserving the same centre of gravity for a single moment." This sally of the colonel's had an equally disturbing effect on the gravity of the cuddy party, and all laughed heartily at it. "You were badly enough off, certainly, colonel," said our wag, the second officer (with a sly wink at one of his confederates); "but I think I can mention a circumstance of the kind still more extraordinary. When

I was last in the China seas, in the *John Tomkins*, she rolled so prodigiously after a tuffoon, that she actually wore off all the copper sheathing, and very nearly set the ship on fire by this same friction you speak of. It's strange, but as true as what you have just mentioned, colonel." "Sir," said the colonel, bristling up, for he did not at all relish the drift of this story, "you are disposed to be pleasant, Sir; facetious, Sir; but let me beg in future that you will reserve your jokes for some one else, and not exhibit your humour at my expense; or it may be unpleasant to both of us." All looked grave—the affair was becoming serious—the colonel was a known fire-eater, and Grinner-son, who saw he had overshot the mark, seemed a little disconcerted, but struggled to preserve his composure—it was a juncture well calculated to test all the powers of impudence and tact of that very forward gentleman; but, some how or other, he did back cleverly out of the scrape, without any additional offence to the colonel's dignity, or a farther compromise of his own, and before the cloth was removed, a magnanimous challenge to Mr. Grinner-son, "to take wine," came from the colonel (who at bottom was a very worthy little man, though addicted, unfortunately, to the Ferdinand Mendez Pinto vein), and convinced us that happily no other sort of challenge was to be apprehended. And so ended my first day's dinner in a high sea in the Bay of Biscay.

Now had the moon, resplendent lamp of night,  
O'er heaven's pure azure shed her sacred light.

In plain prose, it was past seven bells, and I (like Mahomed's coffin) was swinging in the steerage, forgetful of all my cares; whether in my dreams I was wandering once more, as in childhood's days, by the flowery margin of the silver Avon, listening to the blackbird's mellow note from the hawthorn dell—lightly footing the Spanish dance in Mangeon's ball-room at Clifton—or comfortably sipping a cup of bohea in the family circle at home—I do not now well remember; but whatever was the nature of those sweet illusions, they were suddenly dispelled, in the dead of the night, by one of the most fearful agglomerations of stunning sounds that ever broke the slumbers of a cadet: groaning timbers—hoarse shouts—smashing crockery—falling knife-boxes—and the loud gurgling bubble of invading waters—all at once, and with terrible discord, burst upon my astonished ear. Thinking the ship was scuttling, or that some other (to me unknown) marine disaster was befalling her, I sprung up in a state between sleeping and waking, overbalanced my cot, and was pitched out head-foremost on the deck. Here a body of water, ankle-deep, and washing to and fro, lent a startling confirmation to my apprehensions that the ship was actually *in articulo immersionis*. I struggled to gain my feet, knocked my naked shins against a box of saddlery of the major's, slipped and slid about on the wet and slimy deck, and finally, my feet flying from under me, came bump down on the broadest side of my person, with stunning emphasis and effect. Another effort to gain the erect position was successful, and, determined to visit the "glimpses of the moon" once more before I became food for fishes, I hurriedly and instinctively scrambled my way towards the companion-ladder. Scarcely was I in its vicinity, and holding on by a staunchion, when the vessel gave another profound roll, so deep that the said ladder, being ill-secured, fell over backwards, saluting the deck with a tremendous bang, followed by a second crash, and bubbling of waters effecting a forcible entry. Paralyzed and confounded by this succession of sounds and disasters, I turned, still groping in the darkness, to seek some information touching this uproar, from some one of the neighbouring sleepers. I soon

lighted on a hammock, and tracing the mummy-case affair from the feet upwards, my hands rested on a cold nose, then a rough curly pate surmounting it, whose owner, snoring with a ten-pig power, would, I verily believe, have slept on had the crash of doom been around him. "Hollo! here," said I, giving him a shake. A grunt and a mumbled execration were all it elicited. I repeated the experiment, and having produced some symptoms of consciousness, begged earnestly to know if all I have described was an ordinary occurrence, or if we were really going to the bottom. I had now fairly roused the sleeping lion; up he started in a terrible passion; asked me what the deuce made me bother him with my nonsense at that time of night, and then, consigning me to a place whence no visitor is permitted to return, once more addressed himself to his slumbers. This refreshing sample of nautical philosophy, though rather startling, convinced me that I had mistaken the extent of the danger; in fact, there was none at all; so feeling my way back to my cot, I once more, though with becoming caution, got into it, determined, sink or swim, to have my sleep out. On rising, disorder and misery, in various shapes, a wet deck and boxes displaced, met my view; I found my coat and pantaloons pleasantly saturated with sea-water, which it appeared had entered by an open port or scuttle, and that my boots had sailed away to some unknown region on a voyage of discovery. "Oh! why did I 'list?" I exclaimed, in the bitterness of my discomfort; "why did I ever 'list?" "Ye cadets, attend to the moral which this narrative conveys, and learn by my unhappy example, always to secure your toggery, high and dry, before you turn in, and to study well the infirmities of that curious pendulum-balance, the cot, lest, like me, ye be suddenly decanted therefrom on the any-thing-but-downy surface of an oaken deck!

With what feelings of delight does the youth first enter upon the fairy region of the tropics, a region which Cook and Anson, and the immortal fictions of St. Pierre and De Foe, have invested in his estimation with a sweet and imperishable charm! The very air to him is redolent of a spicy aroma, of a balmy and tranquilizing influence, whilst delicious but indefinable visions of the scenes he is about to visit—of palmy groves, and painted birds, and coral isles, "in the deep sea set," float before him in all those roseate hues with which the young and excited fancy loves to paint them. Paul and Virginia—Robinson—Friday—goats—savages and monkeys—ye are all for ever bound to my heart by the golden links of early association and acquaintance-ship. Happy Juan Fernandez, too! Atalantis of the wave—Utopia of the roving imagination—how oft have I longed to abide in ye, and envied Robinson his fate—honest man of goat-skins and unrivalled resources! But one ingredient, a wife, was wanting to complete your felicity; had you but rescued one of the Miss Fridays from the culinary fate designed for her brother, and made her your companion, you would have been the most comfortable fellow on record.

Griffin as I was, I partook strongly of these common but delightful feelings I have attempted to describe, and in the change of climate and objects which every week's sail brought forth, found much to interest and excite me—the shoal of flying-fish, shooting like a silver shower from the ocean, and skimming lightly over the crested waves; the gambols of the porpoise; the capture of a shark; fishing for bonetta off the bowsprit; a water-spout; speculations on a distant sail; her approach; the friendly greeting; the first and last!—were all objects and events pleasing in themselves, but doubly so when viewed in relation to the general monotony of a life at sea. Nothing, I think, de-

lighted me more than contemplating the gorgeous sunsets, as we approached the equator. Here, in England, that luminary is a sickly affair, but particularly so when viewed through our commonly murky atmosphere, and there may be some truth in the Italian's splenetic remark in favour of the superior warmth of the moon of his own country. But in the fervid regions of the tropics it is that we see this glorious emblem of creative power in all his pride and majesty, whether rising in his strength, "robed in flames and amber light," ruling in meridian splendour, or sinking slowly to rest on his ocean couch of gold and crimson, in softened but ineffable refulgence; it is (but particularly in its parting aspect) an object eminently calculated to awaken the most elevated thoughts of the Creator's power, mingled with a boundless admiration for the beauty of his works. Yes, neither language, painting, nor poetry, can adequately portray that most glorious of spectacles—a tropical sunset.

Ensign O'Shaughnessy having sworn "by all the bogs in Kerry," that he would put a brace of pistol-balls through Neptune, or Juno, or any "sa God" of them all, that should dare to lay hands upon him, and a determination to resist the initiatory process of ducking in bilge-water, and shaving with a rusty hoop, having manifested itself in other quarters, Captain McGuffin, glad of a pretext, and really apprehensive of mischief, had it intimated to the son of Saturn and his spouse, that their visit in crossing the line would be dispensed with. In so doing, it appears to me that he exercised a wise discretion. Neptune's Tomfooleries, at least when carried to their usual extent, being one of those ridiculous customs "more honoured in the breach than in the observance;" one which may well be allowed to sleep with "Maid Marian," "the Lord of Misrule," and other samples of the "wisdom of our ancestors," who were emphatically but "children of a larger growth," to whom "horse play" and "tinsel" were most attractive. On crossing the equator, however, the old but more harmless joke of exhibiting the *line* through a telescope was played off on one greenhorn, sufficiently soft to admit of its taking effect. "Do you make it out, Jones?" said Grinnerson, who had got up the scene, to one of the middys, a youngster intently engaged in reconnoitering through a glass half as long as himself. "I think I do, Sir," said Jones, with a difficultly-suppressed grin. "What is he looking for?" asked the simple victim. "The Line, to be sure; didn't I tell you we were to cross it to-day?" "Oh yes, I remember; I should like amazingly to see it, if you would oblige me with the telescope." "Oh certainly; Jones, give Mr. Brown the glass." The soft man took it, looked, but declared that he saw nought but sky and sea. "Here, try mine," continued the second-mate; 'tis a better one than that you have," handing him one with a hair or wire across the large end of it. "Now do you see it?" "I think I do; oh yes, most distinctly. And that really is the line? Bless me, how small it is!" This was the climax; the middys held their mouths, and sputtering, tumbled in a body down the ladder to have their laugh out, whilst a general side-shaking at the griff's expense took place amongst the remaining groupe on the poop.

Well, the stormy dangers of the Cape safely passed, the pleasant isles of Johanna, sweet as those which Waller sung, duly visited—Dondra Head—Adam's Peak—the woody shores of Ceylon here skirted and admired, those beautiful shores, where

*Partout on voit murir, partout on voit eclore,  
Et les fruits de Pomone et les presents de Flore;*

and the "spicy gales" from cinnamon groves duly snuffed up and appreciated (*entre nous*, a burnt pastile of Mr. Grinnerson's, and not Ceylon, furnished the "spicy gales" on this occasion), we found ourselves at last off the far-famed coast of Coromandel, and fast approaching our destination.

It is pleasant at certain seasons to glide over the summer seas of these delightful latitudes, whilst the vessel spreads abroad all her snowy canvas to arrest every light and vagrant zephyr, to hang over the side, and whilst the ear is soothed by the lapping ripple of small crisp waves, idly breaking on the vessel's bows as she moves scarce perceptibly through them, to gaze on the sky and ocean, and indulge in that half-dreamy listlessness, when gentle thoughts unbidden come and go. How beautiful is the dark blue main, relieved by the milk-white flash of the sea-bird's wing! how picturesque the Indian craft, with their striped latteen sails, as they creep along those palm-covered coasts, studded with temples and pagodas! and seaward resting on the far-off horizon, how lovely the fleecy piles of rose-tinted clouds, seeming to the fancy the ethereal abodes of pure and happy spirits! There is in the thoughts to which such scenes give birth, a rationality as improving to the heart as it is remote from a forced and mawkish sentimentality. Such were my sensations as we crept along the Indian coast, till in a few days the *Rotten-beam Castle* came to anchor in the roads of Madras, amidst a number of men-of-war, Indiamen, Arab grabs, and country coasters.

The first thing we saw, on dropping anchor, was a man-of-war's boat pulling for us, which created a considerable sensation amongst the crew, to whom the prospect of impressment was any thing but agreeable. The boat, manned by a stout crew of slashing young fellows, in straw hats, and with tattooed arms, was soon alongside, and the lieutenant, with the air of a monarch, mounted the deck. He was a tall strapping man, with a hanger banging against his heels, loose trowsers, a tarnished *swab* (epaulette) on his shoulder, and a glazed cocked-hat stuck rakishly fore and aft on his head: in my idea, the very *beau idéal* of a "first leftenant."

#### THE ALIF LAILA.

THE second volume of the Macan and Macnaghten edition of the original Arabic of the *Arabian Nights* has just been published. Asia occupies the attention of Europe in our day nearly quite as much as it did at the time of the Crusades—all eyes are turned eastward. The politician looks to Asia for the solution of some of the most intricate and important questions in European diplomacy; Asia, the cradle of civilization, is now beginning to receive back the arts, commerce, and literature which she gave. Even the British public, which used to think about India (five times in a century) as a place of transportation for younger sons and dowerless damsels, has begun to cast its self-worshipping eyes towards Asia. Manners, minor morals, and the other conventionalities of Europe and Asia, were and are so different, that a verbatim translation of those celebrated tales never can be made into any of the vulgar languages of Europe; for instance, the beautiful story of Zobeida and her sisters, in Galland's translation, is in the original so disfigured by highly erotic passages, as to be wholly unfit for translation into English—these passages are often in verse, possessing all the poetic grace and elegance, and more than the prurience, of La Fontaine, or Beranger, or Lord Byron. A few of the new tales (in the Macan edition) are the very best; but to enjoy them, it is necessary to be an Arabic scholar. Let no one despair: De Sacy's Grammar and the (Calcutta) *Kamoos* Dictionary, with two hours a day hard study for nine months, will make a well-educated man of average intellect perfectly competent to enjoy the *Alif Laila*.\*

\* Madras Journal of Literature, for October.



## RAMBLES IN CEYLON.

BY AN OFFICER.

## CHAPTER I.

FROM Delhi to Cape Comorin, from the banks of the Indus to those of the Brahmaputra, every part of our vast Indian territories has furnished an unfailing theme for descriptive writers; yet, strange to say, the beautiful and romantic island of Ceylon, although almost touching, and, "if ancient tales say true," formerly forming a continuation of, the peninsula of Hindustan, has hitherto remained enveloped in comparative obscurity. It is true, indeed, that histories of the island are not wanting; but lighter works, giving those minute details of scenes and impressions which, though interesting to the general reader, are infinitely beneath the dignity of history, are no where to be found. It is after reflecting upon this *hiatus* in light Oriental literature, that the author has ventured to submit the following "Rambles in Ceylon" to the reader, in the hope that they may in some measure tend to obviate the unmerited indifference generally entertained towards that interesting and important colony.

Ceylon was, in the olden time, known by the name of Serendib. In the enchanting *Arabian Nights*, frequent mention is made of the island, as the theatre of many of the gorgeous scenes that are so splendidly depicted in those Eastern tales. Serendib has ever been a *terra incognita*, and, therefore, a land of story and romance.

More than three hundred years have elapsed since the Portuguese first visited Ceylon, and their subsequent settlement on its western shores; but neither the enterprising colonists of that nation, nor their successors, the Dutch, ever succeeded in their various attempts to establish a permanent station within the country occupied by the savage and independent aborigines, whose territories comprised the whole of that elevated region in the interior now denominated the Kandian province, together with the flat country extending northward to Anurajahpoora, the ancient capital of the Kandian dynasty. The European colonists were only able to retain possession of the coast, and of a belt of land encircling the island, varying from twenty to thirty miles in breadth. This, after many severe contests with the natives, was secured to the Dutch by treaties, which were, however, violated whenever the interests of either of the contending parties prompted them so to do. These constant feuds had the effect of keeping up a spirit of hostility, and the Dutch were regarded with such suspicion and enmity, as to render it dangerous for them to traverse the interior of the island with a view of discovering the resources of the country, and dispelling the mist of obscurity in which, from time immemorial, the inland provinces had been enveloped. Other causes co-operated to prevent the European invaders from obtaining much insight into the character and resources of the island. The early colonists were, generally speaking, rapacious and illiterate; adventurers, whose chief aim was immediate gain, wherewith to quit an unhealthy and inhospitable shore. Such men were little likely to encounter imminent risk amidst inimical savages and pestilential swamps, in an attempt to throw light on a subject that had hitherto baffled inquiry. Thus the chief, if not the only, knowledge of the interior of Ceylon was derived from the hasty notes of military officers, during the occasional incursions made by the Dutch into the Kandian territory. These, however, were few and scanty, and chiefly dwelt on the physical sufferings of the

troops in their painful marches through the deadly jungles which overspread the island. Harassed by a vigilant enemy, and oppressed by the climate and the want of supplies, the writers seem to have had little leisure, and still less inclination, to observe the character and natural advantages of the country through which they advanced.

On the surrender of the Dutch possessions to the British, in 1796, this state of topographical ignorance still continued to exist for several years. The fame of British conquest on the Indian main had penetrated even into the recesses of the Kandian jungles, and, although they rejoiced at the unceremonious expulsion of their ancient enemies, the dwellers therein could not but feel alarmed at the near approach of a power, compared to which the Dutch were utterly insignificant. In the hope of overpowering the British, before their hold of the country was yet strengthened by time, and their troops inured to the climate, the Kandian monarch prepared to open hostilities against them. The war thus forced on the British was waged with various success, and terminated without any cession on either side; but the numerous casualties caused by the insalubrious climate would probably have deterred the new invaders from a second attempt to penetrate into the interior with a military force. Fortune, however, befriended them, and the kingdom that had retained its independence against the repeated efforts of three European powers, finally succumbed to the influence of internal dissension.

The Kandian government was a pure despotism, and the sovereigns who successively ruled were generally unsparing in the exercise of their unbounded prerogative, and cruel in the execution of their judicial sentences. Cruelty and dissimulation appear to have ever been the prominent characteristics of the Kandian people, who were accustomed to witness with indifference the most horrid tortures inflicted with the sanction of law. But the ferocity of Srēē Wikremē Rajah Singha, who was the reigning monarch in 1815, so far surpassed that of his most tyrannical predecessors, as to cause general disaffection and secret cabals for the purpose of deposing him. The chief adigar (a title which would seem to correspond with that of viceroy) took advantage of the rising discontent to declare against his sovereign, and, conscious of his own weakness, called upon the British for support and the aid of a military force. Such a favourable conjuncture was eagerly seized upon, and a strong detachment accordingly advanced to the assistance of the rebellious vassal, which, with little difficulty, secured the capital, and the person of the king. This Eastern Caligula was forthwith despatched to the fortress of Vellore, on the Indian continent, where he remained "in durance vile" during the rest of his life.

A secure footing in the centre of the island having been thus established, every precaution that could tend to secure its permanence was adopted. Nor did they prove unnecessary; for the Kandians, when their civil animosities began to subside, discovered the fatal error they had committed by invoking the aid of interested auxiliaries. Before the British power in the interior had existed for two years, the native chieftains put their hostile designs into execution, and roused their countrymen to arms. But the peaceable occupation of the capital and surrounding country, even for the brief period of two years, gave the new rulers over the Kandian territory advantages that had never been enjoyed by the Dutch or Portuguese. To this circumstance must in some measure be attributed the complete success that attended the British operations in the war that now raged throughout the island, the inmost recesses of which were everywhere penetrated by the victorious European troops.

The rebellion, or to speak more correctly, the war of independence, was at length universally quelled, and the hostile feelings of the natives, which gave rise to it, gradually subsided.

Since the termination of this outbreak, no insurrection of importance has taken place, and there is now no part of India where the population is more pacifically inclined than that of Ceylon. Thus, from the most persevering and indomitable foes that Europeans have encountered in the East, the natives of the Kandian country have become the most tranquil and contented subjects that Britain controls in her Oriental possessions.

Having thus briefly glanced at the history of Ceylon, or rather of the kingdom, that, until lately, existed in the heart of the island, and occupied its fairest provinces, the reader will probably feel the more interested in contemplating the present position and prospects of this thriving colony, which the writer, whose professional duties led him to reside in Ceylon from 1836 until the close of the past year, will endeavour to sketch in the course of the following papers. During his stay, he visited the principal places in the island, and as detailed accounts of them are not to be found in any work on British India, a general description of them will not, it is presumed, be considered superfluous or uninteresting. Dispensing, therefore, with the somewhat threadbare subject of a voyage to India by the Cape route, the numerous accounts of which have nearly palled the public appetite, he will at once plunge in *medias res*, and commence with his first view of the shores of Ceylon.

Ships from Europe bound for Ceylon usually make the land in the vicinity of Dondra Head, the most southern point of the island, where the inland country is hilly and the coast particularly bold. Nothing regarding India is, perhaps, more generally known in Europe, than the tameness and uniformity that characterize the long line of the coast of Hindustan; but the southern, and more particularly the south-eastern coast of Ceylon is the converse of this. Instead of a low sandy shore, fringed with coco-nut trees and palmyras, "few and far between," which our previously-conceived ideas of Eastern scenery had led us to anticipate, we beheld thickly-wooded hills, rising abruptly from the water's edge, and a country clad in an universal green, only varied by the occasional appearance of some bold and naked rock, while far in the distance loomed Adam's Peak, towering over the comparatively low mountains that surround it.

The whole of the southern coast of Ceylon, when viewed from the sea, is highly picturesque and romantic. Nature appears to have delighted in forming this part of the island into a seeming chaos of hill and dale. The rocky summits of the mountains are thrown into the most fantastic shapes—impregnable castles, with innumerable turrets, martizans, and "coignes of vantage," appear to frown defiance. As the spectator sails along the coast, these rocky combinations fade away, and are replaced by others equally curious and striking.

In the interior of India, there are doubtless many scenes of nature rivalling or, perhaps, surpassing the magnificence of the most romantic provinces of Ceylon; but the bold and wild coast of the island stands unrivalled by any part of the Indian peninsula. This description of the Ceylon coast must, however, be understood only to apply to that portion of it most remote from the Indian continent. As the adjacent shores approach, they seem also to approximate in their general features and aspect, until, in the vicinity of Jaffna, on the northern coast, the distinction is reduced to nothing more than the greater appearance of wood on the island than on the main land.

With the view of benefiting by the land-wind, which usually prevails at night even when the most perfect calms are experienced during the day, we kept close to the western shore of the island, which we were thus enabled closely to reconnoitre. At the close of day, a ripple on the face of the placid deep announced the coming of the hoped-for breeze. A few hours' sailing with this constant yet light zephyr brought us within sight of the Colombo light-house.

When day broke, we found ourselves within a few miles of the fort of Colombo, and in the midst of a fleet of Ceylon canoes, which are of a very peculiar construction, not met with elsewhere in India. By means of a floating log of wood, termed an outrigger, and attached to the canoes by slightly arched spars of ten or twelve feet in length, which project at right angles from the gunwales of the boats, the frail vessels are prevented from capsizing; and so safe are they thus rendered, that they live in a heavy sea, and rarely meet with any serious accident. They carry one large sail, which, even with the lightest breath of air, propels the slight skiff over the water at a surprising rate. These craft came off in great numbers to the ship with fruit, fish, and bread. The pine-apples, which were sold for a fanam (1½d), were eagerly purchased by the new-comers from England, to whom the price demanded seemed marvellous. With the exception of the delicious pineapple, there are few fruits in the island worthy of mention. The land of the East is generally associated with a profusion of fruit, but those who arrive with such an impression are invariably disappointed. Thanks to the eternal summer of Ceylon, the best fruits, the pine-apple, the plaintain, the pummelon, or shaddock, as it is called in the West-Indies, are always procurable; but whether on account of their abundance and consequent familiarity, or of their generally indifferent flavour, they are little relished by European residents, and frequently leave the table untouched.

Before noon, on the 7th of March 1836, we came to anchor in the roads of Colombo. The roadstead is much exposed to the violence of the south-west monsoon, but from October to March, inclusive, the sea on the western shores of Ceylon is "unrippled as glass may be." Large ships usually anchor nearly a mile from the land; but there is sufficient water for the coasting craft immediately under the guns of the fort, which stands on a projecting tongue of land, and has a fine appearance when viewed from the sea. No time was lost in effecting a landing. None, save those who have doubled the Cape, can appreciate the luxury of treading on *terra firma*, after a four months' imprisonment on board ship. On such an occasion, the most phlegmatic share in the general excitement, and cheerfulness usurps the place of the previous *ennui*, which, towards the close of a long voyage, usually reigns in all its terrors.

Here no surf rolls eternally, as at Madras and the adjacent coast, nor are "moving accidents by flood" chronicled as having often occurred in the harbour of Colombo. Without any adventure, we accordingly made our way to the landing-place, and from thence to our respective abodes. Hospitality is said to be the virtue most cultivated in India, and it is certainly true that more attention is shown to strangers in our Eastern possessions, than they would experience in their native land. Many causes combine to produce this effect. In India there are no inns, or places of public accommodation worthy of that name; the wayfarer is thus thrown on the commiseration of a sympathizing public, who feel bound not to allow the absence of "mine host" to be felt as an inconvenience by the traveller. The monotony of country stations in India is an additional inducement to the exercise of hospitality; the presence of a

stranger is an excellent excuse for a "gathering" at the house where he is located. The scandal of the Mofussil is exchanged for the gossip of the Carnatic, and the guest thus repays the attentions of his entertainer. In this respect, Colombo forms no exception to the customs of India. The party, of which I was a unit, speedily found themselves domiciled in the houses of sundry good Samaritans. A large proportion of the European residents at Colombo live without the walls of the fort, in which the temperature is much higher than in the less confined suburbs that extend on either side of the works along the sea-shore. All public offices and the principal buildings are, however, within the fort, which is, therefore, the great resort "where merchants most do congregate." The streets, as in the generality of military works, run at right angles with each other, and are sufficiently wide and well-ventilated. A great portion of the space within the *enceinte* of the fort is occupied by the residence of the governor, or, as it is usually termed, "the Queen's House." This building is long and straggling, but redeems the general character of the surrounding houses, which are, for the most part, insignificant in appearance, and at once destroy the illusive anticipations of Oriental luxury that a griffin is apt to cherish.

The fortress of Colombo owes its strength rather to nature than art. It is an irregular octagon, having five of its fronts washed by the sea, and the remainder towards the land covered by an extensive sheet of water, generally denominated the Colombo Lake, to which lofty appellation it is, however, scarcely entitled. Thus the works are nearly insulated, and can be approached by a besieging force only at the points where the narrow strips of ground, that intervene between the sea and the lake, connect the fort with the adjacent country. The Portuguese commenced, and the Dutch completed and improved, the fortification, which is *per se* highly respectable, but, as before observed, its chief strength consists in the deep and broad watery barrier with which nature has encircled the whole of the *enceinte*. In short, the fort of Colombo is infinitely superior to any other military work in Ceylon, and in India is second only to Fort William at Calcutta. Like that celebrated fortification, it glories no longer in the honourable appellation of a virgin fortress, the Dutch having yielded it on the first summons of the British in 1796.

To a new-comer from Europe, the burning heat of the noon-tide sun in India is perhaps less oppressive than to old residents in tropical climes. It has more effect on his constitution, and exposure to the sun is more likely to injure the health of the recruit than that of the veteran. But the actual sense of lassitude and exhaustion is far more sensibly felt by those who have long resided in debilitating climates than by men who, fresh from their native land, bring greater physical powers to contend with the eternal heat. Like Antæus in his combat with Hercules, the European derives from his mother earth a supply of strength, which requires an occasional renewal to compensate for the constant drain of a perennial summer.

But whatever may be the comparative daily sufferings of Europeans long resident in India, and of those recently arrived, there can be no question as to the greater misery of the new-comers during the still and sultry nights of the tropics. A fresh importation from England is a god-send to the villanous mosquitoes, whose annoyance is one of the greatest of the minor ills of life in warm latitudes. The bite of a mosquito is not painful, and might be borne without repining by any person blessed with a tolerable stock of Christian resignation, were it not that the buzzing of the insect previous to its attack induces a feverish restlessness that most effectually murders sleep. If the

reader calls to mind the unpleasant feeling which the near approach of a wasp creates, he will easily imagine the nervous anxiety that is experienced by a griffin\* when he is first aroused by the buzzing salutations of the musquito. The first few nights in the East are in this manner rendered so wretched, that the sufferer, on rising at day-break, feels half-inclined to exclaim with Clarence :

I would not pass another such a night  
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days.

It has long been, and long may it continue to be, customary in Ceylon to take a cup of coffee in the morning, as a preliminary to dressing. After a sleepless night, coffee is a delightful restorative. As you quaff the delicious beverage, all reminiscences of your nightly miseries, the musquitoes, fade away, and, as if you had partaken of the waters of Lethe, you rise like a giant refreshed, and sally forth to enjoy the coolness of the morning air ere the rays of the sun become oppressive. The hour after the dawn of day, above all others, is the most delightful in the Eastern world. The ground is cooled by the long absence of the sun's rays from its surface, and the temperature of the air until seven o'clock is sufficiently agreeable and exhilarating. All the world take advantage of this short interval of time, and are to be seen at the favourite lounge of the station. The twilight may be preferred in more temperate regions, but in the tropics the dawn is more salubrious and refreshing. Hesperus may be invoked in Europe, but in Asia the votaries of Aurora will ever predominate.

There are several rides in the vicinity of Colombo, of which the most fashionable and agreeable are those through the cinnamon gardens. The term "garden" is, in this case, a misnomer, for there is nothing in the mode of planting and arranging the cinnamon trees to realize the ideas conveyed by the word ; the cinnamon shrub is, on the contrary, of an unprepossessing appearance. The plantations of this valuable spice in the vicinity of Colombo are very extensive, and more valuable than any others in the island. The trees are not allowed to exceed the height of eight or nine feet, as, after attaining a greater altitude, they degenerate in value. The popular phrase of "the spicy groves of Araby the blest" is, as far as Ceylon is concerned, a poetic illusion. The strong and delicious scent arising from the cinnamon tree exists only in Oriental fable ; little or no smell is perceptible, except during the cutting season, when a slight odour is emitted from the lately-cut branches ; but as this is only to be detected by one in their immediate vicinity, the tale concerning the spicy breezes that are inhaled off the coast of Ceylon, which has appeared in some works generally deserving of credit, savours somewhat of the marvellous.

The Pettah, or Black Town, of Colombo, is densely populated by natives, in whose features may be observed every possible variety between those of the fair European and the sable negro. This variety of colour and countenance only exists in the neighbourhood of large European stations, where the Dutch, and more particularly the Portuguese, have intermarried with the natives. The descendants of the Portuguese colonists are, almost without exception, degenerate in the extreme. Not the remotest trace of the spirit and enterprise that led their forefathers, the bold navigators of the sixteenth century, to these distant shores, is observable in their posterity now resident in Ceylon. To this general observation there are, of course, honourable exceptions ; but

\* A term applied to all Europeans lately arrived in India.

the moral and physical degeneracy of the Indo-Portuguese is, nevertheless, proverbial.

The Dutch, who are still numerous in the scene of their former conquest, afford a striking contrast to the fallen Lusitanians, with whom they rarely, if ever, associate. In their deportment towards that unhappy race, they seem to have imbibed from the Spaniards the idea of immeasurable superiority which is expressed in *Childe Harold*:

Full well doth he the difference know

'Twixt him and Lusian slave, the lowest of the low.

In no respect are they changed. Honest and industrious, they obtain universal respect. This wide dissimilarity may in some measure be attributed to the cold and phlegmatic character of their nation, which recoils from that familiarity and intercourse with the natives which have proved so injurious to the Portuguese. The Dutch have ever been severe and despotic in the government of their colonies. To rule by the influence of fear appears to have been the sole aim and principal maxim of their colonial policy. Their predecessors in Ceylon, the Portuguese, adopted a less stern mode of government, and admitted the natives of rank into their armies and colonial legislatures. They were repaid by treachery, which deprived them of the flower of their troops, and eventually of the island. Warned by their fate, their conquerors went into the opposite extreme, and their tyranny rivalled that of the Spaniards towards the unhappy aborigines of the New World. To steer between these political rocks, upon which the Portuguese and Dutch have respectively struck, has been the study of the British Government, and it may safely be affirmed that this policy is already reaping its deserved reward, in the affections and respect of the Cingalese.

The suburbs or Pettah of Colombo extend three or four miles from the fort, and are inhabited by at least fifty thousand people. The surrounding country is generally flat, but the landscape, although possessing none of the wild grandeur that characterizes the interior provinces, is redeemed from insipidity by the pleasing appearance of the lake, which, though of insignificant breadth, is of considerable length. A few pleasure-boats, skimming over its surface, add to the animation of the scene, and afford the means of enjoying aquatic excursions, which, above all others, is the most delightful recreation in the tropics.

In Ceylon scenery, the absence of water frequently detracts from the beauty of the landscape, which being usually clad with the rich foliage of the tropics, requires some relief to its uniformity. There are not, as in more populous lands, any villages, rustic farms, or cultivated fields, which animate, and, as it were, clothe the face of nature. In the wild and unpeopled regions of the island, the eye of the tourist feasts only on the glories of nature, unaided by the works of art and the labours of man. Although the contemplation of the vast, silent, and impervious forests, that cover the greater portion of Ceylon, never fails to interest the lover of scenery, he yet feels that the presence of a *brawling* mountain-torrent or of an expanse of water is necessary to perfect the most romantic prospect that can be afforded by a savage country.

The favourite promenade of the colonists is a strip of ground, called the Galle Face, and forming part of the glacis of the fort. It is inclosed between the sea and the lake, to which favourable circumstance of locality is owing the preference shewn it, and it extends nearly a mile along the sea-shore. Being tolerably level, the Galle Face has been selected as a race-course.

Racing in the East is generally prolonged for several days, as the interval of the brief tropical twilights necessarily limits the number of races during an evening to two, or at most three. This national amusement is kept up at several of the principal stations in India, and although Anglo-Indian races are not to be compared with those of England in most points, they yet have some peculiar merits. The riders, without exception, are gentlemen; and a spirit of fairness, and the absence of all trickery, are the natural consequences.

Colombo is the head-quarter station of two British infantry regiments. The other European corps in the island are quartered at Kandy, and in Fort Frederick, at Trincomalee. The regiment to which I belonged being stationed at the latter place at the period of my arrival, my stay at Colombo on first landing was limited to a few days; and before the zest of novelty had worn off, I was again on the deep, *en route* for Trincomalee. The name of this station is, perhaps, more familiar to European ears than any other place in Ceylon. Its splendid harbour has obtained for Trincomalee a celebrity to which it can lay but few other claims, for it is not a favourite quarter on account of its acknowledged insalubrity, and of its isolation from the rest of the island, with which the chief communication is carried on by sea. There are, indeed, roads leading to both Jaffna and Kandy, but these afford so few conveniences to the traveller, and that to the latter place is so unhealthy, that, except in urgent cases, the circuitous and tedious voyage by sea is chosen in preference to the direct but insalubrious route by land.

The small coasting vessels that constantly ply between Colombo and Trincomalee are, by reason of their trifling draught of water, enabled to choose between the voyage by way of Point Pedro or that by Dondra Head, the extreme northern and southern points of the island. Their choice is regulated by the monsoons, which alternately prevail from the north-east and south-west. The former commences about October, and continues until the end of March or the beginning of April. With the exception of a short interval of calms at the equinoxes, the south-west monsoon blows steadily, and frequently with great violence, during the remainder of the year.

As, at the period of my departure from Colombo, the monsoon was from the north-east, the route by way of Point Pedro, which leads through the intricate and shallow passage of the Paumban, was preferred. In the vicinity of Paumban the navigation is impeded by a ledge of rocks, which, running nearly due east, extends across the narrow sea between the island and the Indian main. In March 1826, there were barely five feet of water over the rocky barrier. The country craft were accordingly compelled to unload their cargoes until their draught was sufficiently reduced to allow their navigating the passage. The Madras Government, in concert with that of Ceylon, have since that period undertaken to remove this great natural obstacle to the coast navigation.

The uncertain winds and calms, which prevail during the few weeks that intervene between the expiration and commencement of the alternate monsoons, render the voyage from Colombo to Trincomalee at those periods of the year tedious and of long continuance. These seasons of calms occur in April and September, which are, consequently, the most oppressive months in the year. Whilst the slightest breath of air is felt, a very high temperature is endurable; but when the breeze dies away, the same atmosphere becomes intolerable. The thermometer indicates the actual intensity of heat, but is no test of the degree in which that heat affects the sensations of those exposed to its influence. This truth is fully appreciated by every dweller in the tropics,



who has experienced the oppressive feelings produced by the constant lulls that take place, when the violence of the one monsoon is expended, and is not yet succeeded by that of the other.

The tedium of a voyage performed under such circumstances was broken by occasional glimpses of the Coromandel coast, and of the numerous and wooded islets that are thickly scattered in the narrow strait which separates Ceylon from the Indian continent. That part of the coast of Hindustan immediately opposite Ceylon is extremely monotonous and tame. A long line of sand, with here and there a low prickly shrub (*mimosa*), are all that meet the eye, upon which this first view of the Indian main-land makes anything but a favourable impression. In this vicinity, the only object of interest to the traveller is the celebrated temple of Ramiseram, which, like the tomb of Mahomet, attracts pilgrims to its shrines from far distant shores. It stands on a small oblong island, which bears its name, and is about seven miles in length, and nearly half as broad. The natives have a tradition, that the isle of Ramiseram was in other days connected by land with both Hindustan and Ceylon. The rocky ledge extending across the interval of sea between Manar and Ramnad, at the points where the shores of the island and of the continent most nearly approach each other, is, in the opinion of the wise men of the East, the remaining vestige of this ancient isthmus. This opinion is strengthened by the frequent occurrence of islands and sandbanks on the line of the supposed communication; but however this may be with regard to Ceylon, the former connexion of the isle of Ramiseram with the Indian continent is generally admitted. The intervening expanse of sea is not considerable, and its entire width is occupied by a well-defined line of rocks, by means of which the natives are enabled to punt their canoes and fishing-boats from the main land to the island. On either side of this chain of rocks, and at immediately opposite points, roads paved with large flat stones approach the edge of the water, and seem to indicate that the space now covered by the sea was formerly traversed by this artificial work, which must have required considerable labour and time in its construction. Such, at least, is the belief of the natives, who further assert, that the object of this ground communication was to facilitate the annual transit of the car of Juggernaut from the temples of Ramiseram to those of Madura, a place in southern India.

The principal landing-place is at a point of the island, distant nearly six miles from the temple. As you ride along on one of the numerous ponies or tatties provided for the use of the pilgrims, you see on every side innumerable minor temples and sacred tanks, which, for the most part, are in a good state of preservation, and in many instances worthy of notice. Every object seems to announce that the spot wherever you stand is holy ground: the road constructed for religious purposes—the troops of pilgrims who, on foot and on horseback, wend their way to the far-famed temple—the numerous edifices consecrated to religion—and, above all, the multitude of priests in their flowing white robes, and with the emblems of their high caste and sacred calling marked on their foreheads, impress the most frivolous mind with feelings of veneration, and cause the proud European to look with more respect than is his wont on the way-worn victims of superstition that surround him. This feeling is further increased by the first view of the temple, as in solemn grandeur its ponderous and ornamented front appears towering above the petty village at its base. The sacred building is enclosed by a lofty wall, which bars all egress or ingress save by two grand entrances on the eastern and western sides. Vastness, that necessary adjunct to magnificence, is not wanting here. The

external aspect of the immense pile does not belie its high reputation, or disappoint the anticipations of the traveller; but although the exterior of the temple, particularly on the western side, has an imposing appearance, the curiosity of the visitor to behold its interior seldom allows him to linger long without its holy precincts.

After making a cursory survey of the outward appearance of the edifice, the party that accompanied the writer entered by the eastern gate. We found the interior space divided by long narrow passages, which, cutting each other at right angles, form large squares and rectangles. These are occupied either by tanks of holy water or some small and isolated sacred building. The pilgrims descend into the tanks, which may be compared to so many pools of Bethesda, by means of broad flights of stone steps, that are constructed on every side of the squares, and give a noble effect to these baths. Numbers of devotees were performing their ablutions, which, after their toilsome journey over the sandy plains of the Carnatic, must have proved as beneficial to their bodies as to their souls. The Oriental mode of bathing, it may be observed, *en passant*, differs materially from the custom of Europeans. Instead of plunging into the water, the native of the East is usually passive during the operation of bathing, which is performed for him by another individual, who repeatedly pours the contents of an earthen jar upon the head of the bather. In the absence of a *chatty*, as this globular earthen vessel so universal in India is termed, the natives adopt a system of ducking themselves under water several times in rapid succession, until the body is sufficiently cooled and refreshed by repeated immersions. The loud splashing of water and the constant hum of conversation amongst the bathers of Ramiseram would disturb the devotions of men less engrossed by religious meditation than the pilgrims who constantly crowd the surrounding places of worship.

The minor temples, which fill up the intervening spaces between these sacred tanks, are, generally, uniform and simple in appearance. They are for the most part crowned by long tapering spires, which produce a pleasing and peculiar effect. The long galleries connecting these domes arrest the attention chiefly on account of the enormous slabs of stone employed in their construction, and the numerous gigantic images and statues that line their entire length. The statues are those of Vishnu, Siva, and of various other Hindu gods, who are represented either in a recumbent or standing attitude, but for the most part in the latter position.

To a critical eye, some of these figures would doubtless appear sufficiently grotesque. Byron's description of Newstead Abbey may give an idea of the *tout ensemble* of the interior appearance of the temple.

Huge halls, long galleries, spacious chambers, joined  
By no quite lawful marriage of the arts,  
Might shock a connoisseur; but when combined,  
Formed a whole, which, irregular in parts,  
Yet left a grand impression on the mind  
At least of those whose eyes are in their hearts.

A large portion of the interior space is cut off from the rest of the edifice. Into this sanctified place, the European unbeliever is not permitted to enter; but from within the sound of music constantly arises, and ever and anon the dark eyes of the vestal virgins, who form the choir, glance beneath the raised tapestry.

No entreaties or bribes could induce the flinty janitor who guarded the portals of this terrestrial paradise to allow the foot of an infidel to pollute the apartments occupied by these dusky beauties. Nothing respecting this interesting part of the temple could be discovered by our party, who, though baffled in their attempt to reconnoitre the innermost penetralia of the sacred pile, were, nevertheless, highly gratified, and more than repaid for their arduous march over the sandy island under a burning sun.

This visit to Ramiseram relieved the monotony of our voyage to Trincomalee, which, in a miserable country craft, was uninteresting and tedious. After leaving the sacred site of Ramiseram, nothing is to be seen on the savage coast of Ceylon until you arrive at Jaffnapatam, the chief military post and civil agency in the north of the island. The coast in this vicinity has none of the bold features that characterize the southern shores of Ceylon, nor does the face of the inland country, which is flat and tame, redeem the unpleasing aspect of the sandy and level coast. But, in the eyes of the political economist, Jaffna has more sterling merits than those that belong to scenery. Art has here atoned for the absence of the beauties of nature, and the smiling fields, fertile lands, and excellent roads, that every where meet the eye, indemnify the spectator for the absence of those wild and uncultivated scenes, which are by far too common in a land as yet but partially reclaimed by the hand of man.

In its high cultivation and fertile plains, this place rather partakes of the characteristics of the neighbouring continent than of those of the island within the limits of which it is comprised. It is chiefly peopled by emigrants from Hindustan, as are many of the villages on the northern coast of Ceylon. Many Dutch families of respectability, attracted by the salubrity of the climate and the fertility of the soil, have selected the vicinity of Jaffna as a residence, to which circumstance may, in a great degree, be attributed the superior industry and intelligence that mark the inhabitants of the town and neighbouring country. The English society is confined to two or three officers of the small garrison, and a few gentlemen of the civil service. The military occupy a fort, built by the Dutch, and in a good state of repair. Like the town in general, the works are kept in order with a most fastidious attention to neatness of appearance. In this respect the fort deserves praise; but as a military work, it is unworthy of notice.

After weathering Point Pedro, the most northern extremity of the island, the north-east monsoon, which had hitherto been adverse, speedily wafted us to our destination. The coast between Jaffna and Trincomalee is nearly uninhabited, and covered with dense jungle, which, however, is occasionally diversified by wide and beautiful plains, where the wild pig, the deer, and the buffalo are to be met with in vast herds. Of these plains, that of Cutchivelly, from its vicinity to Trincomalee, is the most frequented by the sportsmen of that station, who, ever and anon, commit fearful havoc amongst the wild and savage denizens of the surrounding woods.

These openings in the pathless forest are rarely visible from the sea. A long line of coco-nut trees fringes the edge of the jungle, and conceals the inland country. The high rocky promontory on which the fort of Trincomalee, or, as it is usually termed, Fort Frederick, stands, agreeably relieves the uniformity of this part of the coast. The flag-staff being on the highest point of the elevated ground, inclosed within the walls of the fort, is visible from the sea at a considerable distance. Immediately under, and commanded

by, the guns of the fortress, is an anchorage for small craft, which, however, is exposed to the north-west, and only frequented during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon. The small bay containing this anchorage is partly formed by the projecting peninsula inclosed within the works of Fort Frederick, which, towards the sea, is rendered impregnable by the perpendicular and lofty rocks that skirt the whole of that portion of the *enceinte* which is washed by the waters of the bay. The frowning heights, crowned with redoubts, and bristling with artillery, impress the spectator with an idea of their military strength, if not of impregnability; which, however, a closer inspection speedily and completely removes.

## CRITICAL NOTICES.

*The British Empire in the East.* By COUNT BJÖRNSTJERNA. London, 1840. Murray.

WE cannot agree with the translator of this work in the estimate he has formed of its value to an English reader. As the production of a foreigner, it is creditable to his industry, and it may suffice to give the Swedish nation a superficial notion of the British empire in the East; but there can be few Englishmen, of decent education, who do not know, or cannot find in their own language, more than they can be taught by this work, which abounds in errors, most of them very excusable in a foreigner, who has to explore his facts in a tongue with which he is probably not familiar. As some evidence of the little benefit which can be extracted from this work in England, we may just observe, that the detailed revenue accounts of British India are not brought down to a later period than 1831-32 (before the late Charter); that, by some process, the author has exhibited a surplus revenue of upwards of a million sterling that year, whereas there was a deficiency; that he has supposed this surplus to be the Company's own, and added it to their commercial profits; that he has brought into the account a large sum as "tribute," from the Mahrattas and other native states; that he calls the *abkarree*\* a "poll-tax," whereas it is (as its very name imports) a duty on the manufacture and sale of spirits and intoxicating preparations.

The invasion of British India by Russia, even with the aid of the states of Central Asia, the Count thinks almost impracticable; but there is nothing in his facts or reasoning which justifies the extravagant eulogy of his translator.

*A New Guide to the Levant; for the use of Travellers in Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor; together with Tables of all the Mediterranean Steamers, and Descriptions of the Places at which they touch, &c. &c.* By T. H. USBORNE, Esq. London, 1840. Cradock and Co.

THIS is a most acceptable *vade-mecum*—a work which, to the now numerous visitors to the Levant, will be found of such utility, as in time to be indispensable. It is compiled upon an excellent plan, and comprises all the little trivial points of information of which a traveller seldom discovers his ignorance till he wants it. The journey through Egypt, across the desert, and into Syria; the voyage by the Oriental Steam Navigation Company's vessels, *viâ* Lisbon, Gibraltar, &c., and the *dak* journey from Calcutta, or Madras, to Bombay, are included.

*An Historical and Descriptive Account of Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands; with Illustrations of their Natural History.* Being Vol. XXVIII. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. London, 1840. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS delineation of "three of the most singular and interesting countries on the face of the earth," will not prove the least popular portion of the *Cabinet Library*.

\* This is written *abkarree*, one of the numerous mistakes of the author or his translator, which disfigure the book, and render it comparatively useless in England.

It is the result of an examination of many authorities, native and foreign. The history of Iceland is a highly curious compendium, and the account of Greenland is likewise well-compiled and full of interest.

*The History of the Jews, from the Taking of Jerusalem by Titus to the Present Time.* London, 1840. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS is apparently a hasty and superficial work, probably suggested by the persecution of the Jewish people in the East, at the present moment, which attaches a temporary interest to the later history of this ancient nation. The account of the missions to the Jews occupies a sixth part of the volume.

*The Naturalist's Library.* Conducted by SIR WILLIAM JARVINE, Bart. *Mammalia.* Vol. X. *Dogs*, Vol. II. By LIEUT. COL. CHAS. HAMILTON SMITH, K.H. and K.W., &c. Edinburgh, 1840. Lizars.

THIS volume completes the natural history of the *Canada*. Its descriptions are illustrated by a splendid collection of plates. A copious biography (the first which has appeared in the English tongue) of Don Felix D'Azara, the historian of the zoology of Paraguay and La Plata, enhances the value of the volume.

*A History of British Star fishes, and other Animals of the class Echinodermata.* By EDWARD FORBES, M.W.S., &c. Part I. London, 1840. Van Voorst.

The history of British *Echinodermata* is not merely a valuable contribution to science, but opens a new avenue of knowledge to the general reader, to whom it discloses another link in the chain of animated nature, connecting it with non-sentient beings, and uniting the recent and fossil kingdoms. The figures of these very curious animals are given in wood-cuts of the same beauty and accuracy as have rendered all these works on British zoology so acceptable.

*Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated.* By JOHN TIMBS. Part I. London, 1840. Tilt and Bogue.

A cheap, simple, and popular collection of facts to remove common errors, which is the first and most important step to the acquisition of sound knowledge.

*Remarks on Occurrences in China since the Opium Seizure in March 1839 to the latest date.* By a Resident in China. London, 1840. Sherwood and Co.

A poor catch-penny production.

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## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE may record, as some evidence that the "wonderful and mysterious" classical language of India is not neglected by European scholars, and that its literature is receiving infusions from that of England, that a gentleman in the Bengal Civil Service has just published, at Calcutta, a "Sketch of the History of India," in Sanscrit verse, of which the earlier part is chiefly founded on Professor H. H. Wilson's "Manual of History and Chronology." The same author had previously printed "The Fountain of the Water of Fresh Intelligence," a description of England, on the basis of Miss Bird's, in Sanscrit.

## REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXXVI

THE accounts from China, which are to the 3rd July, communicate little intelligence beyond the simple facts of the arrival of the expedition in the Chinese waters, and the formal blockade of the port and river of Canton, enforced by a part of the squadron, the remainder of the ships and transports having proceeded, without loss of time, to the northward, according to report, with a view of taking possession of the island of Chusan. The former measure (the blockade) will offer a serious obstruction to the trade of the Chinese; the latter is a very judicious step, since it will place in our hands a station from whence we can conduct with advantage measures of hostility, negotiation, or commerce.

We quote the following description of Chusan and its vicinity from the *Chinese Repository*.\*

Chusan or Chowshan, is a large island, about 30 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, surrounded by numerous islands or islets of every grade, from about one-fourth the size of the principal island, to mere barren rocks just rising above the surface of the water. The largest number is to the south of the principal island. This island lies nearly opposite to the river of Ningpo. On its southern side is a considerable walled town, named Tinghae, in front of which is the principal harbour which the islands afford, in lat.  $30^{\circ} 36'$  N., long.  $121^{\circ} 11'$  E., according to Horsburgh, but somewhat differently by others. The depth of water in the harbour is from five to seven fathoms. It is completely landlocked and sheltered from all winds. A long and narrow neck of land, extending from the main, terminates in Ketow Point, three or four leagues to the southward of Chusan Harbour. Running along the northern shore of this land, we shortly reach the entrance of the river of Ningpo. Kinlang on the east, and Pooto on the west of Chusan, are among the larger and more beautiful islands of this extensive group. Pooto possesses a peculiar attraction in the number of splendid temples and picturesque grottos which cover it.—Ningpo is the chief city of a department, and a place of extensive trade. It is situated on the north bank, five or six leagues up the river Tahea, the mouth of which is about nine leagues distant from Chusan Harbour. The channel for entering the river is between some small islands and the eastern point, having on the bar from 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, and at the anchorage inside from 5 to 6 fathoms. The town of Chinha is situated immediately within the mouth of the river and opposite to it is the anchorage, in lat.  $29^{\circ} 54'$  north lon.  $121^{\circ} 52' : 0''$  east. Directly to the north-westward of this river is a deep gulf, the dis-embouement of the river Tséentang. A few miles up this gulf is Hangchow-foo, the capital of the province Chekeang, a place celebrated for its silk manufactures, and the seat of an extensive maritime as well as inland trade. Kanpoo (supposed to be the Canfu of the Mohammedan travellers in the eighth century) was formerly the port of Hangchow, but the gradual accumulation of sands has rendered it necessary to move further out towards the sea, to a place named Chapoo, situated, like Kanpoo, on the northern side of the gulf. From hence is carried on the trade with Japan, consisting of twenty large junks annually. The embankments raised against the encroachments of the sea, and the extensive salt works in this neighbourhood, are objects of interest.

\* Vol. vi.

Our readers will find an accurate account of the northern parts of China, including Chusan, in our 13th vol., p. 106.

The East-India Company had a factory in Chusan till the middle of the eighteenth century, but their records are full of complaints of the vexations and extortions their trade suffered there.\* The *Amherst*, in the course of her experimental voyage to the N.E. coast of China, in 1832, visited the Chusan archipelago,† and landed at Chin-hae and Ting-hae, where they were well-received.

The Chinese have made another abortive attempt to burn the British shipping by means of fire-rafts; they are said to meditate the sinking of vessels laden with stones in the passages, and they are also charged (upon no very secure authority) with a foul design to poison their export tea. These people have few advocates amongst the European community in their territories, and the tide of prejudice runs strongly against them here. The next intelligence from China will probably be important, and ought, for British interests, to be decisive.

The advices from India by the last mail are, we regret to say, extremely unfavourable. The British arms have suffered disasters which, though in themselves of trivial moment, are serious in their consequences. It appears that the fortress of Khelat, the capital of Beloochistan, which was captured at a severe cost by the British force under General Willshire, was left to the guardianship of Shah Niwas Khan, as Killedar, under an impression that the late ruler was unpopular. The thirty British sepoy, under Lieut. Loveday (placed there in the capacity of resident), were merely intended for his escort. Meer Hussein Khan, son of the late Khan of Khelat, collected his followers to the number of 3,000, and apparently with the aid of the Brahoes, who composed the garrison, re-took this important place, and has announced his intention of marching with an increased force against Kahun, the capital of the Murree tribe of Beloochees, garrisoned by a small detachment of British troops, under Captain Brown. This place appears to have been slenderly provided not only with men but with provisions, and a convoy, under the command of Major Clibborn, covered by a force of 470 infantry and fifty horse, with two guns, marched to relieve it. We refer to the details given elsewhere (p. 262) of the lamentable failure and disastrous retreat of this force, which abandoned the convoy, with all its guns, horses, camp-equipage, and baggage, to the Beloochees, besides being "thoroughly beaten and cut up." No imputation seems to rest upon either the commander or the men of this force, which consisted of the very picked men of the Bombay army; the calamity is attributable to the country, the difficult nature of which, it would seem, has been undervalued, owing to the facility of our entrance into Affghanistan. The Murree Fort of Kahun was the place from whence Lieut. Clarke started with the 600 camels and the party of troops, destroyed by the Beloochees in May.

"The entrances of the mountain districts," observes a writer in a Bombay paper, "are first, Pullajee, which is about fifty-eight miles from Kahun, through most difficult defiles, narrow gorges, and over steep hills, where

\* See *A. Journ.*, O. S., vol. xiii., p. 215.

† See *A. Journ.*, N. S., vol. xii., p. 124.

little or no forage is to be found, water is scarce, and the wells far apart. After surmounting the last steep hill, one sees an extensive table-land, which is to appearance capable of cultivation. In the midst is built the fort and town of Kahun. From supposing that the occupation of this central position by British troops would tend to check the wild and ferocious inhabitants of the district, it was decided that Kahun should be occupied. The surrounding tribes were indignant, and although previously inclined to make, at least, an apparent submission, they then swore to be revenged for what they look upon to be the robbery of their homes. The first effect of their revenge was upon poor Clarke, whose detachment they attacked, not in a plain, but in a difficult pass of the mountains, and where they have since cut up another party of eighty sepoys, while returning to, and even near, Kahun. The Gandava pass forms another entrance into the recesses of those wild uncivilized tribes. Around the Bolan pass the same wild savage tribes are known to reside, in the same sort of country. Their attack upon Quetta was most ably repulsed by Capt. Bean, and his gallant conduct has saved the low country: had he surrendered, Dadur and Bagh would have been attacked and all the surrounding country overrun."

Contemporaneously with these disasters, incidents of an unpleasant, but less alarming complexion, have occurred in other quarters. Captain Hay, incautiously, commenced hostilities with some of the chiefs near the Bameean station, who seem to have discovered our weakness in that quarter, and he suffered a severe loss in the Kamurd valley, which is beyond Shah Soojah's territories, amongst the Uzbeks. It appears that Capt. Hay was invited by some of the Uzbek tribes to send out a force to take possession of a fort. He pushed forward a hundred men under the charge of a havildar, but the treacherous Tartars opened a fire upon them from the dense orchards and gardens with which the road was lined. This little English detachment of Goorkhas maintained the unequal contest until all the ammunition was expended, when they retreated steadily, but were sadly cut up by the enemy, and would very likely have all perished, if Lieut. Sturt had not come up to their support; still they lost half their number, or fifty in killed, wounded, and missing.

Captain Macgregor, the political agent at Jellalahad, has been equally unsuccessful in that quarter. The affair of Kudjah, in the Bajore country, in which Captain Macgregor was successful, seems to have been followed up by another, in which (according to one of the latest accounts) he met with "a severe discomfiture."

Much censure is cast upon the authorities for leaving so much to the control of chance, especially in a country where disciplined valour labours under serious disadvantages when opposed to a savage rabble. "With a handful of men here and a handful of men there; with a company where a regiment should be, and a gun where we ought to have a battery, what security is there against such untoward accidents as have happened? From Syghan to Lahore, from Peshawur to Khelat, we have little knots of regular troops, eked out with locals, and the influence of one or two British officers; in detached positions and in almost an unknown country, is not sufficient safe-guard against the attacks of the lawless native hordes, who have only



to concentrate their powers and overwhelm us wheresoever they list. To strengthen one post is to weaken another, and immediately an advance is made, the enemy take advantage of it to move towards the weakened position." The government appears to be taking prompt steps to correct this error; troops were pouring into Beloochistan and Upper Scinde; no less than 10,000 men, it is said, being on the march thither, and the Madras army has been indented upon for a supply.

In the north of Afghanistan, affairs are *in statu quo*. Dost Mahomed, who has escaped from Bokhara, had opened negotiations with Sir Wm. Macnaghten, who has sent Dr. Lord to the Dost at Khoolum, with propositions which will probably secure his quiet neutrality in the coming campaign.

The affairs of Khiva cease to possess much interest since the official declaration from St. Petersburg of the settlement of the differences between Russia and the Khan.

The news from the Punjab, so late as the 17th September, received at Bombay, just on the departure of the mail (p. 268), are of great importance. It would appear that the Maharaja is on his death-bed, and that the most active preparations for war were going on under the direction of the parties who rule that state.

Our relations with Nepal are still in an unsettled condition. The Nepaulese troops have evacuated the villages on the frontier; but it is understood that other and far greater causes of dissatisfaction with the Court of Katmandoo exist, and there is reason to believe, from the orders which have been issued for the movement of troops in the direction of the Nepal frontier, that our Government meditates calling the Nepaulese to account. Much will depend upon the course which affairs may take in China; that state exercises a powerful influence over the Court of Katmandoo, and if the latter receive a mandate from Pekin to march into the British territories, with a promise of being backed by a Chinese or Tartar army, the antipathies of the Goorkhas will not suffer treaties to restrain them.

The domestic incidents of British India are few and unimportant. The affair of the Union Bank, which is now exhibited in plain day, is highly deserving of notice. If an attempt had been made in this country to save the pecuniary interests of a bank by compounding a felony (which is the description of the transaction given by a barrister of the Supreme Court), it would have excited an outcry of execration. In Calcutta, however, the impunity of a delinquent, self-convicted of the commission of frauds, for four or five years, to the amount of £12,000, has been characterised as a "measure judiciously taken."

From our Straits' settlements and Ceylon, as also Burmah and Dutch India, there is a dearth of news. Some interesting discussions have taken place in the Legislative Councils in Australasia and at the Cape of Good Hope, of which full reports are given in our Asiatic Intelligence. Col. Gawler, the Governor of South Australia, has been recalled, and Capt. Grey substituted in his stead.

## RAMBLES IN CEYLON.

BY AN OFFICER.

## CHAPTER II.

THE houses in the fort of Trincomalee are exclusively occupied by the military. The officers' quarters are at the base of the high ground, already spoken of, and on that account more salubrious than the buildings that crown the heights. In India, the summits of hills are proverbially unhealthy, as they get the benefit of the malaria arising from the low country around them, which continues to envelop them long after the valleys are freed from its presence. This fact appears to have escaped the attention of the authorities who sanctioned the building of barracks on the hilly ground within the walls of Fort Frederick. In consequence of this violation of all sanitary rules, Trincomalee has always formed an exception to the general salubrity of the military stations in Ceylon. When the writer resided there, the mortality among the European troops was little less than that of the West-Indies, which is usually estimated at twelve per cent. annually. Yet there were at that time few or no cases of cholera; a disease which appears more rarely in Ceylon than on the Indian continent. Fevers and dysentery, the maladies chiefly incidental to tropical climes, were the principal causes of the mortality. Neither the officers of the garrison, nor the civilians resident in the immediate vicinity of the fort, suffered in proportion. No casualty from sickness occurred amongst them. This medical enigma can only be solved by attributing superior salubrity to sites on level ground; for although exposure to night air, and the want of the luxuries which are so indispensable in the East, usually cause a greater mortality among European troops in India than among those of their countrymen moving in a higher sphere of society, the wide distinction observable at Trincomalee cannot be accounted for by these general causes.

Were it not that this station has obtained a character of extreme insalubrity, there are advantages belonging to the place that would render it a quarter rather popular than otherwise. To the lover of aquatic excursions, the noble harbour to which Trincomalee gives its name, unites all the charms that the most fastidious could require. Within its broad expanse are many romantic islets, on one of which a bungalow has been built by the officers of the squadron in the East-Indies, of which Trincomalee is the head-quarter station. The bungalow is the favourite resort of the officers of the men-of-war lying in the harbour, and also of parties of pleasure from the garrison and the station. A more delightful spot than the island on which the building stands could scarcely be found even in the romantic land of Ceylon. The house itself, and the garden attached to it, are in keeping with the character of the surrounding scenery. With the exception of the ground in the immediate vicinity of this sylvan villa, the island is unreclaimed from its state of nature, and teems with all the rich and luxuriant vegetation peculiar to the tropics. Through the tangled labyrinth of jungle, a narrow path has been opened to the summit of a lofty hill that crowns the isle, and is the highest ground in the neighbourhood of Trincomalee. With great difficulty, a heavy gun has been dragged to this point, whence a fine and very extensive view of the harbour and surrounding country may be obtained.

The circumference of the harbour may be about nine or ten miles, and when thus viewed from an elevated position, the large and placid sheet of water,

with its numerous indents—the wooded isles that seem to float on its surface—the men-of-war lying motionless at their anchorage—and the rich and tropical aspect of the forests that cover the whole of the inland country—form a landscape, in surveying which the eye never tires, and which must be seen to be appreciated.

The other islands that stud the surface of this liquid mirror are generally smaller than that already described, and being for the most part clad with dense and almost impervious jungle, are uninhabited, and rarely visited. Here and there on the surrounding shore may be seen a native hut, but these are few, and, being hidden by the trees around them, are hardly distinguishable from any distance. The general appearance of the country is, therefore, that of a wild and unpeopled land, and this adds much to the peculiar charm and fascination of the scene.

This station entirely owes its importance to the harbour, for the country in the vicinity is extremely poor and unproductive; the population chiefly subsisting by fishing. But such a port as that of Trincomalee would redeem the character of the most valueless island; and in India, where no harbour worthy of the name is to be found between Bombay, on the western coast, and Calcutta, on the eastern, the value of a port centrically situated, as that of Trincomalee, is infinitely great. It has, indeed, been said that, at the close of the late war, Ceylon, as well as Java, would have been restored to its former possessors, the Dutch, had it not been for the paramount importance so justly attached to this harbour, which is equally secure against the violence of the wind, and, as far as natural defences can avail, the insults of an enemy.

The entrance is between two projecting head-lands, which approach within seven hundred yards of each other, leaving barely sufficient width to allow of the ingress and egress of large line-of-battle ships. Fortunately, the entrance faces the south-east, so that the anchorage is perfectly secured from the influence of the prevailing winds; and when all the ports on the Coromandel coast are abandoned on account of their insecurity, this fine harbour affords a sure and constant refuge, which can be approached during the prevalence of either monsoon.

In the vicinity of Trincomalee, abundance of game, from the lordly elephant downwards, is to be found; and this, in the opinion of many, more than counterbalances the disadvantages under which the station labours on account of its unhealthiness and complete isolation from the rest of the colony. Deer and elk are often shot within a mile of the fort; and within an hour's ride every kind of animal that exists on the island may be met with. Elephants, however, are rarely encountered in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, but within a few miles they frequently congregate in large herds. As these leviathans of the earth abound more in Ceylon than in any other part of the world, an account of the battues formed for their destruction may prove interesting, even to those who have long resided in India, for in no part of the Indian continent is elephant-shooting regarded as in Ceylon—an every-day and ordinary amusement.

Many Anglo-Indians, indeed, are sceptical as to the fact of a single bullet being sufficient to deprive an elephant of life, and are much inclined to doubt the truth of the accounts of elephant-shooting in Ceylon, which occasionally reach them through the medium of their public journals. Some of these *infidels* are wont to assimilate in their darkened minds the deeds of arms done by the sportsmen of Ceylon with those performed by one Falstaff against certain men in buckram. If, then, the facility with which an elephant may be

killed, astonishes the dwellers in the Carnatic, although so near the scene of action, it can, perhaps, be scarcely expected that implicit credence will be yielded to the *ipse dixit* of an anonymous writer by the British public; but as the facts are notorious to all who have visited the island, I will, even at the risk of being considered a romancer, "a round unvarnished tale deliver" touching the feats of arms performed against the monsters of the jungles of Ceylon.

In all parts of the island elephants are met with, but in the south-eastern provinces they chiefly abound. The face of the country in that direction is less covered with jungle than any other part of Ceylon, and the elephants come forth from the recesses of the forests into the large grass plains that frequently occur. Here is the usual rendezvous of sportsmen in search of elephants. Each individual of the party, who are seldom less numerous than three or four, provides himself with at least two double-barrelled guns, the bore of which is, or ought to be, made to throw two-ounce balls. Some sporting authorities consider this large calibre unnecessary, and assert that a common musket-bullet, if well-directed, will answer every purpose. But it is generally thought unsafe to trust to any but the heaviest metal, because a heavy ball, even should it not prove fatal, has the effect of staggering and disconcerting an elephant, and of thus affording time for a second discharge.

On perceiving a herd, the party and their numerous native attendants endeavour by shouting to irritate some individual to turn and charge them. This plan is usually attended with success. Some one of the elephants, provoked by the loud and insulting cries\* of his persecutors, quits his fellows, and rushes towards the pursuers, who are always on foot, and somewhat dispersed, so as to effectually support each other by a flanking fire. The sportsman allows the charging brute to approach within a dozen yards, and then, aiming at that peculiar and deep depression of the skull which is observable immediately above the point where the upper surface of the trunk meets the head, delivers his fire. If the ball takes effect at the spot thus selected, it pierces the brain, which is easily reached through the honey-combed and thin bony substance in this part of the skull, and death instantaneously ensues. But should the bullet strike wide of this singular scoop in the forehead, the second barrel is immediately discharged, and the chances are, that the elephant either falls, or blinded with the smoke, and furious with pain, sheers off without injuring his antagonist, or wildly rushes past him. In this latter case, the rest of the party pour in a converging volley, which rarely fails to bring down the enraged and now impotent monster, whose dying agonies are speedily terminated by some humane bullet.

First-rate shots, however, seldom require the co-operation of their companions in arms. In the generality of cases, the advancing monster, pierced by a single bullet, falls dead at their feet; but it occasionally happens, that the elephant raises his trunk above his head in such a manner as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to aim at any vital spot. When this occurs, there is no alternative but to fire at this uplifted trunk, and under cover of the smoke to avoid his charge. When thus foiled by his wary enemy, the elephant vents his rage on the first object, animate or inanimate, that attracts his attention. Many native servants and bystanders have in this manner fallen victims to the infuriated animal, when thus excited by European sportsmen.

The defective sight of the elephant, however, gives to his human foes an

\* "Da! da!" is the usual cry of the natives on these occasions. The word corresponds with John Bull's "get out!"

advantage that almost invariably secures their escape. Whether it be from this cause, or from his natural timidity, it is certain that his charge rarely, if ever, proves fatal to any individual. During the last ten years, only two Europeans have lost their lives in these encounters. One of them, Major Haddock, of H.M. 97th regiment, attempting to dodge an elephant round a small patch of jungle, ran right into the jaws of the monster that he was endeavouring to avoid, and was immediately trampled to death. The other instance occurred more recently, and the particulars are more generally known.

Mr. Wallett, a gentleman engaged in the civil service of the island, having heard of a tusker,\* went out, accompanied only by a native servant, to shoot him. From the rather confused statement of this native, it appears that his first ball merely grazed the elephant, who, in no degree checked, still continued his onward career. Mr. W. again attempted to fire, but his second barrel, from some unknown cause, did not explode, and having no time to reload or escape, he remained at the mercy of his gigantic enemy, who passed his tusks through the body of the unfortunate young man, and mangled his remains in a shocking manner.

These are the only instances of the triumph of brute force over the skill of man, and it is highly probable that the latter casualty would not have occurred if another sportsman had been present. Many have, however, been within an ace of destruction. Of these hair-breadth escapes, one that befel two officers, who had pledged themselves to avenge the last-mentioned catastrophe, is particularly worthy of mention.

Lieuts. G. and S., of the 90th Light Infantry and 18th Royal Irish regiment; who had undertaken the pious duty of revenging the death of Mr. Wallett, were no novices in *elephantine* warfare. The former officer, in particular, was considered one of the best elephant shots that had ever appeared in the island. It was, therefore, confidently anticipated that the murdering tusker would ere long depart this life, and that the triumph of his assailants would be equally easy and glorious. The elephant, however, having discovered his powers of destruction, had no intention of descending to the infernal regions without a struggle. The success of his last engagement had, apparently, convinced him of the fallacy of the maxim, laid down by the conqueror of modern Europe, "That, in war, moral force is to physical strength as three to one." On the approach of his new enemies, he accordingly regarded them with the utmost *sangfroid*, and quietly advanced towards them. The scene of this second combat was the same as that of the former. Elephants, if undisturbed, frequently remain for weeks in the vicinity of some favourite spot, which unites the two principal objects of their ambition—good forage and abundance of water. In the present case, the tusker had doubtless reconnoitred the ground with a military eye, or perhaps, not pretending to greater intelligence than the human race, imagined that the site of his conquest was, somehow or other, connected with his good star, for he made no attempt to decamp from the place during the time that intervened between Mr. W.'s death and the appearance of his avengers. Having arrived within a few paces of their object, the sportsmen fired, but without any considerable effect. One of the bullets, however, struck the right eye of the tusker, and by this fortuitous circumstance the life of one of the officers was saved. Weakened by loss of blood, the elephant fell just as he had overtaken this gentleman, and

\* An elephant with full-grown tusks is thus denominated. It is believed that the animal is subject to a disease which peculiarly affects the tusks, and causes their decay. The frequent occurrence of tusks shed in the jungle would seem to support this theory, which, however, requires further confirmation.

in the act of falling broke down some bamboo trees which, striking his intended victim, effectually prevented him from making his escape. Fortunately, he was on the right or blind side of the monster, who did not immediately discover the near vicinity of his assailant. At length he got his solitary optic to bear upon him, and was about to give him the *coup-de-grace* without further loss of time, when Lieut. S. having reloaded, again approached, and by a well-timed and fatal shot, rescued his friend from his perilous position.\*

When, as in this case, an elephant is found alone, he is far more dangerous than when in the society of a herd. On this account, a solitary individual is usually termed a "rogue elephant." The natives are of opinion that these "rogues" have been expelled from the society of their kind for some high misdemeanour, and to this cause their peculiar ferocity is attributable. Certain it is, that there is no exception to this remark regarding the "rogues," and whatever may be the original cause of their taste for solitude, it is highly probable that the violence done to the gregarious habits that characterize their species, has the effect of producing in them sullenness, and its concomitant, ferocity.

Some sportsmen, satiated with the glories of this sylvan warfare, will not deign to do battle with any save tusked elephants. The tusks form a noble ornament in the houses of these gentlemen, some of whom have a dozen pairs adorning their apartments. Heads of elephants, being more common than tusks, which are extremely rare and valuable even in Ceylon, are every where to be seen, and, when tastefully disposed around the large verandahs so universal in the East, have a noble and imposing effect.

When it is found inconvenient to remove the head by way of trophy, the tail is cut off and carefully preserved, as the tails in the possession of a sportsman form the best memoranda of the number of his triumphs. An officer resident at Badulla, in the south-eastern district, where, as already observed, these huge denizens of the forest are most numerous, has within the last few years slaughtered more than five hundred elephants, and, to satisfy the incredulous, is able to produce that number of caudal trophies.

Kraals are occasionally ordered by the Ceylon Government for the purpose of capturing elephants, with the view of employing them in the transport of heavy weights, government-stores, &c. The mode of entrapping elephants has been so often described as to be familiar to all. A circular cordon of peasants is formed around some point selected in one of the districts where the game most abounds. The natives employed gradually converge towards the central spot thus chosen, and drive all before them. Little difficulty is experienced in the capture of the elephant, who, while in a state of nature, does not manifest that sagacity which is so apparent in the animal when domesticated; and which has, in the estimation of some, obtained for him pre-eminence even over the king of beasts. Female elephants, previously tamed, inveigle the wild and confused brutes within the prepared snare, and time and starvation complete the work of subjugation. When the prisoner appears subdued by the influence of hunger and ill-treatment, he is led forth in charge of two of the female syrens whose sweet voices had in the first instance allured him within the fatal enclosure. These fair monsters no longer regard the captive as their lover, but, on the contrary, unmercifully belabour him if he presume to remind them of their quondam affection. The unhappy victim

\* Although the centre of the forehead is the favourite, it is not the only point selected by sportsmen for planting a mortal blow. When the left side of the animal is presented, his heart may be reached by a bullet whenever the left fore-leg is moved forward in the act of walking.

of female blandishments, half-starved and nearly beaten to death, is generally but too happy to purchase the favour of his persecutors by quietly submitting to the yoke.

The sportsman will readily understand and appreciate the feelings of those who, allured by the abundant sport in the vicinity of Trincomalee, and by the occasional visits of elephants to the neighbourhood, prefer the station to any other in the island, notwithstanding its acknowledged insalubrity and eternal heat. Nor is abundance of game the only recommendation possessed by this isolated quarter. The constant arrival of the men-of-war on the Indian station serves to dispel *ennui*, and furnishes a never-failing resource to those who keep boats, and are thus enabled to board approaching vessels.

At Trincomalee, the officers of the navy form a considerable, though a fluctuating, proportion of the society. The flag-ship generally remains there for several months in the year, and six or seven pendants may occasionally be seen within the noble harbour. From their more constant stay at the station, the officers of the admiral's ship may be almost considered as part of its permanent society. They generally give the preference to Trincomalee over Bombay, on account of the greater proximity of the anchorage at the former place to the houses of the residents. At the one station, men-of-war and other large ships anchor at a considerable distance from the haunts of civilized society; at the other, the waters of the harbour wash the walls of the admiral's house, and some of the other principal residences.

This building is situate on a slight eminence, and is the most delightful residence in the place. From its elevation, it enjoys both the land and sea-breezes, and commands a view of the harbour and the open sea. It contains a few splendid rooms, to which the other apartments have, in some degree, been sacrificed. The ground is enclosed around the house, part of which has been converted into an excellent kitchen garden, and may contain about seven acres. The other residences in the station are for the most part in or near the fort, which is separated from the native town and exterior buildings by an extensive natural glacia, which covers the whole of the land front.

The peninsula, upon which the fort stands, presents, towards the sea, a considerable front. Its width, however, gradually lessens as it approaches the narrow isthmus which connects it with the adjacent country. At this point only is the fort attackable, for the precipitous character of the rocks that completely surround the remainder of the *enceinte* is such, as almost to render the work of art superfluous. The attention and care of the Dutch, who constructed this and most of the other fortifications in the island, have therefore been turned to the defence of the isthmus, the breadth of which barely exceeds two hundred yards. Across this connecting tongue of land have been constructed two bastions and a connecting curtain. In their front there is something resembling an earthen demilune, and some faint trace of an ancient covered way may be also detected; but these have nearly disappeared, and the unscreened walls of the bastions may now, from the exterior ground, be seen to their bases; their ditches being in many places filled up, no obstacle whatever is before them. This work may have answered the purpose of the Dutch, who anticipated no attacks save those of the natives. But the economy that neglects the military defence of a place of such vital importance to our interests as Trincomalee, is more than questionable. It may, perhaps, be said of Ceylon, as the Highlanders of Argyle were wont to say of their isolated country, "It's a far cry to Lochow." Nevertheless, the island may be reached by an enterprising European enemy, who, if aware of the strong natural posi-

tion of Trincomalee, and its present neglected state, might cause England to repent the paltry and absurd saving which had deprived her of the first port in the Eastern seas, where good harbours are singularly scarce.

Were an enemy in possession of Trincomalee, who diligently improved its strong natural defences, his fleet within the harbour might securely defy any naval force that should venture to approach, for no hostile squadron could dare to sail through the narrow strait\* by which the port is entered, if the surrounding ground were judiciously covered with batteries. At present, the only military work defending the harbour is a small irregular field-fort, which crowns one of the head-lands between which the entrance is compressed. The hill on which it stands rises almost perpendicularly from the edge of the water, above the level of which the guns in the fort are elevated more than two hundred and fifty feet. From this lofty eminence they cannot see any object on the surface of the waters that wash the base of the rugged and precipitous height whereon "these vile guns" are placed in battery. Such a fort is but little, if at all, better than none. It is, perhaps, worse than useless, for its existence probably has some effect in preventing the construction of more powerful batteries, which, if judiciously placed on less elevated ground, would annihilate any shipping that might attempt to force the entrance.

No harbour can afford greater natural facilities for defence than that of Trincomalee; and it would, perhaps, be difficult to point out a port in the possession of a European power, the military capabilities of which are so completely unaided by art. The principal fort already described has been constructed without reference to the protection of the harbour, from the nearest point of which it is distant nearly two miles. To command the unimportant anchorage under its guns, and to form, at a trifling expense, a *place d'armes* sufficiently formidable to awe the native population, appear to have been the objects contemplated in its construction. The Dutch navy in the East were not of sufficient importance to demand the vigilant care of their government. Their neglect of the defence of the harbour is thus easily accounted for; but with the change of rulers, circumstances have materially altered. That the port of Trincomalee is of such importance as to demand attention and watchful care from the nation to which it now belongs, is a political truism that can scarcely be disputed.

Before quitting the subject of Trincomalee, the hot wells in its vicinity, and the celebrated lake of Candelay, demand cursory notice; the one as an artificial work, interesting to the antiquary and the political economist, the other as a natural curiosity. The Candelay lake is situate within thirty miles of Trincomalee, in an extensive and broad valley, around which the ground imperceptibly ascends towards the distant hills that envelop it. In the centre of the valley, a long causeway, principally made of masses of rock, has been constructed to retain the waters that from every side pour into the space inclosed within the circumjacent hills and the artificial dam thus formed. During the rainy season, when the lake attains its greatest elevation, the area of ground, over which the inundation extends, may be computed at fifteen square miles. This work of art, and others of nearly equally gigantic proportions in the island, sufficiently indicate that, at some remote period, Ceylon was a densely-populated country, and under a government sufficiently enlightened to appreciate, and firm to enforce, the execution of an undertaking which, to men ignorant of mechanical powers, must have been an Herculean

\* The breadth of the entrance to the harbour is not more than seven hundred yards, but the depth of water is so considerable, that the largest ships may approach close to either shore.



operation; for, such is the capricious nature of the mountain-streams in this tropical island, where heavy rain frequently falls, without intermission, for many successive days, that no common barrier would suffice to resist the great and sudden pressure that must be sustained on such occasions. Aware of this peculiarity in the character of their rivers, the Cingalese built the retaining wall that supports the waters of the lake of Candelay with such solidity and massiveness, as to defy the utmost fury of the mountain-torrents. Nearly the whole of its extent is formed with vast hewn masses of rock, to move which, by sheer physical force, must have required the united labour of thousands.

In more favoured lands, the object to be gained would by no means compensate for the toil and time requisite for the damming of a valley by a causeway two miles in extent; but in Ceylon, nature, although bountiful in all other respects, is alternately lavish and chary of the element whereon the labours of agriculture mainly depend. In the eastern provinces, incessant rains are succeeded by long-continued droughts, during which the fiery rays of the sun suck up the innumerable rills that, in the wet season, spread over the face of the country. The largest rivers in this part of the island then subside into petty rivulets, and there being no natural lakes or large sheets of water, the necessity of supplying the want of these by the labours of art becomes apparent. Hence the Cingalese have, from the earliest periods, been attentive to the formation of artificial reservoirs, wherever they could be advantageously constructed; and the lakes of Candelay, Minere, Bawaly, and many others of less note, attest the energy and perseverance of the ancient islanders in such constructions.

When beholding these indications of a numerous and intelligent population, an inquiry as to the causes of their diminution naturally suggests itself to the mind of the spectator. This formerly populous province is now a desert in all but the name; a few scattered huts, buried in the recesses of the jungle, are all that remain of the numerous and crowded towns that must have formerly stood in the neighbourhood of the Candelay and Minere lakes. The average population of this province is now estimated at no more than 1140 to the square mile. The natives account for this decrease in their numbers by vague traditions of intestine wars, that are supposed to have raged prior to the arrival of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century.

Their early European conquerors may have imported some diseases that until then had been confined to Europe, and have thus given rise to that extreme mortality which has depopulated the island. The decrease cannot be traced to causes similar to those which wasted the aborigines of the Western hemisphere, when they fell under the iron rule of the Spaniard. The Portuguese have never been characterized as severe in the treatment of their colonies, nor had they the same temptations as those which led the conquerors of the New World to tarnish the lustre of their glory by their unparalleled cruelties.

Between Candelay and Trincomalee, and within an hour's ride from the latter place, are the hot-wells of Cannia. The adjacent country abounds in quartz, and is covered with large trees, which here usurp the place of dense jungle. There are seven wells, the depth of which varies from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 feet. The whole of these are enclosed within a brick wall, built by the natives, the dimensions of which are 36 feet by 18. Although so near to each other, their temperature is by no means equal, the greatest heat being  $105^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit, and the least not more than  $86^{\circ}$ . Dr. Davy and other writers have adopted the opinion, that this great difference is owing to the larger supply of water which

flows into the wells of the greater temperature. The subterraneous supply is irregular, and indicated by the creation of air bubbles every five or six seconds. The springs have the reputation of being beneficial in cutaneous disorders; but, when analyzed, nothing except azote and a small quantity of carbonic acid gas is discoverable in their waters.

In their immediate vicinity stands a temple consecrated to the Hindu god of wisdom, Ganesa, under whose especial care the wells are supposed to be. The natives, accordingly, regard them with veneration, and the wayfarer rarely passes the spot without rendering homage to the deity who is supposed to sanctify it by his constant presence.

#### ALLEGORY, TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.\*

It is recorded, that when Adam the pure had, by the miracle of creation and the skill of the divine Artificer, been called into perfect existence; and when, according to the text, "*I have breathed into him a portion of my own spirit,*" the light of divinity shone upon him; Gabriel (on whom be peace!) brought to him, from the Merciful Majesty, three gifts, Knowledge, Reason, and Shame, and said: "Choose one of these three; for into thine own hand have I committed the reins of choice, and whichever of them thou approvest, her will I make thy companion." Adam (on whom be peace!) opened the eye of observation, and cast a benign glance on the charms of those three brides from the nuptial chamber of the invisible world, and those three gems from the mine of divine bounty. His decision was in favour of Reason, in which he beheld a resplendent sun, whose fair beams were cast on most of the objects of perception, both in the intellectual and material world. "O, Gabriel," said he, "since the command of the Glorious Lord is, that of these I should choose one, I have fixed upon Reason, for it is a very precious gem, and a very auspicious star." When Adam had thus declared his choice, Gabriel said to Knowledge and Shame, "Return ye to your habitation, for Adam hath chosen Reason." "Nay," replied they, "we will not depart; for we have ever dwelt together, and we cannot endure to be scattered abroad, like the Daughters of the Bier.\* If Reason be sovereign, we will be her ministers and companions; if she be the moon, we will be her stars. We have ever inhabited Paradise together; and now that she is to be confined to the narrow passage of the brain, it would not be fitting that we should desert her." Gabriel said, "Stay then;" so they staid. After they had lovingly embraced Reason, Knowledge took up her abode in the heart; Shame, in the eye; and Reason, in the brain; and thus hath the world of MAN's disposition, and of those born of man, become enlightened by those three luminaries; and wheresoever Reason exists, there Shame is also present; and where Shame is not, there it is certain that Reason is defective.

\* From a MS. in the E.I.H. Library.

† *I.e.* Three of the stars forming the constellation of the Bear.

## THE WAR WITH CHINA.

THE current of popular opinion upon the subject of the war with China has appeared to run with so much impetuosity towards the false and prejudiced side of the question, that we have abandoned in despair all attempts to stem it. Party-feelings have co-operated with ignorance, and with a malicious desire to see the pride and arrogance of the Chinese humbled, in blinding the nation to the real merits of the case, and even the religious part of it, having persuaded themselves that the Indian Government has been a party to the opium traffic, has apparently suffered that consideration (which, if founded in truth, should rather increase our sympathy for the Chinese), and the belief that war will open an entrance for Christianity into the empire of China, to relax those efforts in the cause of justice and humanity, which we at one time hoped to see successful.

Never was a question so obscured by ignorance and prejudice as this has been. In estimating the character of the Chinese nation, their history, their institutions, presumption has supplied the place of sober and docile inquiry. Books have been written about China and the Chinese which, if they were not undertaken with the deliberate design of depreciating the character of both, have accidentally realized that object. A question which, if unconnected with the pecuniary interests of an influential party, and with that spirit of political rancour which infects every subject it mingles with, would have been settled upon those principles of justice and good faith, which constitute the "universal law of society," is, on the contrary, made a pretext for perpetrating a wrong that will leave, whatever be its political advantages, an indelible stain upon the moral character and national honour of Britain.

In the midst of that defection from the cause of truth and honesty, which has characterized the press of England upon the subject of the quarrel with China, it is most gratifying to us to find the view of this question, which we have advocated from the first, taken up by so powerful a champion as the *Times* paper, which, occasionally, treats of the subject with that precision of argument, and power of language, which it brings to the discussion of every political question, and which, had time permitted, might, by its influence upon public opinion, have interposed an obstacle to this shameful attack upon an almost unoffending state.

An article in the *Times* of November 6th contains some observations on this subject in which we fully concur :

We wish to direct our readers' attention to one of the many astounding modes of talk which are to be encountered about the world, with nothing but their own audacity, and the apparent interest of some two or three hundred of her Majesty's subjects, to back them, much to the astonishment of simple-hearted men. No small number of people seem really to have persuaded themselves that for the interests of civilization, or of the East-India Company, or of the British empire, or for some other equally sufficient reason, we, a Christian nation, need consider ourselves under no obligations of justice or mercy towards any countries who are unhappy enough to be a long

way off, to have no allies, no ambassadors, no art of war, no international law. "Really, as to those Chinese," they say, "their impertinence ought to be put down;" and then, as to reasons, "They ought to be thankful for having been let alone so long." "Why, one regiment of infantry might march from one end of the country to the other," and so on. This way of settling the matter makes such slight pretence to honesty, or excuse for dishonesty, that it may be left to its own intrinsic merits, being simply a way of saying, "We want tea and territory, and will have them." But some people are philosophical and candid on the subject. They would not meddle with China—not they; but that the Chinese have infringed the recognized law of all civilized nations. And if you ask them how the Chinese were to know any thing about, or how they are bound to obey, this recognized law,— "As to that," they say, "if a nation will hold itself aloof from the rest of the world—the great society of humanity—the family of nations"—that very united family—"if they will not march with civilization, and learn to obey its rules, they must be content to be considered as outlaws; and if in their intercourse with others they are ignorant enough to break our laws, they must not complain if we break theirs, and explain the existing state of political science to them by cannon-balls and musketry; in fact, that an enlightened people like the English will be wanting to themselves if they let slip such an occasion of teaching 150,000,000 of savages their duty, and settling the tea-trade on a satisfactory basis."

This is precisely the jargon, for we cannot term it reasoning, which we hear from nine-tenths of the persons who fancy themselves fully competent to deliver an opinion upon this question.

Now, it is clear enough that nothing is easier than to lead on any government or people to break laws of which they are utterly ignorant; and, therefore, if this reasoning is true, that it is in our power to pick a quarrel with the Chinese just when we please, and to persevere in it just as long as we think expedient; and that then, after having revolutionized some provinces, ravaged others, killed some few thousands of the Chinese, and appropriated two or three fortresses to facilitate future interference, we may proceed to congratulate ourselves on our magnanimity, because all along we could have made out a capital case before the Judge of an Admiralty Court; and all this on the plea that, "if they were not so abominably unsociable, they would have known better."

Now, let us just look at the case to which this mode of reasoning is applied. English traders cross to India, set up factories, encroach, put the native princes in a passion, quarrel with them (perhaps with reason), settle the quarrel with a strong hand, and then, after every success, "take such measures as are necessary for putting their own interests into a state of security for the future,"—in plain English, subjugate the country, then find out by degrees that the English possessions in India are an empire, and must in the nature of things, and from mere self-preservation, be progressive, and accordingly progress as far as Ghuznee and Arracan. This may be all very right; self-preservation is a very urgent motive; native princes are very capricious, faithless, and cruel; the East-India Company is, and always was, the *Honourable* East-India Company. But then they cross to China; here, again, they profess a desire for factories, a few privileges, and a recognized existence; but the Emperor of China does not want either to quarrel or to barter, or to enter into any relations with them; he does not like such strong-people on

his premises, particularly when progression is the law of their existence; he does not wish to put himself or his successor in a position where they will lose their empire the first time they do, or the East-India Company says they do, put themselves in the wrong.

Now, considering the particular capacity in which all the next-door neighbours of the Chinese, who have allowed European civilization and traffic "to march" among them, the nabobs of Oude, the Great Moguls, the sultans of the Mysore country, have been admitted into the great "family of nations," it does seem to require a very unusual kind of front to maintain that the Chinese are to forfeit the ordinary rights of nations because they are a little shy of this family—because they hesitate to relax, in favour of this very imperious and encroaching "civilization," usages under which for centuries they have enjoyed as much peace and temporal prosperity as they care about having, and a good deal more than they are likely to have for some generations after civilization and the East-India Company have fairly begun to extend their empire among them. Their common sense, and our common sense, and plain experience, tell them that their only chance of preserving their being as a nation is to keep clear of us. And this precaution of theirs, forced on them by our own grasping thirst of empire, or at least the ignorance of our law, which is its consequence, we dare to treat as a crime, and punish accordingly. With our law China has nothing to do. The European law of nations is binding on us, because founded on certain known relations and usages between certain given nations. Those who sin against it know, or might know, that they do so. The countries to which they belong, and from which they are content to receive protection, and sustenance, and all the blessings of civilized life, have tacitly, at the least, sanctioned it; and they themselves, probably, owe to it no small portion of what security and prosperity they enjoy. China owes it nothing, has never acknowledged it, does not know, and, so long as it keeps to itself, within its own undisputed territory, cannot be called upon to know, what it is. If she had invited our commerce, perhaps we might set up a shadow of a claim that our intercourses should be carried on on something like our own terms. If she had intruded herself even on the sea, we might with some reason claim of her that she should accept the laws by which those merchants of Europe who have half-appropriated it are governed. But neither of these is pretended. If the Chinese governor guaranteed any privilege to our merchants, we might enforce the execution of his pledges. Or, again, if Englishmen had been cast by inevitable necessity on her shores, shipwrecked or marooned there, we might claim for our countrymen such security and liberty as man owes to man, and as governments are bound to secure to him, if necessary, by arms. Or, if we came into contact with the Chinese at the court of a foreign potentate, we should at any rate meet on equal terms, and should be at liberty to insist on the rights of equality. Under each of these circumstances, we should be able and bound to enforce the broad rules of justice and right. Not even this is the case. China does not seek us, does not meet us beyond its own shores. We are not cast upon China. She keeps within her own borders; we pursue her there; she closes her doors; we sue for admission; she grants it partially and cautiously, subjecting us to vexatious obstacles, and reminding us again and again that we come as merchants, and that if we come at all, we must come subject to China law. With these conditions in our ears, and before our eyes, we *do* come. Can we pretend, in the face of all this, to the remotest right to bring with us our notions about the sacredness of ambassadors, the dignity of the national flag, and the rights of

freeborn Englishmen? We have given these up, have sold them (at least the Chinese traders have) for money (or at least for tea), when we set foot on Chinese ground. And then for our merchants to turn round and claim all these rights, which, unless some dishonest quibble is to be hunted out, they have renounced for a consideration, or for their Government to come forward and interfere as an unshackled party, and for the merchants to accept such interference, when its exclusion was explicitly stipulated by one party, and tacitly, at least, accepted by the other, is mere double-dealing or thimble-rig. Our merchants have subjected themselves to Chinese law, and if consequences are to be taken by anybody, it must be by them, not by the Chinese. The fact is, that these overbearing pretences, by which we would summarily justify our interference, really mean one of two things—either that civilized nations are so far higher in the scale of being than their uninstructed fellow-creatures, that they are privileged to make these latter mere instruments for the production of tea and crockery, and to cannonade them if they begin to slacken in their work; or else that we enterprising Englishmen, residing in latitude 50 deg., longitude 0 deg., under a free government some centuries old, are so entirely capable of consulting for the good of an inert people, quietly making the best of a despotism of immemorial standing in latitude 20 deg. and east longitude 110 deg., that we are justified in enforcing our views upon these poor helpless wax-dolls, by mowing them down with grapeshot. Which is it that men mean? Is it our own profit, or that of the poor Chinese, that justifies us in bringing down upon them our tremendous powers of killing? Is it the absurdity in supposing that these unfortunate creatures can possibly have the right to deprive free and independent Englishmen of the power of importing their own bohea, or in fancying that there is any subject on the face of the earth, even in the extreme east of Asia, which English politicians are not privileged to meddle in?

Whichever it is, it ought to be exposed and hooted down at once. The one plea is undisguised selfishness; the other is neither more nor less than a new shape of the old doctrine of the worst sort of Roman Catholics—*Nulla fides cum hæreticis*; the extinct system of wholesale persecution hunted up again, not in the name of religion, but of civilization.

These sentiments, of unquestionable soundness, ought to make us, as a Christian people, reflect with compunction upon the sacrifice of life which our rulers have authorized, to gratify either the sordid appetite of illegal traders, or the hardly less culpable jealousy towards a people who, from policy or inclination, shun our dangerous connexion.

Nothing now remains but to hope that the duties of war, prescribed by the law of nations, will be better regarded by us towards the Chinese than those of peace. "The general law of nations," says the President Montesquieu,\* "is founded upon this principle, that different nations ought in time of peace to do one another all the good they can, and in time of war, as little harm as possible, without prejudice to their own real interests."

\* *Esprit des Loix*, b. 1, c. 7.

## LEGENDARY HISTORY OF PRITHWIRAJA,

THE LAST HINDU EMPEROR OF DELHI.

BY THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TOD.

THE hero of the martial epic\* of Chund, the Rajpoot Ossian, is called Prithi Raj,† 'king of the earth.' He was of the tribe Chohán‡, descended from one of the four conspicuous martial Rajpoots of the Agnicúlās§ race, being supposed to have emanated from the element fire.

The allegorical description given by the bard, "from ancient books," of the creation of the Agnicúlās, and of the causes which rendered this necessary, is full of historical matter relative to the religion and races of ancient India. Couched in mysterious and symbolic language, we have what appears to be a representation of the struggles between the grand sects of Hinduism, the followers of Iswara and Buddha, the polytheists and theists of Indo-Scythia, together with the tenets of Crishna, which, though originally closely allied to the theistical, finally merged in polytheism.

It would be out of place to attempt any interpretation of this ancient allegory in this sketch of the history of the Chohán monarch, further than to justify the assertion, that these races brought from *India extra Imaus*, the religious opinions and martial mythology which pervade these poems, admitting a comparison on these important points, as well as in the general spirit of its poesy, with that of the early tribes of uncivilized Europe, the bards of Gaul, of Cimbria, and Scandinavia.

A period is just perceptible, through a long vista of ages, when the religions of Iswara and Buddha differed little from each other; when both adored a single divinity; and as the Buddhists still adhere to this ancient doctrine, on this score alone we may claim for them equal antiquity: in proof of this title, let us compare the names and symbols of the great object of worship of each. The Buddhists call their chief divinity Ad-nát'h; and Ad-Iswara; the followers of Mahadéva, Ad-Iswara, or Ad-ham: both have the same signification, 'the First Lord.' The symbol of each is the Bull; hence Mahadéva is called Vrish-pati and Nand-Iswara, as Buddha is termed Vrishub-déva and Vrishub-nát'h; all having the same import, 'Lord of the Bull.'

It was about one thousand years before Christ that the Great War desolated India, a conflict which was evidently religious as well as political, for supremacy between the houses of Hastinapoor and Indraprest'ha. Although the rival families were of one stock, it is evident that, whatever were the tenets of the first, the latter had held those of Buddha till they accepted the modified system of Heri, "who was Buddha." Both houses were of the lunar race, and traced their origin to the first Buddha, who espoused Ella (Earth personified), daughter of the "son of the sun," or the sun-born, Swám-bhúva ('lord of the earth'), a Manu, supposed to be the great post-diluvian patriarch; so that Buddha has equal claims to antiquity with Manu, son of Surya, or the sun.

Now Buddha (Mercury) being the son of the moon,|| his descendants are styled Som-vansa, Chandra-vansa, and Indu-vansa;¶ and from the latter term we have the appellation of the *Indu* or *Hindu* race, and the country *India*; while the descendants of the solar line were styled Surya-vansa, 'children

\* The *Prat'hirdj-Chohán-rása*, written mostly in the Bhatti dialect.

† Prithwirāja, in the Sanscrit.

‡ Chāhamāna, in the Sanscrit.

§ Agni, 'fire;' and cūla, 'race.'

|| Som-Chandra, or Ind.

¶ Vansa, 'a race.'

of the sun : and hence all those countries, where the worship of Mithras chiefly prevailed, are called Syria, Assyria, and the inhabitants Sauromatians, Heliadæ. Hence the city of Solomon (Tād-môr) was called *Bāl-béc*, because the symbol or idol (*béc*) of Bāl, the sun's type or power of production, was there worshipped, "when he bowed to the God of the Sidonians."

Such, therefore, is the earliest distinction of the two grand races, distinguished as those of Surya, and Indu or Buddha; the sun-worshippers became idolaters; the votaries of Mercury, or the moon, adored THE ONE only, as do their descendants.

There appears no doubt that the solar race first inhabited India Proper (well known in the *Ramáyána*),\* their capital being Aditya or Aetya-st'han, 'land of the sun'—Ayodhia, or Oude; the lunar or Hindu line, afterwards. They seem to have usurped almost the entire of India, from the Himalaya to the ocean, at the period of the Great War, when civil contentions amidst the fifty-six races of the sons of Buddha compelled emigration from India, many retiring to the countries west of the Indus, and again rolled back upon it with new religions and new appellations, yet not renouncing altogether the old.

It was in that disastrous event, also remarkable as being the period of Nemnat'h, the twenty-second Buddha, that the sons of Surya again raised the altars of Bāl "on every high hill and under every tree;" the children of Buddha resorting also to the

Unwall'd temple, there to seek  
The spirit, in whose honour shrines are weak.

The first Buddha, parent of the lunar race, is stated to have come from a distant region. In all those countries, from the Indus to the Caspian, where this worship prevailed, the moon was held a male deity, and hence all the earlier tribes of Europe, from Sacadwipa (continent of the Sacæ) and the plains of the Deshtë Kipchák, the Su, Suevi, Cimbri (Camari), Getes (Jits, Jats); Cathi-Heruli, of ancient Europe, adored Woden (Buddha), or Mercury, and Ella, or Ert'ha, their original parents. The moon remained with them a male deity, and received their adorations. Hence, too, their dread of eclipses, when the monsters (Rahoo and Ketoo, ascending and descending nodes) swallowed their first parent; and hence the Scandinavians pursued the same system as did the Scythians of old, and the Rajpoots still, of beating every sort of noisy instrument, to frighten away the demon during an eclipse; and hence the mythological resemblances of each. Hence the bards of the Cimbri, of the Baltic and of Wales, the scalds of Scania, have the same measure of song as the Rajpoot bardai.

Probably the worshippers of Bāl, the children of Surya, recovered their rights on the civil strife of the lunar race, though the construction which may be put upon the allegorical history of this period warrants the conclusion of an absence of all religion, and that the ministers of Bāl were obliged to seek proselytes amongst their ancient adversaries, the Takshac, Nagvansa (serpent race), the sons of Buddha.

Another invasion again transferred sovereignty to the Takshacs, and the calculated period is about seven centuries before Christ. With this political change is associated that important event, the appearance of the twenty-third Buddha, Parswanat'h, whose symbol is that of the race he accompanied, the Takshac, or serpent; hence he is called *Séhés funna*, or 'the thousand-fingered.' His followers, too, were called *Ari-mar'noos*, or 'foe of man.' This is the

\* Indu-Sacæ, or Sakatal, whence the ancients made Indo-Scythia, is a term of wide import, from the Caspian to the Ganges; and India is now restricted to that "Intra Imaus."



period assigned to the great Magian Zerdusht, or Zoroaster; nor is it improbable that the twenty-third Buddha is the Ahrimanes, or evil principle, of his system.

But these incidental remarks are only introductory to the history of the creation of the Chohán race, to fight the battles of the sons of Surya, or Bál.

Mahavira was the twenty-fourth or last Buddha; he appeared 477 years anterior to Vicramaditya,\* or 533 years before Christ. His elder disciple, Gotama, succeeded him as pontiff, and though his name is revered by innumerable races, from the halls

Of Cambalu, seat of Cathaian Khan,

Down to the golden Chersonese;

yet it is not connected with that extreme sanctity, amounting to déification, of the twenty-fourth.

Now this is the very period of the last of the Scandinavian Odins, Woden, or Buddha, and (a still stronger coincidence) he was also succeeded by Gotama, whence was corrupted the Creator's name in the West amongst the Saxon, Jete, or Jit tribes, Gon,† *Godama* amongst the innumerable Pagan theists of Asia.

There is frequent occasion to remark the similarity of religious doctrines and manners of the martial Indu-Sythic tribes and those of early Europe. Hur, the god of battle of the former, appears as the thunderer, Thor; Ella, the universal mother, the Ertha or Freya of the North; and Buddha, Woden or Odin. The days of the week, called after each, are respectively the same in Europe as in Asia; and *Thorsdag*, *Freydag*, and *Wodensdag* of the North, is *Vrishpat-war*, *Sucra-war*, and *Bud-war* of the East. The names of the other hebdomadal divinities are alike borrowed by the Teutonic tribes of Europe from their Scythic ancestry:—

Sun-dag	...	Surya-war.
Mon-dag	...	Som-war.
Tuisco-dag	...	Mungul-war.
Woden's-dag	...	Bud-war.
Thor's-dag	...	Vrishpat-war.
Frey-dag	...	Sucra-war.
Satur-dag	...	Sani-war.

The Scandinavian triad is also conformable to the creed of the Surya race. Hur is Thor, the destroyer; Freya is Ella, or Bhavani, the mother of all, and Woden is Buddha, the preserver. Indeed, the whole *Edda* is a system of Hinduism, and the ancient runes of the North bear, at least in shape, an analogy to the most primitive and yet undecyphered cryptographic inscriptions and columnar legends on the rocks and cave-temples of the East. The name of the most celebrated Northern temple, Upsala, the seat of the mysteries of Odin, may have a Sanscrit derivation, 'the Hall of the One;‡ and the heroes' heaven of the North, *Valhalla*, the Sura-loca of the Rajpoots, traced to the same origin, 'the Heroes' Abode.§ Again; the crown seat, *Morastan*,|| kept in Upsala, in which the Northern heroes were enthroned, may be

\* His era is fifty-six years before Christ.

† In like manner *Divus*, and all its corruptions, may be traced from the Sanscrit *Déva*, pronounced in its dialects exactly as the French *Dieu*.

‡ *Ap*, 'him, himself.' Hence the title of the crown princes of Kotah, *Ap-jee*, the "hersel" of the Scots, greatness there, as in France, being feminine. *Sala* is 'a hall.'

§ *Vali*, 'a hero,' from *val*, or in the dialects, *bal*, 'strength;' and *sala*.

|| *Mor*, 'crown,' *asun*, 'a seat;' *mor-asun*, 'crown seat;' or *sung*, 'stone;' *mora-sung*. The crown seat of Rajpoot princes was in ancient times the *sung-asun*, 'stone seat.'

found in the same root as the first city founded by the Asiatic Getes or Jits of the Jaxartes in Scandinavia, Asi-gard, 'the fortress of the Asi.'

But the very name of *bard*, as well as much of his imagery, can be traced to a similar source—to the Rajpoot *bardai*, from *byrd*, 'inspiration,' alike in the language of the Rajpoot *bardai* as the Cimbrian bard. "Thou art the inspired (*byrdai*) of Bhavani,"\* says the wife of Chund to that poet; and, as analyzed in Welsh, it has precisely the same meaning, the "*furor poeticus*," the unpremeditated effusion of the *Vates* (Bhat), which obtained for the bards of Rajast'han, as of Cambria, the prophetic mantle. But of this anon. Let us, in the meanwhile, ascend the Olympus of Rajast'han, place ourselves at the fire-fountain,† listen to the Titanic combat between the good and evil deities, and the creation of the Chohán patriarch, to support the weakness of the ministers of Iswara, oppressed and degraded by the irreligious tribes who then possessed power. Whether these atheists were the aboriginal races of India, or the Tackshacs or serpent race from the North, is a question out of place here to discuss. The period, however, of the birth of the Chohán race was in one of those great contests whether the knee should bend to Bāl and the *Dii Minores* in his train, with his symbols, the pillar and calf,‡ or to "the One only" Buddha, or Infinite Wisdom. This Olympus is the celebrated mountain Abu, classically *Ar-būdha*,§ the hill of Buddha.

The Buddhists have had, from the most remote periods, five sacred mounts,|| or places of pilgrimage: Sumeru, Chandragiri, *Ar-būdha*, Girnara, and *Satrunjya*, or *Pali-thāna*.¶ The first was the abode of Ad-na't'h—not the fancied mount or pole of the earth, but a tangible portion of the Indian Caucasus, about the fountains of the Oxus and Jaxartes.\*\* There, they say, Ad-na't'h,†† or Rishub-déva, first taught the arts of civilized life, "to sow corn and muzzle the ox."

The silver mount, Chandragiri, answering to the Cañasa of Siya, is a portion of the snow-capt Hemachil, now inaccessible amidst eternal glaciers. They have substituted Samet-Sikr, sacred to Parswanath; as the "golden and silver mounts"‡‡ are no longer attainable by the Buddhist or Jain devotee, his range is confined to these four: *Ar-būdha*, or Abu, in Rajast'han; Girnara and *Satrunjya*, in Saurashtra; and Samet-Sikr, in Bengal.

*Ar-būdha* (Abu) is the first in estimation, and held by the Buddhists sacred to the First Lord, Ad-na't'h; while those who call themselves the orthodox, the idolators of the powers of nature, have enshrined their First Lord, Ad-Iswara, under his particular title of Achilés. Over all the countries called Rajast'han, or Rajwarra, as well as Guzerat, the tenets of Buddha at one time prevailed, and almost all the mercantile class of these tracts still adhere to his doctrines. The Purihara and Solanki princes of Mundava and Anhulwarra Puttun professed this creed, as did the Pramaras of Dhar; and the poet

\* The Eastern Minerva, and armed, like her, with the *trisola*, *trident*, or trident.

† Agni-coonda.

‡ The Lingam and Nanda.

§ *Ar*, 'strength, refuge.'

|| *Punj Teert'ha*; hence the twenty-four beatified pontiffs are called *Teert'hancara*.

¶ *Satrunjya*, or 'victorious over the foe,' is the name of the sacred mount; but the ancient city at its foot is *Pali-thāna*, 'abode of the Pali.' Here even in name we have the ancient race of Buddha from the North. Diodorus preserves the name of Palis with Nahas (*qu. Nagas*); the Palis (shepherds), and Takshac, sons of the Scythian founder.

\*\* The colossal figures, and cave-temples, at Bamean, have reference to this.

†† He had two sons, Bhurut and Bahu-bul. Bhurut came to India, and gave his name (Bhurutkhund) to it. Of Bahu-bul, or 'strong arm,' nothing is said. This cosmogony points to Adam and his two sons; but A-bul is the reverse of Bahu-bul, and means 'without strength.'

‡‡ *Suvarna Gir*, or golden hill, is an epithet of Sumeru. *Chandra Gir* is the silver mount, or 'mountain of the moon.'

Chund informs us that, so late as Beesildeo Chohán\* (five reigns anterior to Prithi Raj), this monarch threatened his son Sarangdeo with the loss of succession if he persisted "in worshipping Ari-hatya, and walked in the faith of Buddha;" so widely disseminated were these doctrines eight hundred years ago, but which not a single crowned head now professes.

It was on the sacred Ar-būdhā that the Chohán was created, with the other tribes, to fight the battles of Iswara and polytheism. That they were but spiritually created, regenerated, or made converts to the tenets of the priests of Siva, is the extent of power we can assign to the Bramins, though the legend is accepted in its literal sense by the believers of this sect.

Let us examine the genealogy of the Choháns, and see whether, by a calculation of the thirty-nine reigns anterior to Prithi Raj, we cannot arrive at some point whereon to found at least a conjecture who were the "foreigners" thus made proselytes, to combat the enemies of the worship of Bāl.

The date of Beesildeo we have with sufficient exactness, as at the conclusion of a long reign, of upwards of half a century, he invaded the territory of Anhulwarra, and amongst the allies of that prince is mentioned Udyā-dit Pramara, who ruled from S. 1100 to 1150; therefore, Beesildeo, who ruled sixty-four years, must have been on the throne of Ajmér from about S. 1044 to 1100. Admit twenty-three years to each reign for the thirty-nine princes, to Anhul, "the first (regenerated) Chohán," or 897 years. Now 1100, the period of Beesildeo,  $-897 = S. 213 - 56 = A.D. 117$ , the period of the conversion of the Choháns, if this was the entire genealogy.

During the second century, crowds of Scythic tribes were pouring into India, as well as into the Western world; and about this period, to the fifth century, the peninsula of Saurashtra is indebted for much of her Scythic population, a part of which has only attained a position on the *hem*, but was never woven into the genealogical *woof* of the Hindu race. The converts of the Agnicúla race were of the more ancient invaders—the Takshacs of the seventh century before Christ; for all the ancient inscriptions, in a character now forgotten, of the Choháns, Pramaras, &c., describe them as "descended of Takshac;" and as this character is the sacred character of Buddha, and yet used by the priests in Tibet, we are justified in the inference, that the Bramins made converts of four tribes of their opponents, and consequently the genealogy given by the bard is incomplete.

Abu was one of the primitive seats of the Hindu religion, whether Braminical or Buddhist; from its ancient history, indeed, it would appear as if both had at one period coalesced; but the interpretation of the allegory would occupy too much space, and I shall merely give as a specimen the work of creation of these proselytes.

Having enshrined Achilés, and his consort Oomia, on its summit, and re-peopled it by "the sons of Hemachil"† (the Takshacs), the priests pursued the even tenor of their devotions, but the rites of Jupiter on this Eastern Olympus were again obstructed by the Titans (Dytes) of infidelity. "The holy men (múnis) passed their time in devotion. Desire came not near them. From the produce of the cow, from roots (*kund*), fruits, and flowers, they derived sustenance; and here was every kind. Such is Abu, the *Gūrū* of the mountains; like Sumeru or Kylas, which Iswar made his abode. Fast but one day

\* The Visaladéva of the inscription on the pillar at Dehli, translated by Jones and Colebrooke.

† The legend says, "The son of Hemachil, with his *Meenas*, came and washed the holy man's feet;" which would indicate that these aboriginal tribes are from the North.

on its summit, and your sins will be forgiven; reside there for a year, and you may become the preceptor of mankind.”\*

Notwithstanding this sanctity of Abu, and the little temptation there is to disturb these anchorite priests of Bāl, their peace was interrupted:—

“The Dytes (or demons) envied their happiness, rendered the sacrifice impure, and stopped *in transitu* the share of the gods. The Bramins dug the pits for burnt sacrifice to the south and south-west; but the demons† raised storms, which darkened the air, and filled it with clouds of sand; showered ordure, blood, bones and flesh, and every impurity, on their rites; sometimes assumed the shapes of lovely damsels, to allure them from their devotions. Their penance was of no avail.”

Again they kindled the sacred fire, and the priests, assembling round the Agni-coonda, prayed to Mahadeo for aid:—

“From the fire-fountain a figure issued forth, but he had not a warrior’s mien; the Bramins placed him as porter, and thence his name, *Prithi-hadwar*.‡ A second issued forth, and being formed in the palm of the hand (*chaloo*), was named *Chaluca*. A third appeared, and was named *Pramara*;§ he had the blessing of the Riks, and, with the others, was sent against the demons; but they did not prevail. Again *Vasishta*, seated on the lotus, prepared incantations; again he called the gods to aid, and, as he poured the libation forth, a figure appeared, lofty in stature, of elevated front, with hair like jet, eyes rolling, breast expanded, fierce, terrific, clad in armour, a full quiver, a bow in one hand and brand in the other—*quadriform (chaturanga)*, whence his name, *Chauhān*.|| *Vasishta* prayed his hopes (*asa*) might at length be fulfilled (*purna*), as the *Chauhān* was dismissed against the demons. *Sacti-devi*, on her lion, armed with the trident, descended and bestowed her blessing, and declared that, as *Asapurna* or *Kalka*, she would always hear his prayer. He went against the demons; their leaders he slew; the rest fled, nor halted till they reached the middle of hell. Of the thirty-six races (*cūlas*) they are the greatest; the rest were born of woman; *these were created by the Bramin*.¶ *Anhul*\*\* having slain the demons, the Bramins were made happy: of his race was *Prithi Raj*.”

\* *Juggut Gārū*.

† *Asours* and *Dytes*; either the *Bhils*, or *Scythic* tribes.

‡ ‘Portal of the earth,’ and contracted, *Prithikuru*, and *Purikuru*. They became sovereigns of *Maru-st’halia*, or *Marwar*, the capital of which was *Mandodar*, and they held it till expelled by the *Rahtores* in the thirteenth century.

§ *Pra-mara*, ‘the first striker.’ The statue of *Ad-pala*, the first *Pramar*, still stands on the *Agni-coonda*, a beautiful specimen of ancient sculpture; the inscription on the pedestal is now illegible.

|| *Chau*, or *char*, ‘four,’ and *anga*, ‘body;’ *Chau-anga*, contracted to *Chauhān*, or *Choldān*.

¶ It is by no means uncommon for these arrogant priests to assume powers superior to the Divinity. On one occasion they caused the Deity to entreat *Vasishta* to listen to the desires of *Viswamitra* for his friendship (in the *Ramāyana*). But do not the Catholic priests in Italy often pray to the Almighty to intercede with *St. Januarius* to perform the annual miracle of the liquifying blood?

\*\* *Anhul* and *Agni* both mean ‘fire.’

(To be continued).

## SUFİ POETRY.

LINES AFTER THE ARABIC OF MAULĀNĀ JALĀLUDDIN RŪMĪ.

Over the silver mountains,  
 Where spring the nectar fountains,  
 There will I kiss  
 The bowle of blisse,  
 And drink mine everlasting fill,  
 Upon every milken hill ;  
 My soul will be a-dry before,  
 But, after that, will thirst no more.

*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

HE comes!—the bearer of the draught divine !

See, mantling in that cup, no mortal wine !

Drink ! and, each earthly appetite forgot,

Each sense abolished (Spirits need them not),

Hear without ears;—be, without vocal breath,

Divinely eloquent—yet mute as death !

Now, mystic Lovers ! wild with strange delight,

To heavenly mansions wing your rapturous flight :

Tread, of yon halls august, the marble floor ;

Behold the ETERNAL FAIR, and face to face adore !

Heard ye that shout ? The Archangel Herald cries,

“ ’Tis Resurrection’s morn ! ye Saints, arise !

“ Rise ! Of pleasure everlasting

“ Drink your fill, at Heaven’s call !

“ Long were ye condemned to fasting :

“ Welcome now the Festival !”

اقبل السّاقى علينا  
 حاملاً كأس المدام  
 فاشربوا من كأس خلد  
 واتركوا اكل الطّعام  
 اشبعوا من غير اكل  
 واسمعوا من غير اذن  
 وانطقوا من غير حرف  
 واسكتوا تمّ الكلام  
 ايها العُشاق طيبوا  
 واسكروا من كأسنا  
 واركبوا ظهر المعالي  
 وادخلوا بين الرّخام  
 انهضوا نادي المنادي  
 الصّلا اين الرّجال  
 جاءكم نادي القيامة  
 في الهوي نعم القيام  
 اشربوا سقياً لكم ثم  
 اطربوا غنماً لكم  
 ان هذا يوم عيد  
 عيدوا بعد الصّيام



scene. The tomb of the saint, in whose honour the moolid was held, was surrounded by devotees, engaged in the performance of some religious rite. Around, and in front, throughout the neighbouring streets, gleamed a strong illumination, produced by an assemblage of lamps and lanterns of various kinds. Some of the shops boasted handsome cut-glass chandeliers, or Argand lamps, evidently of European manufacture; others were content with a circular frame, perforated with holes, in which all sorts of glass vessels, wine-glasses, tumblers, mustard-pots, &c., were placed, filled with oil, and having several wicks. The articles displayed for sale at the fair were, as far as we could judge from the hasty glances we cast as we passed along, good of their kind, and of some value; the confectioners' shops made a gay appearance with their variously-coloured sweetmeats, piled up in tempting heaps, and we saw enough of embroidery and gold to form a very favourable idea of the taste and splendour of the native dress. We were, of course, objects of great surprise and curiosity; the sudden appearance of two European ladies, the only women present, at eleven o'clock at night, riding on donkeys through the fair, could not fail to create a sensation. Our boy with the lantern walked first, followed by the janissary, who, flourishing his silver stick, made room for us through the crowd. Had we not been accompanied by this respectable official, we should scarcely have dared to venture in such a place, and at such a period. Mohammed and the donkey-man attended at the side of Miss E. and myself, and though some of the people could not help laughing at the oddity of our appearance, we met with no sort of insult or hindrance, but made our way through without the slightest difficulty, much more easily, in fact, than two Arabs in their native costume, even if attended by a policeman, would have traversed a fair in England. The scene was altogether very singular, and we thought ourselves fortunate in having had an opportunity of witnessing a native fair under such novel circumstances. We could scarcely believe that we were in a Mohamedan city, noted for its intolerance, and could not help feeling grateful to the reigning power which had produced so striking a change in the manners and conduct of the people. Upon leaving the fair, we turned into dark streets, dimly illumined by the light of the lantern we carried; occasionally, but very seldom, we met some grave personage, preceded also by a lantern, who looked with great astonishment at our party as we passed. At length we came to the door of our hotel, and having knocked loudly, were admitted into the court-yard, when, dismounting, we proceeded up a flight of stone steps to a verandah, which led into some very good-sized apartments. The principal one, a large dining-room, was furnished at the upper end in the Egyptian fashion, with divans all round; it was, however, also well supplied with European chairs and tables, and in a few minutes cold turkey and ham, and other good things, appeared upon the board. Being the first arrivals from the steamer, we had to answer numerous questions before we could retire to bed. Upon asking to be conducted to our chamber, we were shown up another flight of stone stairs, leading to a second and much larger verandah, which was screened off in departments serving as ante-chambers to the bed-rooms. There was sufficient space on the terraces of this floor, for the descent of a few steps led to another platform, to afford a walk of some extent, but of this we were not aware until the morning. We found a very comfortable two-bedded room, supplied with glass windows, and everything belonging to it in excellent repair, and apparently free from vermin; most thankfully did we lie down to enjoy the repose which our late exertions had rendered so needful. Our trusty Mohammed had engaged donkeys for us the



next day, and promised to take us to every place worth seeing in the city. We were strongly tempted to visit the pyramids, but were deterred by the dangers of losing the steamer at Suez, and by the difficulties of the undertaking. We were told that the Nile was not sufficiently flooded to admit of our approach in a boat, and that we should be up to the donkey's knees in mud if we attempted to go upon the backs of those animals. We, therefore, reluctantly relinquished the idea, and contented ourselves with what we could see of Cairo.

Our first visit was directed to the citadel, a place which, I do not scruple to say, was to me quite as interesting as any of the monuments of ancient art that Egypt contains. The remains of ages long past, and whose history is involved in unfathomable obscurity, excite our wonder and admiration, and fill us with an almost painful curiosity to draw aside the veil which time has thrown around them, and to learn secrets that all the learning of man has hitherto been unable to unfold. The citadel of Cairo, on the contrary, has been the theatre of comparatively recent events; it is filled with recollections of the hero whose exploits, narrated by the most eloquent pens, have charmed us in our childhood, and still continue to excite interest in our breasts—the Sultan Saladin. Here are the remains of a palace which he once inhabited, and here is a well which bears his name. Who could sit under the broken pillars of that roofless palace, or drink the water from the deep recesses of that well, without allowing their thoughts to wander back to the days of the Crusades, those chivalric times, in which love, and war, and religion, swayed the hearts and the actions of men; when all that was honoured and coveted was to be found in a soldier of the cross, and when half-frantic enthusiasts, pursuing the vainest of hopes, the recovery of the Holy Land, brought away with them what they did not go to seek, the arts, and learning, and science of the East! The janissary who was with us pointed out the direction in which Damietta now stands, and I was instantly filled with a desire to see Damietta, of which I had heard and read so much.

The most exciting romance of Oriental history is to be found amid the deserts that surround Egypt; and even if the most spirit-stirring tale of all, the *Talisman*, had not been written, the scenes in which our own lion-hearted Richard figured, and which witnessed the exploits of the templars and the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, could not fail to create the highest degree of pleasurable feeling in minds capable of enjoying such brilliant reveries of the past. The citadel of Cairo is also fraught with the recollections of an event which startled all Europe within the memory of many of the present generation—the massacre of the Mamelukes. We were shown the broken cleft in the wall from which the only one of the devoted men who escaped urged his gallant horse; it was, indeed, a fearful leap, and we gazed upon the spot and thought of the carnage of that dreadful hour with an involuntary shudder.

The citadel of Cairo has less the air of a regular fortification than any place of arms I ever recollect to have entered; it is, however, I believe, exceedingly strong by nature, the situation being very commanding. I regretted that I could not look upon these things with a professional eye, and that I had no military authority at hand to refer to. Near to the ruins of Saladin's palace, the Pasha is now constructing a mosque, which, when finished, will be one of the most splendid temples of the kind in all the Moslem land. It is to be lined and faced with marble, very elegantly carved, but it will take three years to complete it, and should any circumstances occur to delay the work during the lifetime of the present ruler of Egypt, the chances seem much in favour of its

never being completed at all. Mounting upon the embrasure of one of the guns, I feasted my eyes upon one of the finest and most interesting views I had ever beheld. The city, with its minarets, towers, kiosks, and stately palm-trees, lay at my feet, displaying, by its extent, the solidity, loftiness, and magnificence of its buildings, its title to the proud name of "Grand Cairo." Beyond, in one wide flood of silver, flowed the Nile, extending far as the eye could reach along a plain verdant with its fertilizing waters. To the left, the tombs of the caliphs spread themselves over a desert waste, looking, indeed, like a city of the dead. These monuments, though not equalling in size and grandeur the tombs which we find in India, are very striking; they are for the most part surmounted by cupolas, raised upon lofty pillars, with the spaces open between. Upon one of these buildings we were shown a vessel in the form of a boat, which upon a certain festival is filled with grain and water, for the service of the birds. The pyramids, which rise beyond the city of tombs, are not seen to advantage from this point, an intervening ridge of sand cutting off the bases, and presenting the pinnacles only to view; but the whole of the landscape, under the clear bright atmosphere of an Egyptian sky, is of so exquisite a nature, that the eye can never tire of it, and had I been detained as a prisoner in the Pasha's dominions, I might have become reconciled to my fate, had I been confined in a situation which commanded this splendid prospect.

About the middle of the day we again sallied forth, the streets of Cairo being so narrow that the sun is completely shut out, and shade thus afforded at noon. The air was not unpleasantly warm, and we suffered no inconvenience, excepting from the crowd. Mounted upon donkeys, we pushed our way through a dense throng, thrusting aside loaded camels, which scarcely allowed us room to pass, and coming into the closest contact with all sorts of people. The perusal of Mr. Lane's book had given me a very vivid idea of the interior of the city, though I was scarcely prepared to mingle thus intimately with its busy multitude. We had some shopping to execute, or rather we had to pay for some purchases made by Mohammed for us in the morning, and to return that portion of the goods sent for inspection that we did not intend to keep. We liked the appearance of the shops, which, in all cases of the more respectable kind, were well stocked, whole streets being devoted to the sale of one particular branch of merchandize. A long avenue was occupied by saddlers and the sellers of horse-furniture; another displayed nothing but woollen cloths; a third was devoted to weapons of every description, &c. &c. The wax-chandlers reminded me very much of those in England, being decorated in a similar manner, while the display of goods every where was much greater than I had ever seen in Eastern cities, in which for the most part merchandize of the best description is hidden in warehouses, and not to be found without deep research. The greater number of the streets are covered in with matting in rather a dilapidated state, and having many holes and crevices for the admission of air; this gives to the whole a ragged appearance, and we were told that the Pasha had determined not to allow in future awnings of these frail and unsightly materials. The Frank quarter, which is much better contrived, is the model for subsequent erections. This avenue has a roof of wood sufficiently high to allow of a free circulation of air, and having apertures at regular distances near the top, to admit the light. The streets in this part of Cairo are wider than usual, and the shops appear to be large and convenient. All sorts of European manufactures are to be found here, for the most part at reasonable prices. The gentlemen who proposed to cross the

desert purchased Leghorn hats of very good quality, and admirably adapted, from their size, lightness, and durability, for Indian wear. Wearied, at length, with the confusion and bustle of the streets, we took again the road to the citadel, being exceedingly desirous to feast our eyes with the sunset view. After gazing long and earnestly upon a scene which, once beheld, can never be forgotten, we gladly accepted the offer of Mohammed to show us into the interior of the Pasha's palace, a large irregular building, having no great pretensions to architectural beauty, and mingling rather oddly the European with the Oriental style. Ascending a broad flight of steps, we passed through a large kind of guard-room to the state-apartments. These were of rather a singular description, but handsome and well adapted to the climate. A third portion, consisting of the front and part of the two sides of each room, was entirely composed of windows opening a few feet from the ground, and having a divan running round, furnished in the usual manner with pillows at the back. The windows of some of these apartments opened upon gardens, laid out in the English taste and full of English flowers; others commanded the finest prospects of the city and the open space below. Round these rooms, at the top, forming a sort of cornice, were pictures in compartments or pannels, one series consisting of views of the Pasha's palaces and gardens, another of the vessels of war which belong to him, and more especially his favourite steam-boat, of which there are many delineations. There is nothing that more strongly exhibits the freedom with which Mehemet Ali has thrown off the prejudices of the Moslem religion, than by his permitting, contrary to its established principles, the representation of objects natural and artificial, which, both in painting and sculpture, is strictly forbidden. Much cannot be said for the execution of these pictures, which seem to have been the work of a native artist; but they become exceedingly interesting as proofs of the decline of a religion so completely opposed to the spread of knowledge, and to all improvement in the moral condition of its followers. The furniture in the Pasha's palace, though in a great measure limited to carpets and cushions, is very handsome. The divans are covered with rich brocade, figured satin, damask, or cut velvet. The attendants drew aside, with great pride, the curtains which concealed the looking-glasses, evidently fancying that we had never beheld mirrors of such magnitude in our lives. I observed that the chandeliers in some of the apartments did not match each other, but the whole was very creditable to the taste and spirit of the owner. Below them was a handsome apartment entirely lined with marble, and apparently designed as a retreat for the hot weather, the floor being divided into two parts—the one ascended by a step, in which the family might repose upon cushions; the other scooped into basins, with a fountain to play in the centre: the water either had not as yet been laid on, or the season did not render it necessary. Near to this apartment was the Pasha's bed-chamber, a fine room, also lined with marble, and containing a fire-place, which in the warm weather revolved upon a pivot, and was concealed in a recess made on purpose in the wall. The bathing-rooms, close at hand, were of the most beautiful description, the principal apartment and the ante-chamber having roofs which might serve as models for all erections of the kind. These were fretted in small compartments, light being admitted by a thick piece of ground-glass in the centre of each, thus securing the utmost privacy, together with one of the most beautiful methods of lighting possible. While we were still sitting in the Pasha's palace, the military band of the garrison began to play upon the parade-ground immediately below. Mohammed, who seemed to be quite at home, conducted us to an apartment which overlooked this space,

opened one of the windows, and requested us to seat ourselves upon the cushions, where we remained for some time, listening to the well-known French airs played in the court-yard of the palace of a Turkish prince ! The band was not a very large one, but the performers had been well-taught, and the wind-instruments produced in such a situation a very animating effect. They marched up and down the parade-ground, occasionally relieved by the drums and fifes also playing French music. The performers were clothed in white, like the men belonging to the ranks, and had the same soiled appearance, it being impossible to keep white garments pure in the dust of Egyptian cities. The sun was now completely down, and we returned to our hotel, where, to our great joy, we found our two female friends, who had not been able to reach Boulak until many hours after our landing. We had ordered dinner at seven o'clock, in the hope that our fellow-passengers in the steamer would come up, and according to our calculations, several dropped in. The possibility of getting to the pyramids was again discussed; the greater number of the gentlemen determined at least to try, but we thought it best to avoid all danger of missing the *Berenice*, and the ladies, adhering to their original intention, determined to cross the desert together. We passed a most agreeable evening, telling over our voyage up the Nile, and upon retiring to my chamber, I regretted that it would be the last I should for some time spend in Cairo.

Nothing can be more quiet than the nights in a city where all the inhabitants retire after dark to their own houses, the streets being perambulated by few persons, and those of the soberest description; but with the sun, a scene of bustle and noise ensues, which effectually prevents repose. The windows of my apartment looked out upon a narrow street, in which the ground-floors were, as it is usual, composed of shops, while several persons having vegetables or grain to sell were seated upon the ground. The hum of human voices, the grunting of the camels, and the braying of donkeys, kept up an incessant din, and therefore some minutes elapsed before my attention was attracted by a wordy war which took place beneath my window. Hastily arraying myself in my dressing-gown, and looking out, I saw a man and woman engaged in some vehement discussion, but whether caused by a dispute or not, I could not at first decide. They both belonged to the lower class, and the woman was meanly dressed in a blue garment, with a hood of the same over her head, her face being concealed by one of those hideous narrow black veils, fastened across under the eyes, which always reminded me of the proboscis of an elephant. Her hands were clasped upon the arms of the man just above the elbow, who held her in the same manner, and several people were endeavouring to part them, as they struggled much in the same manner which prevails in a melodrame, when the hero and heroine are about to be separated by main force. I thought it, therefore, probable that they were a loving couple, about to be torn asunder by the myrmidons of the law. Presently, however, I was set right upon this point, for the man, seizing a kind of whip, which is generally carried in Cairo, and flogging off his friends, dashed the poor creature on the ground, and inflicted several severe strokes upon her prostrate body, not one of the by-standers attempting to prevent him. The woman, screaming fearfully, jumped up, and seizing him again, as if determined to gain her point, whatever it might be, poured forth a volley of words, and again the man threw her upon the ground and beat her most cruelly, the spectators remaining as before quite passive, and allowing him to wreak his full vengeance upon her. Had I been dressed, or could have made my way readily into the street, I should have certainly gone down to interpose, for never did I witness

any scene so horrible, or one I so earnestly desired to put an end to. At length, though the pertinacity of the woman was astonishing, when exhausted by blows she lay fainting on the ground, the man went his way. The spectators, and there were many, who looked on without any attempt to rescue this poor creature from her savage assailant, now raised her from the earth. The whole of this time the veil she wore was never for a moment displaced, and but for the brutal nature of the scene, it would have been eminently ridiculous in the eyes of a stranger. After crying and moaning for some time, in the arms of her supporters, the woman, who I now found to be a vender of vegetables in the street, told her sad tale to all the passers-by of her acquaintance, with many tears and much gesticulation, but at length seated herself quietly down by her baskets, though every bone in her body must have ached from the severe beating she had received. This appeared to me to be a scene for the interference of the police, who, however, do not appear to trouble themselves about the protection of people who may be assaulted in the street. I afterwards saw a drunken Englishman, an officer of the Indian army, I am sorry to say, beat several natives of Cairo, with whom he happened to come in contact in the crowd, in the most brutal and unprovoked manner, and yet no notice was taken, and no complaint made. It was certainly something very unexpected to me to see a Frank Christian maltreating the Moslem inhabitants of a Moslem city in which he was a stranger, and I regretted exceedingly that the perpetrator of acts, which brought disgrace upon his character and country, should have been an Englishman, or should have escaped punishment. No sooner have we been permitted to traverse a country in which formerly it was dangerous to appear openly as a Christian, than we abuse the privilege thus granted by outrages on its most peaceable inhabitants. I regret to be obliged to add, that it is but too commonly the habit of Englishmen to beat the boatmen, donkey-men, and others of the poorer class, whom they may engage in their service. They justify this cowardly practice—cowardly because the poor creatures can gain no redress—by declaring that there is no possibility of getting them to stir excepting by means of the whip; but, in most cases, all that I witnessed, they were not at the trouble of trying fairer methods: at once enforcing their commands by blows. The comments made by the janissary and our own servant upon those who were guilty of such wanton brutality, showed the feeling which it elicited, and when upon one occasion Miss E. and myself interposed, declaring that we would not allow any person in our service to be beaten, they told us not to be alarmed, for that the rais (captain of the boat), who was an Arab, would not put up with ill-treatment, but had threatened to go on shore at the next village with all his men.

An English gentleman, long resident in Cairo, had done me the honour to call upon me on the day after my arrival, and had invited me to come to his house, to see some mummies and other curiosities he had collected. Accompanied by two of my female friends, and escorted by a gentleman who was well acquainted with the topography of the city, we set out on foot, traversing blind alleys and dark lanes, and thus obtaining a better idea of the intricacies of the place than we could possibly have gained by any other means. Sometimes we passed under covered ways perfectly dark, which I trod, not without fear of arousing some noxious animal; then we came to narrow avenues, between the backs of high stone houses, occasionally emerging into small quadrangles, having a single tree in one corner. We passed a house inhabited by one of the superior description of Frank residents, and we knew that it must be tenanted by a European by the handsome curtains and other

furniture displayed through its open windows. Turning into a street, for the very narrow lanes led chiefly along the backs of houses, we looked into the lower apartments, the doors of which were usually unclosed, and here we saw the men at their ordinary occupations, and were made acquainted with their domestic arrangements. At length we arrived at a court, which displayed a door and a flight of steps at the corner. Upon knocking, we were admitted by an Egyptian servant, who showed us up stairs into a room, where we found the master of the house seated upon one of the low stools which serve as the support of the dinner-trays in Egypt, the only other furniture that the room contained being a table, and the customary divan, which extended all round. Coffee was brought in, served in small China cups; but all the coffee made in Egypt was too like the Nile mud for me to taste, and warm and fatigued with a walk through places from which the fresh air was excluded, I felt myself unequal to make the trial now. Our friend's collection of antiquities appeared to be very valuable, but I had been at the opening of a mummy-case before, and though interested by the different articles which his researches had brought to light, was more so in the examination of his house. It was very oddly arranged, according to the ideas formed in Europe, many of the rooms looking like lanterns, in consequence of their having windows on the stairs and passages, as well as to the street. This was probably caused by a desire to secure a free circulation of air, but it at the same time destroyed every idea of privacy, and therefore looked exceedingly uncomfortable. There were glass-windows to several of the apartments, but the house exhibited considerable quantities of that wooden trellice-work, represented in Mr. Lane's book. Nothing, indeed, can be more accurate than his descriptions; the English inhabitants of Cairo say that, reading it upon the spot, they cannot detect a single error; the designs are equally faithful, and those who study the work carefully, may acquire the most correct notion of the city and its inhabitants. The apartments at the top of the house opened, as usual, upon a rather extensive terrace or court, but the surrounding wall was too high to admit of any prospect; both here, and in a similar place at our hotel, persons walking about could neither see their neighbours nor be seen by them. We, therefore, gained nothing by climbing so high, and I was disappointed at not obtaining any view of the city. I tried in each place to make acquaintance with an Egyptian cat, but I found the animal too shy. I noticed several which seemed to be domestic pets; they were fine-looking creatures of the kind, and I fancied larger than the common English cat, but the difference, if existing at all, was very slight. I returned home, so much fatigued with my walk, as to be unable to go out again, especially as we were to start at four o'clock for the desert. Two of the ladies of the party, not having completed their purchases at the bazaars, went out upon a shopping excursion, and passing near the Nubian slave-market, were induced to enter. Christians are not admitted to the place in which Circassian women are sold, and can only obtain entrance by assuming the Turkish dress and character. My friends were highly interested in one woman, who sat apart from the rest, apparently plunged into the deepest melancholy; the others manifested little sorrow at their condition, which was not, perhaps, in reality, changed for the worse: all eagerly scrambled for some pieces of money which the visitors threw amongst them, and the sight was altogether too painful for Christian ladies to desire to contemplate long. They were much more amused by some gipsies, who were anxious to show their skill in

the occult science. Upon the morning after our arrival, Miss E., who was always the first upon the alert, accepted the escort of a gentleman, who conducted her to a neighbouring shop; while making some purchases, a gipsy came and seated herself opposite, and by way of showing her skill, remarked that the lady was a stranger to Cairo, and had a companion also of her own sex, who pretended to be a friend, but who would prove treacherous. As we had ridden through the fair together on the preceding evening, it did not require any great effort of art to discover that two Frank ladies had arrived at Cairo; but in speaking of treachery, the gipsy evidently wished to pique the curiosity of my friend, and tempt her to make further inquiry. Much to my regret, she did not take any notice of the fortune-teller, whose words had been repeated by the gentleman who had accompanied her, and who was well-acquainted with the language in which they were spoken. I should like to have had a specimen of the talents of a modern scion of a race, in the country in which the learned have decided that the tribe, now spread over the greater part of the world, originated.

The arrival of the *Berenice* at Suez had been reported the evening before, and the mails had been brought to Cairo in the course of the night. All was, therefore, bustle and confusion in our hotel; gentlemen hourly arriving from the Nile, where they had been delayed by squalls and contrary winds, or snatching a hasty meal before they posted off to the pyramids. Our camels and donkeys had been laden and despatched to the outskirts of the city, to which we were to be conveyed in a carriage. I had observed in the court-yard of the hotel an English-built equipage, of the britschka fashion, with a dark-coloured hood, for, whatever might have been its original tint, it had assumed the common hue of Egypt; and I found that two spirited horses were to be harnessed to the vehicle, which was dragged out into the street for our accommodation. A gentleman volunteered his services as coachman, promising that he would drive carefully, and we accordingly got in, a party of four, taking the baby along with us. Although the horses kicked and plunged a little, I did not fancy that we could be in any danger, as it was impossible for them to run away with us through streets so narrow as scarcely to be passable, neither could we have very easily been upset. I, therefore, hoped to have enjoyed the drive amazingly, as it promised to afford me a better opportunity than I had hitherto possessed of seeing Cairo, seated at my ease, instead of pushing and jostling through the crowd either on foot or upon a donkey. The gentleman, however, bent upon showing off, would not listen to our entreaties that the grooms should lead the horses, but dashed along, regardless of the danger to the foot-passengers, or the damage that the donkeys might sustain. So long as we proceeded slowly, the drive was very agreeable, since it enabled me to observe the effect produced by our party upon the spectators. Many sat with the utmost gravity in their shops, scarcely deigning to cast their eyes upon what must certainly have been a novel sight; others manifested much more curiosity, and seemed to be infinitely amused, while heads put out of the upper windows showed that we attracted some attention. My enjoyment was destined to be very brief, for in a short time our coachman, heedless of the mischief that might ensue, drove rapidly forward, upsetting and damaging every thing that came in his way. In vain did we scream and implore; he declared that it was the fault of the people, who would not remove themselves out of danger; but as we had no *avant-courrier* to clear the road before us, and our carriage came very suddenly upon many persons, I do not see how they could have managed

to escape. At length, we drove over an unfortunate donkey, which was pulled down by a piece of iron sticking from the carriage, and thus becoming entangled in the load he bore. I fear that the animal was injured, for the poor boy who drove him cried bitterly, and though we (that is, the ladies of the party) would gladly have remunerated him for the damage he might have sustained, neither time nor opportunity was permitted for this act of justice. On we drove, every moment expecting to be flung out against the walls, as the carriage turned round the corners of streets placed at right angles to each other. At length, we succeeded in our wish to have the grooms at the horses' heads, and without further accident, though rendered as nervous as possible, passed through the gate of the city. We drove forward now without any obstacle through the Necropolis, or city of tombs, before mentioned, and I regretted much that we had not left Cairo at an earlier hour, which would have permitted us to examine the interiors. The desert comes up to the very walls of Cairo, and these tombs rise from a plain of bare sand. I observed some gardens and cultivated places stretching out into the wilderness, no intermediate state occurring between the garden and the arid waste in which vegetation suddenly ceased. We might have performed the whole journey across the desert in the carriage which had brought us thus far, but as one of the ladies was a little nervous, and moreover thought the road too rough, I readily agreed to choose another mode of conveyance; in fact, I wished particularly to proceed leisurely to Suez, and in the manner in which travellers had hitherto been conveyed. The mighty changes which are now effecting in Egypt, should nothing occur to check their progress, will soon render the track to India so completely beaten, and so deeply worn by wheels, that I felt anxious to take advantage of the opportunity now offered to traverse the desert in a more primitive way. I disliked the idea of hurrying through a scene replete with so many interesting recollections. I had commenced reading the *Arabian Nights Entertainment* at the age of five years; since which period, I had read them over and over again at every opportunity, finishing with the last published number of the translation by Mr. Lane. This study had given me a strong taste for every thing relating to the East, and Arabia especially. I trust that I am not less familiar with the writings of the Old and New Testament, and consequently it may easily be imagined that I should not find three days in the desert tedious, and that I felt anxious to enjoy to the uttermost the reveries which it could not fail to suggest.

In parting with our friend and the carriage, he declared that he would indemnify himself for the constraint we had placed upon him, by driving over two or three people at least. Fortunately, his desire of showing off was displayed too soon; we heard and rejoiced at the tidings, that he upset the carriage before he got to the gate of Cairo. Two or three lives are lost, it is said, whenever the Pasha, who drives furiously, traverses the city in a European equipage. That he should not trouble himself about so mean a thing as the life or limb of a subject, may not be wonderful; but that he should permit Frank strangers to endanger both, seems unaccountable. No Anglo-Indian resident in either of the three presidencies thinks of driving a wheel-carriage through streets never intended for such conveyances. In visiting Benares, Patna, or any other of the celebrated native cities of India, elephants, horses, palanquins, or some other vehicle adapted for the occasion, are chosen. It, therefore, appears to be the more extraordinary that English people, who are certainly living upon sufferance in Egypt, should thus recklessly expose the



inhabitants to danger, to which they are not subjected by any of their own people under the rank of princes. Nothing can be more agreeable or safe than a drive across the desert, and probably the time is speedily approaching in which the rich inhabitants of Cairo will indulge, as they do at Alexandria, in the luxury of English carriages, and for this purpose, the streets and open spaces best adapted for driving will be improved and widened.

I cannot take leave of Cairo without paying the tribute due to the manner in which the streets are kept. In passing along the narrow lanes and avenues before-mentioned, not one of the senses were shocked; dust, of course, there is every where, but nothing worse to be seen at least; and the sight and smell were not offended, as at Paris or even in London, when passing through the by-ways of either. Altogether, if I may venture to pronounce an opinion, after so short a residence, I should say that, if our peaceful relations with Egypt should continue to be kept up, in no place will travellers be better received or entertained than in Cairo.

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LINES FROM THE HADĪKAH OF HAKĪM SANĀĪ.

(PERSIAN TEXT.)

آنکه زهرت دهد بدو ده قند  
 وآنکه از تو بُرد بدو پیوند  
 وآنکه بد گفت نیکوئی گویش  
 ورنجويد ترا تو میجویش  
 وآنکه دشنام دادت از سر خشم  
 خاک پایش گزین چو سُرْمه چشم  
 وآنکه سیمت نداد زر بخشش  
 وآنکه پایت برید سر بخشش

## THE "GOLDEN ABODE" AT UMMERAPOORA.

UPON the occasion of Mendaragye (commonly called Phoudou, or the royal grandfather) building for himself a new palace at Ummerapoor, he issued the following proclamation, and caused a book to be compiled for the use of the architects and builders engaged in its construction. This book has for its title, "The Introduction to the Golden Abode," and details with minute exactness the shape and plan of the palace, the various articles which compose the services of plate used at the king's meals, the royal umbrellas and state-boats; it also quotes the authorities for the forms observed at the king's departure from and return home, the dates when they were instituted, and the reasons for perpetuating them; a list of the thrones, their shapes, the materials of which they are made, and the images that decorate them, their postures, and the colours in which they are painted; the forms and lengths of the royal barges, and a table of the jewels employed in adorning the thrones and pieces of plate.

*"Proclamation for the felling of Timber."*

"The most powerful and excellent sovereign of the Tshaddan elephant, the master of white elephants, the possessor of the magic spear, the master of the world, the imperial sovereign of state; this is his command:—to the ruling spiritual brothers of Tounge-Byoing (six other guardian deities are enumerated), and to all the spiritual protectors of the woods. I the king, &c. &c. &c. enjoin the numerous guardians not to offer molestation to my labourers employed in collecting materials in the teak forests for the construction of my royal abode in the golden city of Ummerapoor." (Here follows a lengthy statement concerning the felling of timber, &c.).

The book commences with the usual invocation, *viz.* "Reverential prostration before the worshipped of the three orders of intellectual beings—men, angels, and demi-gods;" and then proceeds to state, that the centre of the palace should be surmounted by a graduated spire, in which should be enclosed an image of the protecting deity chosen to preside over the spot; a canopy should be raised over the thrones, and the area of the palace should be partitioned off into apartments for the different members of the royal family; the service of plate should consist of goblets for liquids, trays, and betel-boxes—one in the shape of a sphinx, and the other like a Hentha or swan, the exclusive emblem of royalty; the imperial umbrella should be white, and one of that colour should be at all times unfurled in front of the palace. On one side of the wooden abode should be another, built of brick or masonry; the first should be ornamented with fret-work, gable points and pinnacles carved out of the solid teak, and the walls should be relieved with cornices and surbaces; five regiments of body-guards should be stationed on the west side, and five on the east; and the floors of certain apartments should be covered with matting, which should be kept even in their proper places by slabs of stone or marble. In the front part of the palace, on the west side, upon an elevated platform, a throne ornamented with images should be constructed; on one side should be a theatre; on the roof of the palace a number of cabins should be provided for the people whose duty it is to scare away the birds; within the state-chambers should be rows of burnished pillars; a private sleeping sofa, of stone or masonry, should be specially provided for the king; a miniature fac-simile of the shrine should be cast in lead and preserved in one of the apartments; drums should be beat upon the occasion of the king's issuing from and returning to the royal abode; a silver gong should be then struck five times, an impe-

rial drum should be beat, and a bell should be rung eleven times, twenty-two times, or more, according to the season, the time of day, or the purpose of the royal outgoing; and upon the reading of an imperial proclamation, on the fifth day of the waxing of the moon of July, should the large drum of the palace be beat. Within the enclosure of the palace, an imperial hall for the council of state should be erected, and beyond the gates, on the outside of the barrier, should another court-house stand. Concerning the councillors of state, there should be four woongyees, or chief burden-bearers, four ministers of the palace, and four others of an inferior order, gaolers, city governors, and other officers; boats of state, with carved prows and gilded sides, should be built for the use of the king, his family, and attendants; race-boats also, and barges. With regard to the ornaments of the capitals of the pillars, there shall be nine precious stones employed, *viz.*, pearls, corals, rubies, diamonds, cats-eyes, lapis lazuli, topazes, emeralds, and sapphires. The thrones must have various effigies of fabulous animals carved upon them or placed near them; one should be surrounded with figures of lions, another with those of elephants, and a third with creatures of monstrous appearance, interspersed with flowers and wreaths of gems.

It would be tedious to follow the original literally from point to point, and detail the precedents for the numerous observances and ceremonies of state; I will, therefore, conclude by explaining the ground-plan of the palace, and its courts and inclosures. The principal entrance is on the east-side, by a gateway in the centre of the outer barrier; on the right hand are stables for state elephants, and on the left a temple and guard-house. Proceeding across the court-yard, on the left hand, stands the Hloot, or imperial court, an open building, constructed wholly of teak, and richly ornamented with carved work. This is outside, and immediately adjoining the second barrier, through which you pass by a semi-circular passage to the right, into the interior of the palace-yard, there are large doors called "The Scarlet Entrance;" but these are always shut, excepting upon state-occasions, when members of the royal family, with their retinues, ambassadors, and ministers, are alone permitted to pass; on the right and left are cannon and guard-houses, and exactly opposite are the steps leading into the interior of the palace. Ascending these, you reach a large apartment, the floor of which is formed of highly-polished chunam; on either hand are ante-chambers, for the use of the officers in waiting. In a diagonal direction, on the left, is a passage leading to the chamber of audience; entering which, and turning to the left, you have the throne of state before you, at the south end of the chamber. These form the public apartments of the palace; but by continuing onward from the ante-chambers, instead of turning to the left, you arrive at the private suite of rooms: on the right is the throne, on which the king reclines whenever he is not engaged in public affairs; on the right, still farther on, is the barrack of the imperial guard, composed of natives of Tavoy; beyond these are the imperial swordsmen; to the right of them, another corps of life-guards of Tavoyers, and opposite the throne-room, the barrack of the archers; to the south of the palace is the stable of the white elephant, surmounted by a graduated spire, the peculiar mark of royalty; to the left, in a diagonal direction, stands the treasury, and beyond it are gardens and pools of water for the use of the female inmates of the palace, and on the right, the space between the walls of the palace and the barrier is occupied in the same manner with pleasure-gardens and baths.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN AFGHANISTAN.

JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

## CHAPTER III.

It will be almost needless to remark that the opportunities of observation afforded the individuals composing a hostile, or to say the least, a much disliked army, must necessarily have been slight. Our notices regarding the capabilities and resources of the country could only extend within a defined line, and our opinion of the character and habits of the people, however we might strive to divest ourselves of prejudice, must naturally, in some degree, be biassed by the shabby, treacherous, and most unprovoked treatment we experienced at their hands. In the following slight summary, therefore, I shall not scruple to make use of the statements of more competent judges, who, by their testimony for or against, may corroborate my own opinions.

The distinguishing feature of Sinde is the magnificent and classic Indus, to whose fruitful powers the country at present entirely owes its fertility. This celebrated river rises in Little Tibet, about lat.  $35^{\circ}$ , and flows in a westerly direction to Attock; it then runs southward by west to Dera Ismail Khan, lat.  $31^{\circ} 55'$ , whence it alters its course to direct south, until a little above Mit-tunkote, lat.  $28^{\circ} 59'$ ; it receives the Punjnud, or five streams\* of the Punjab; then proceeding in a westerly direction some miles below Bukkur, lat.  $27^{\circ} 25'$ , it throws off an offset, which forms a semicircle, bearing the name of the Nara above Lake Munchor, and the Arul below, until it rejoins the main stream at Sehwan, having encompassed the district of Chondoohee, considered the most fertile in Sinde. It then runs south by east to about Hydrabad, when it again takes a south and slightly westerly direction, throwing off two branches to the east, one above and the other below Hydrabad, called the Fulailee and the Pinnyaree. To the south of Tatta it branches off in a delta, the Buggaur being the western and the Sata the southern arm, and soon after this it disembogues into the Indian Ocean by eleven mouths, the Pyetianee, the Jouah, the Richel belonging to the Buggaur, the Hujamree, the Kedwaree, the Rooke-waree (or Gora), the Kaheer, the Mull, to the Sata; the Seer to the Pinnyaree, and the Koree to the Fulailee branches. Of these, the only available at present for the purposes of navigation are the Hujamree, the Rookewaree or Gora, and the Pittee, which falls into the Bay of Kurachee. "Vessels drawing nine or ten feet can pass into the Hujamree without difficulty, but none of a greater draught than seven can ascend it as high as Vikkur."† This mouth sends off several creeks, which connect it with the Richel, both during and after the inundation; from the Richel a creek runs into a small stream, called the Garrah, which flows into the harbour of Kurachee, thus keeping up the communication between Vikkur and Kurachee all the year round. The Pittee is the most westerly mouth of the Indus, with a disagreeable bar at its entrance, but which, once crossed, affords anchorage for vessels drawing nearly sixteen feet water. The Rookewaree or Gora mouth is situated about ten miles to the east of the Hujamree, and is intersected by three channels; sailing-vessels, drawing seven feet, might enter it by the north channel, but from its great length, and want of all marks by which its direction can be ascertained, when the shoals, with which it abounds, are covered, its navigation would be extremely difficult. From the course and channels of the Indus, which are ever varying, it is scarcely possible to give an opinion as to the

\* The Jhelum (ancient Hydaspes), the Chenaub (Acenes), the Rauvee (Hydraotes), the Beah, and the Sutledge, which two formed the Hyphasis of the ancients.

† Lieut. Carless.

other mouths; but the changeable nature of this stream may in some degree be imagined from the statement of an officer,\* corroborated by the testimony of hundreds, that "any instructions given for the navigation of the Indus may, perhaps, be totally useless three months afterwards." Added to this, the shoals and shallows not only render its navigation intricate, but most hazardous to any investment of property. Great danger "is experienced in the bends of a river, where the current has a quick gyrotory motion, and is continually exerting its influence to undermine the banks; at these places, when a boat is caught by the eddies, she is driven with force against the steep bank, and if a large mass becomes detached by the concussion, which sometimes happens, her destruction is almost inevitable." Every effort is now making to establish steam-navigation on the Indus for commercial purposes, but until the channel of this river is cleared, it must be an almost insuperable matter of difficulty; the steamer built in the Bombay Dock for this purpose, and drawing only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet water, has been found nearly useless, her progress up the river, exclusive of groundings, being at the average, I am told, of a knot and a half an hour. A steamer has now, however, been constructed to draw only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet water; but whilst her powers of machinery must necessarily be slight in proportion, and she herself useless for the purposes of freightage, her strength as a tug must be very ineffectual. But doubtless, the same means which have been so successfully exercised to clear the channel of the Mersey will be employed with equal good fortune on the Indus, as the successful result of such efforts must be a matter of immense and universal importance. Until some such weighty change is effected, the navigation of the Indus will ever be hazardous and tedious; in the meantime, camel depôts might be formed both on the right and left arms, by which means goods might be conveyed from Kurachee or Vikkur Bunder to the navigable portions of the Indus, at nearly as small an expenditure, and with very much greater celerity.

The Indus rises about April; "the commencement of the swell is detected more by the increasing current than by the rising of the water in the river. In May it assumes its maximum, at which it continues with little variation until the end of September, when the rapid falling of the river is accompanied by as sudden a decrease in the strength of the current, as its rising was distinguished by its speedy increase."† The inundation, which does not rise above the delta, extends for above five miles over its banks, from whence it is carried, or I should rather say *might be* carried, over the entire face of the country, by water-courses and canals, and by natural streamlets formed by its own impetuosity. Its deposits are slight, when its velocity and magnitude are taken into consideration.

Notwithstanding the superficial predominance of sand in the Sindian soil, it consists chiefly (more particularly in the lower parts) of a rich loamy clay, much resembling fuller's earth; not only in those parts bordering on the Runn and the ocean, as mentioned by Dr. Burnes, but to the north, in particular, it has a very large admixture of saline particles, which, though lessening the natural fertility of the country, would be of slight consequence were the cultivation in the hands of laborious, enlightened, and emulous farmers. I cannot but think that the desolate aspect of Sinde is limited to its surface, and that its natural capabilities are great. It is the policy of the ameers to check all appearance of prosperity, and in this infatuation they are aided by the land-cultivators, from whom a part of the revenue is actually torn, and who, by an improved cultivation and consequent increase of opulence, would but expose

\* Lieut. Wood, I.N.

† Lieut. Wood's Official Report.

themselves to the jealous fears of their masters, and draw down a preposterous and grinding taxation. Under a British Government, with the fertilizing Indus as a never-failing resource, with English capital and skill, and the Scotchman's industry and his plough, Sind might become a priceless gem in our diadem of provinces; at present, she is contemptible. The aspect of the country on the western bank is undulating and extremely diversified; at about Tatta, for the first time, a deeply-coloured sandstone prevails, forming a range of hillocks, and rock is scattered over the surface of the ground: this, according to Sir Alexander Burnes, is embedded with shells and large fossil remains. I searched for and met with none. A similar but rather loftier range of hills obtains on the eastern bank, on the northern verge of which Hyderabad is situated; but with this exception, the whole face of the country on the east bank is a perfect flat.

The country, I should say, is well supplied with wood for all useful though scarcely ornamental purposes; their clustering trees, though destitute of all natural grace, situated as they are in the midst of desolation, are by their very position clothed with a fortuitous beauty. The trees and bushes of Sind are the babool (*mimosa Arabica*), the prickly pear (*cactus*), the tamarisk (*tamarix Indica*)—rising in some places to twenty feet—the cypress (*cupressus huertanicus*), the mango (*mangifera Indica*), the coco-nut (*cocos nucifera*). In the Chandokee district we had, besides, the orange (*citrus aurantium*), the lime, the mulberry, and the filbert. To these, which fell under my own observation, I shall add the following, mentioned by Dr. Heddle, Dr. Burnes, and Lieut. Carless: The banian (*ficus Indica*),\* the peepul (*ficus religiosa*), the neem (*melia azadirachta*), the thorny milk-bush (*euphorbia antiquorum*), the swallow-wort (*asclepias gigantea*), the kureel (*caparis*), the tewur (*soneratia apetula*), the chawur (*ægicerus majus*), the mangrove (*rhizophora mangle*), and the darun. Of all these, we saw but the darun, pointed out as the favourite food of the camel. Though from the brushwood and tamarisk jungles on the Delta, and the actual forests higher up the river, fuel should be cheap, it was, on the Delta at least, remarkably high-priced.

Rice is abundantly cultivated on the Delta, as also, though in a more limited degree, wheat (*tritium*), barley (*hordeum sativum*), moong (*phaseolus mungo*), kurbée (*holcus sorghus*), juwaree (*holcus saccharatus*), badjree (*holcus spicatus*), and tobacco. Above Hyderabad, the cultivation was more limited; juwaree was, however, the dominant growth, and above Larkhanee we saw a few wheat-fields. Their principal vegetables are the sweet potatoe (*convolvulus batatas*), the bringall (*solanum melaygenum*), onions, and greens of most kinds. The bazaars were generally well supplied with ghee, salt, tobacco, and honey; the latter in the south only, and the two former being the great exports of the country, Sindian ghee bringing always a high price in the Indian market.

The animals of Sind are the camel (or rather dromedary), an excellent breed of oxen and sheep; the hare, the otter, several species of deer, the wild boar, the jackal, the fox, the hyena, abound; and, in the northern parts, we may add the tiger. Curlew, snipe, quail, the brown and black partridge, wild fowl of all kinds, a magnificent breed of kullum, the hawk and eagle, are amongst the feathered tribe. Amongst the fish, the pulwah (peculiar to the Indus, and weighing sometimes as much as sixteen pounds), the eel, and the porpoise, were the only species with which I was acquainted; but the varieties with which the river swarms are mentioned by Dr. Burnes as the more (*cyprinus morar*), the shakilar, the

\* Sir A. Burnes states that this tree is a stranger in Sind; his brother, Dr. Burnes, that it is to be seen occasionally.

t'helee (*cyprinus*), the mully, and the kuttaree, a species of pimelodus. I do not remember to have seen any venomous reptile, and with the exception of a noxious insect called the camel-tick, about the size of a sixpence, we were strikingly free from vermin; and it is worthy of remark, that from Tatta to the end of our march, we had not seen *one flea*.

The present manufactures in Sinde are their cutlery, tanning, and lackered work, mentioned by all writers. To these may be added their woollen fabrics, their blankets or comlies of camels'-hair, warm, soft, and cheap; their manufactures of silk and cotton; their embroidery in floss silk, with which the veils of their women and their own caps are covered, and their manner of embroidering and embossing on leather are rich in the extreme. Of all these latter I have specimens now by me, as also of a piece of Sindian cutlery, in a handsome sword, for which I paid most moderately.

The natural exports of Sinde are salt, saltpetre, rice, cotton, ghee, oil, leather, bark for tanning, alkali, and felts. The imports from India are iron, tin, lead, steel, copper, glass, china-ware, indigo, broadcloth, muslin, velvet, silk, satin, sewing silk, thread, calico, chintzes, &c.\*

The fresh fruits from Cabul and Candahar, preserved in cotton, packed in boxes, and exported through Sinde, of which such continued and particular mention is made, lay no claim to the title of fresh; on their arrival in India, and even in Sinde, they are so withered, if not actually dried, that their original taste is scarcely discernible; and this is more particularly the case with the much-boasted exportation of fresh grapes.

As to the arts and sciences, we may efface them entirely from the Sindian acquirements, if indeed we except embroidery as an art, in which assuredly they excel.

Col. Pottinger represents the men of Sinde as exceedingly handsome, though dark. This, with regard to the Beloochees, I freely admit; for I have seldom seen collectively so fine a set of men; but I should call the Sindians a most miserable squalid-looking body, in no way equal to the men to the north of Hindostan, and on the Bengal side. Their women the same gentleman represents as "distinguished by loveliness of face and symmetry of figure." Our glimpses of these ladies were entirely confined to the labouring women of the north, and to the two old beldams at Hyderabad, and I need not say that the brightest imagination strove in vain to clothe these frail and dark portions of the creation with any excellence but that of Asiatic mediocrity.†

Nothing strikes a stranger passing through Sinde so much as the countless number of mosques, scattered at every interval over the country. The forms and ceremonies of religion occupy the greater portion of a Sindian's mind, and the moral precepts of that religion can have little effect on the heart or the conduct of the man who is taught from his birth by a bigoted and selfish priesthood that his paradise will be attained, not by the exercise of charities‡ and virtues, but by the constant muttering of prayers and momentary invocations of Allah and his Prophet. My opinion of the character of the Sindians might be looked on with suspicion, were it not confirmed by the testimony of most who have visited their country. Without exaggerating the defects of these people, I think we may truly place to their account all the failings incident to the inhabitants of a tropical climate, and all the vices attributable to barbarians.

\* Burnes. Pottinger.

† In the moral qualities, Aristotle represents the attainment of mediocrity, or *le juste milieu*, as the perfection of character.—See Aristotle's *Ethics*, book ii.

‡ I mean *charities* in their most extended sense, not the supporting lazy *fuqueers* in their idleness and ignorance.

Activity may lead to harm ; inactivity never can lead to good. What, then, must be the state of a country where, having every excuse to crush the progress of their arts and manufactures and improvement in general, and without an incentive to mental cultivation, day after day is passed in idleness, the weary hours scarcely filled up with the stated labours of the field? Idleness is a marked vice, and if, as a celebrated author has observed, sloth is ever attended by some wickedness or other, we may justly tremble for the catalogue of Sindian attributes. Dr. Heddle, who has laboured to exonerate them from the mass of charges brought against them by Col. Pottinger and Mr. Crow, can only state "obedience to their laws" as one of their virtues, which, however, proceeds from no virtuous and orderly principle; and Dr. Burnes and his brother, though evidently striving to view them with a favourable eye, are compelled to admit their falsehood, bigotry, and debauchery. I have been particularly struck by their many points of resemblance to our own Anglo-Saxon ancestors, as described by Hume, eleven centuries back. "It is easy to imagine," says this great historian, "that a people so little restrained by law and cultivated by science, would not be very strict in maintaining a regular succession of their princes; possession of the government, however obtained, was *extremely apt to secure their obedience!* and the idea of any right, which was once excluded, was but feeble and imperfect."—"A few great men take the lead, the people, over-awed and influenced, acquiesce in the government, and the reigning prince passes undisputedly for the legal sovereign."

As to the carelessness of the Sindians concerning the regular succession, and their acquiescence in any established change, every page of their history furnishes convincing proofs: their submission to the Caloras, and their tame obsequiousness to the iron and despotic rule of the Talpoors, are recent, and indeed existing, proofs of their mental and physical inactivity, dignified as obedience. "The nobility would, in all probability, desert their masters in the time of trouble; and it is scarcely possible to conceive, as far as the people generally are concerned, a more willing conquest than Sinde would prove: they may be considered as ready to take arms for any cause." The *cæorles* or husbandmen, says Hume, were provided with arms, and obliged to take their turn in military duty. The great portion of the land in Sinde is held on the tenure of affording military service: the chiefs of the tribes are able to collect, in the course of a few days, their various followers, who in times of peace are employed in agriculture, &c.

The Anglo-Saxons were a rude, uncultivated people, ignorant of letters, and unskilled in the mechanical arts; addicted to intemperance and disorder; their best quality was their military courage, which was yet not supported by discipline or conduct. Their want of fidelity to their prince, or to *any trust reposed in them*, appears strongly in the history of their later periods, and their want of humanity in all their history. "The Sindians have no education; few of them can read, very few write. The sciences are uncultivated; the artisan receives no encouragement, the peasant no reward for his toil."—"The language of the court of Sinde is Persian, but written very inelegantly, and pronounced with many corruptions, and apparently in a Hindostanee idiom. The dewans, or secretaries to government, keep their accounts in a mutilated Persian, notwithstanding that a written language, peculiar to their tribe, exists among the lower classes of the community: this is the Sindee—a strange mixture of Hindu, Pushtoo, and Punjabee."—"The Sindians will sit the whole day and night indulging in garrulity and smoking."—"Intoxication, through some means or other, is habitual to all descriptions of persons."



"Experience obliges me to declare that most of the soldiers and many of the courtiers are addicted to every species of indulgence that can enervate the mind and debilitate the body; and I found no annoyance more intolerable, than indirect applications to repair the ravages of disease, occasioned by unlawful pleasures, and to renew the powers wasted in luxury and debauchery."—  
 "As a soldier, the Sindian is brave, but without discipline or conduct."—  
 "The Sindians are ungrateful, cruel, full of deceit, and strangers to veracity."\*  
 Whatever we may imagine concerning the usual truth and sincerity of men who live in a rude and barbarous state, there is much more falsehood, and even perjury, among them than among civilized nations; virtue, which is nothing but a more enlarged and more cultivated reason, never flourishes to any degree, nor is founded on steady principles of honour, except when a good education becomes general, and when men are taught the pernicious consequences of vice, treachery, and immorality.† The treachery, perjury, and immorality in Sinde are, indeed, lamentable proofs of the want of education. In a bracing climate, and under a vigorous and enlightened government, the Anglo-Saxons rapidly progressed. In the present state of Sinde, we may hopelessly look around for improvement, for their government itself affords the strongest proof of their habitual lying, treachery, cruelty, and blustering pusillanimity. We may safely apply to their chiefs the proofs of corruption attributed by Ferishta to the Affghans: to them "it is no shame to fly, no infamy to betray, no breach of honour to murder, and no scandal to change parties." In opposition to these many vices, they possess a bland and obliging address and manner, and the virtue of passive obedience.‡

I know that a wide and powerful feeling exists in Great Britain against the extension of British power in India, and that a well-meaning set of persons labour to spread an idea of the misery and immorality produced by British conquest. A more mistaken idea cannot exist. There is no other mode of benefiting the natives of India—but this discussion, with the substantiating proofs, would of themselves occupy a volume. "The rights of nations" are unknown amongst Asiatic governments; it is "the rights of government," "individual right." Patriotism is a virtue with which the Asiatic is absolutely unacquainted. That he dearly loves his native soil, his native waters, I will allow; but whether richly prosperous and teeming with the effects of civilization and cultivation, or poor, oppressed, and degraded, he cares not; he loves his native soil as the cat becomes attached to her birth-place, but he is not proud of it, or for it. I have already stated my humble opinion that Sinde, as a British province, would be priceless. I still further declare my conviction that, ere the commencement of the twentieth century, if not our province, it will be our tributary state. Did we want excuses for aggression, we have hundreds; but we have been most forbearing, even more so with these treacherous barbarians than became our dignity. Our subjugation of Sinde, after the first moments of surprise and doubt, would be hailed by the natives as a national jubilee. They are avaricious, and far from blind to their own interests; finding property, honours, and opulence, thrown open to them, their strife for superiority would destroy one of their most demoralizing features, idleness; and though centuries must elapse ere we could eradicate the vices of lying and treachery as a nationality, yet we both could and would do much towards their improvement. From the present government, we have experienced nought but perfidy and insults; why should we scruple, then, in our abhorrence

\* Dr. Burnes. Sir Alex. Burnes. Crow. Pottinger.

† Hume.

‡ Query.—Mental and physical sluggishness?

of their conduct, to pluck them from the throne they fill so unworthily? It is impossible to conceive a more *willing* conquest than the Sindians in general;\* the feeling of the people, passive as it is, is against the present rule. The military force of Sinde is contemptible in the extreme. Round the capital, and to the south, hordes of Belooches were collected on our march through the country, for the occasion, and to give us a powerful idea of their military capabilities; and there is no doubt that, on an emergency, they can gather swarms of these marauding mountaineers; but I do not scruple to affirm, that two British, with a couple of native regiments, two or three field-pieces, and some irregular horse, would (fairly opposed) set at nought the largest force they could bring into the field. To effect, however, the permanent subjugation of the country, nothing but a powerful standing force would avail, for what their soldiers want in cool courage, energy, and discipline, they make up in blood-thirsty hardihood and murder; and without this permanent force, no sooner would one party be reduced than, like Banquo's ghosts, another would start up,

Another, and another yet.

As to the expence attending any large increase of our army, the revenues of Sinde, judiciously drawn, would repay our expenditure threefold; and with our present overstocked population at home, where thousands of the lower classes are crying for work, and hundreds of youths in the more respectable walks, and younger sons of ancient and noble families, vainly seek for a profession, our army in India would offer a noble field for exertion and ambition. Cholera and sudden death, it is true, are incidental to the climate, but with care and moderation in diet and conduct, the many healthy specimens sent home, of men who have passed thirty and forty years of their lives in India, are proofs against the sweeping clause which would brand the country as the grave of Europeans; and many a one do I know who, landing on the chilling† shores of England, has wept for the warm hearts of his English brethren domiciled in India, and for the bright and sunny clime far away.

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#### TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT GHUZNÍ.

MAJOR HOUGH, in his account of the capture of Ghuzni, thus speaks of the treatment of the prisoners:—

There were about 1,500 prisoners. Except a few, they were all released. Some were Hindostanees, found in the out-work, who declared they were pressed into the service. With regard to the prisoners taken on the 22d July, on the day of the attack on Shah Shooja's camp, twenty-five of the followers of the father-in-law of Dost Mahomed, who was killed, were brought to the king (I believe, next day), who offered to pardon them. One of them was very abusive to the king, and stabbed one of his own servants, who was standing behind him; upon which his majesty's attendants rushed on these people and killed them; but this was by no order from Shah Shooja. This I believe to be the real fact, and I made particular inquiries.

\* Dr. Burnes.

† Not merely as regards the climate.

ON PROFESSOR WILSON'S THEORY RESPECTING  
THE *PURANAS*.

## LETTER II.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—In the letter which I addressed to you on the 28th ult., I confined myself to such observations as seemed to evince that the remarks, contained in Professor Wilson's Preface to his translation of the *Vishnu Puran*, were written under the impression of two conflicting opinions, which could not both be correct. As my attention has thus been again directed to the question—whether the eighteen *Purans*, as now extant, are ancient compositions or modern compilations—I am induced to enter into a farther discussion of this subject; for it is evident that, if the works now known under that denomination were written between the eleventh and seventeenth centuries for temporary purposes, in subservience to sectarial imposture, they cannot be a valuable record of the form of Hindu belief which came next in order to that of the *Vedas*; nor can they, indeed, afford any authentic information with respect to the state of the Hindu religion previous to the twelfth century; because, even admitting that those works may have been partly compiled from ancient materials, there are no means now available by which what is genuine and old that may be contained in them can be distinguished from what is supposed to be spurious and modern.

The limits of a preface may have prevented Professor Wilson from fully discussing this question; but, as that preface extends to seventy-five quarto pages, it is most probable that he has at least stated in it the principal reasons which induce him to consider the *Purans* to be modern compositions. To me, however, it appears that those reasons, instead of supporting Professor Wilson's opinion, should lead to a directly contrary conclusion. The arguing, in particular, that because not one of the present *Purans* corresponds with the term *panchalakshana*, or 'treatises on five topics,' which is given as a synonyme to a *Puran* in the vocabulary of Amara Sinha, therefore it is decidedly proved "that we have not at present the same works in all respects that were current under the denomination of *Puranas* in the century prior to Christianity," is certainly altogether inconclusive; for a mere descriptive term cannot be received as proof, when the argument itself admits that the works which it was intended to describe are no longer extant, and that, consequently, there are no means of determining whether the term did or did not apply strictly to those works. On the supposition, also, that the *Purans* now extant are modern compositions, written in imitation of the ancient *Purans*, it must be evident that those works could not have been restricted to the treating only of the five topics mentioned by Professor Wilson; for he himself observes that the description of a *Puran*, included in the term *panchalakshana*, is utterly inapplicable to some of the present *Purans*, and that to others it only partially applies. But, though it may be supposed that the Brahmins might possibly recompose their sacred books, it is altogether improbable that they would so alter them as to leave no resemblance between the original and its substitute; and, consequently, had the prescribed form for the composition of a *Puran* required the treating of five topics only, in that precise form would the present *Purans*, if modern compilations, have no doubt been written. As, therefore, they do not exhibit that form, and as they could not have succeeded to the reverence in which the ancient *Purans* were held, unless they resembled

those works, at least in form, it is most reasonable to conclude that a *Puran*, as originally composed, was not "a treatise on five topics." The miscellaneous nature, consequently, of the contents of the present *Purans*, cannot be admitted as a valid objection to their antiquity on a mere supposition, which is not only improbable in itself, but which is also disproved by the sacred character that has been immemorially ascribed to the *Purans*, which it is obvious they could not have received, had they treated only of the profane topics mentioned by Professor Wilson.

The argument, also, supposes that the original eighteen *Purans* were current prior to the Christian era; and before, therefore, the conclusion can be granted, the time and manner in which those works have become extinct should be proved: for as numerous Sanscrit works, which were unquestionably extant at the commencement of the Christian era, have been preserved until the present day, nothing but satisfactory proof can establish that the *Purans* alone, although held to be sacred books, have completely disappeared. It requires to be particularly considered that the *Purans* consist of eighteen distinct works, comprising an aggregate of 1,600,000 lines, and that India, more than one million of square miles in extent, has been during the last two thousand years divided into at least ten distinct regions, differing in language and in local customs and prejudices. Were it, therefore, even conceded that the Brahmins, since the Christian era, had succeeded in suppressing the whole of the eighteen *Purans*, and in substituting other works in their place in some one or other region of India, still copies of the original *Purans* would have been preserved in the other regions. Nothing but the entire extirpation of the Brahmanical religion throughout the whole of so extensive a country could have effected the complete destruction of such voluminous works, the more especially as their sacred character would have rendered their preservation an object of constant solicitude. But, until a complete suppression of the ancient *Purans* had been effected, other works could not have been substituted in their place; and thus the objection to the supposition that the *Purans*, as now extant, were not written until between the eleventh and seventeenth centuries, becomes insuperable; for, admitting the dates assigned to each of the *Purans* by Professor Wilson, it may be asked,—Was the ancient *Puran* bearing the same name extant until it was superseded by the modern one, or was it not? In the first case, in what manner was its supersession accomplished? Professor Wilson extends the period, during which he supposes the *Purans* to have received their present form, to eight centuries; and he thus admits that the replacing of the ancient *Purans* by new works did not proceed from a combination of the Brahmins to remodel the Hindu religion on new but premeditated principles. It becomes, therefore, impossible to understand how any individual could, without the consent and assistance of the Brahmins, effect the suppression of an ancient *Puran*, and the substitution in its place of a work of his own composition or compilation throughout the whole of India. If, for instance, the *Bhagavat* was written by Vopadeva at Doulutabad, in the twelfth century, was the original *Bhagavat* then in existence, or not? If it was, what reason consistent with probability can be assigned for supposing that the Brahmins of all India would have suppressed one of their sacred books, to which they ascribed a divine origin, and received, as entitled to the same reverence, the acknowledged composition of an obscure grammarian? The supposition is evidently absurd! It is strange, also, that Mr. Colebrooke should have remarked that "Vopadeva, the real author of the *Sri Bhagavata*, has endeavoured to reconcile all the sects of Hindus, by reviv-

ing the doctrine of Vyasa. He recognizes all the deities, but as subordinate to the Supreme Being, or rather as attributes or manifestations of God;”\* for, with the omission of the word “attributes,” this is precisely the same doctrine which is invariably taught in each and all of the eighteen *Purans*. The *Bhagavat*, therefore, as now extant, could not have been written for the purpose of inculcating a new doctrine, for in that respect it entirely corresponds with the other *Purans*; nor is the representation in it of Vishnu as the Supreme Being inconsistent with the principles of the Hindu religion, as explained in the other *Purans*. It, in consequence, does not afford the slightest internal evidence of its having been written for the purpose of sectarian imposture, nor have I observed in it any passage which indicates that this *Puran* could not have been written prior to the twelfth century. If, however, the original *Bhagavat* was not then in existence, the objection still remains insuperable, for nothing can render it in the least probable that the Brahmans of all India would receive the composition of an obscure individual as a sacred book entitled to their reverence. It must, also, be evident that, if the *Purans* which were current in the century prior to the Christian era have not been suppressed, there can be no reason for supposing that they have not been preserved until the present day. But it seems unquestionable that the *Purans* then current could not have been subsequently suppressed, and other works substituted in the place, unless the Brahmans of all India had combined together in order to effect that object; and Professor Wilson himself remarks that the *Purans*, in their present form, “never emanated from any impossible combination of the Brahmans to fabricate for the antiquity of the entire Hindu system any claims which it cannot fully support.” A combination, therefore, of the Brahmans being considered to be impossible, it must appear most probable that the eighteen *Purans* have been preserved during the last eighteen hundred years in the same manner as other Sanscrit works of the same period have been preserved, and that the present *Purans* are, in fact, in all essential respects, the same works which were current under that name in India in the century prior to the Christian era.

Another argument adduced by Professor Wilson in support of his opinion is, the sectarian tendency of the *Purans*. But he does not clearly explain what he means by that term; and in his “Sketch of the Religious Sects of the Hindus,” he has observed, “This is not the case, however, with the first two on the list—the Saurapatas and Ganapatas; these are usually, indeed, ranked with the preceding divisions, and make, with the Vaishnavas, Shaivas, and Shaktas, the five orthodox divisions of the Hindus.”† In this passage, however, some inadvertency must have occurred; for, according to Professor Wilson’s own account, the Shaktas cannot be included among the orthodox divisions of the Hindus, and I suppose, therefore, that the worshippers of Devi were here intended. But Vishnu, Shiva, Devi, Surya, and Ganapati, are the very deities, and the only ones, whose worship is described or mentioned in the *Purans*; and, as this is admitted to be orthodox, it must follow that the *Purans* could not have been written for sectarian purposes. What are the sects, therefore, to which Professor Wilson alludes in that preface is not apparent, but his notion of a sect would seem to originate in this singular opinion, which he has expressed with respect to the Pauranic account of the Hindu religion:—“The different works, known by the name of *Purans*, are evidently derived from the same religious system as the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*, or from the mytho-heroic stage of Hindu belief.” For in both those poems the

\* *Asiatic Researches*, vol. viii. p. 407.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xvii. p. 230.

passages which relate to the legends and tenets of the Hindu religion are merely incidental, and do not form a principal part of those works; while, on the contrary, the legends and tenets of the Hindu religion are not only the principal, but the sole subject of the *Purans*. It is much more probable, therefore, that such incidental notices of those topics as occur in the two poems were derived from the *Purans*, than that such extensive works as the *Purans*, which embrace all the details of Hindu mythology, and all the abstruse doctrine of Hindu theology, were derived from poems, which are principally of an historical character. To conclude, consequently, that because those topics are treated of at much greater length in the *Puranas* than in the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*, therefore the *Purans* were written at a later period than those poems, is evidently erroneous. At the same time, on what grounds does Professor Wilson suppose that there ever was a "mytho-heroic stage of Hindu belief?" He merely says that Rama and Krishna "appear to have been originally real historical characters," who have been "elevated to the dignity of divinities;" and that the *Purans* belong essentially to that stage of Hindu belief "which grafted hero-worship on the simpler ritual" of the *Vedas*. But Professor Wilson adduces neither argument nor quotation in support of this opinion; and it is, therefore, sufficient to observe that in the *Purans*, the *Ramayana*, and *Mahabharata*, Rama and Krishna are invariably described, not as mere men, but as incarnate forms of Vishnu, and that not a single passage can be produced from those works which inculcates hero-worship.

Professor Wilson, however, not only remarks that "Shiva and Vishnu, under one or other form, are almost the sole objects which claim the homage of the Hindus in the *Puranas*," but also rests much of his reasoning, with respect to the date when each *Puran* as at present extant was composed, and to its having been written for sectarian purposes, on the character of Krishna as a hero-god; for, in describing the *Brahma Puran*, he observes, "Then come a number of chapters relating to the holiness of Orissa, with its temples and sacred groves dedicated to the sun, Shiva, and Jagannath,\* the latter especially. These chapters are characteristic of the *Puran*, and show its main object to be the promotion of the worship of Jagannath."† With regard, also, to the *Vishnu Puran*, he remarks, "The fifth book of the *Vishnu Purana* is exclusively occupied with the life of Krishna. This is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the *Purana*, and is one argument against its antiquity." And this objection he explains in speaking of the *Brahma Vairavarta Puran*, where he observes that the decidedly sectarian character of that *Puran* shows that it belongs to the sect, of known modern origin, which worship the juvenile Krishna and Radha. But Professor Wilson does not specify the forms of Shiva, the worship of which is mentioned in the *Purans*, as he states; and, on the contrary, it is unquestionable that in those works it is strictly enjoined that Shiva should be worshipped under no other figure or type than that of the Lingam, and as Shiva was never incarnate, there could be no form under which he could be worshipped. With regard, also, to Vishnu, Professor Wilson confines his remarks to the eighth incarnation only, that of Krishna; but the *Purans* contain long details relating to the incarnation of Vishnu in the human forms of Rama Chandra and Parasu Rama; and why, therefore, should Krishna alone be considered as a real historical character, who has

\* A name of Krishna.

† Professor Wilson states, at the same time, that the legend of Jagannath occupies one-third only of this *Puran*, from which it would be more just to conclude that its main object could not be the promotion of the worship of Jagannath.

been elevated to the dignity of divinity? The answer is obvious. There is a sect of known modern origin who worship the juvenile Krishna and Radha; and it may, in consequence, be concluded that the *Purans*, in which Krishna is mentioned, were written for the purpose of promoting the extension of that sect; but as no sect has selected Rama Chandra or Parasu Rama as the peculiar object of their worship, no argument could be founded on the mention of their names in the *Purans*, and therefore it was unnecessary to notice them; but they were both greater heroes than Krishna, and lived several centuries before him; and had, consequently, hero-worship ever prevailed in India, it must seem most probable that it would have originated with Rama Chandra, whose expedition to Lanka is the subject of a celebrated and revered poem, had the Hindus ever considered him to be merely a mortal prince. It is, however, needless to continue these observations, for Professor Wilson has himself refuted his own opinion, as he has also remarked that Krishna is not represented in the character of Bala Gopala (the object of worship of the modern sect) in the *Vishnu* and *Bhagavat Purans*, and that the life of Krishna in the *Brahma Puran* is word for word the same as that of the *Vishnu Puran*; to which I add, that Krishna is not represented in that character in the *Brahma Vaivarta Puran*: for it is in those *Purans* only that the life of Krishna is described at length, and in them Krishna invariably appears and acts as a human being, except on occasions when he exerts his divine power; but he is, at the same time, frequently acknowledged and adored as Vishnu in the incarnate form of Krishna.\* All suppositions, therefore, that hero-worship ever prevailed in India, or that it is inculcated in the *Purans*, or that Vishnu and Shiva have ever been worshipped under any other figure or type than such as exist at the present day, are entirely groundless.

It will hence appear, that this remark of Professor Wilson must be erroneous:—"The proper appropriation of the third (*Raj-asa†*) class, according to the *Padma Purana*,‡ appears to be the worship of Krishna"—"as the infant Krishna, Govinda, Bala Gopala, the sojourner in Vrindavan, the companion of the cow-herds and milk-maids, the lover of Radha, or as the juvenile master of the universe, Jagannatha." But, in the same manner as Professor Wilson thus appropriates, on no grounds whatever, one class of the *Purans* to the worship of Krishna, he also appropriates another class, the *Tamasa*, to the Tantrika worship; for he remarks:—"This last argument is of weight in regard to the particular instance specified, and the designation of Shakti may not be correctly applicable to the whole class, although it is to some of the series; for there is no incompatibility in an advocacy of a Tantrika modification of the Hindu religion by any *Puran*." That is—that there is no incompatibility in the *Purans*, which have immemorially been held to be sacred books, inculcating a worship not only directly contrary to the *Vedas*; but which even requires for its due performance "flesh, fish, women, and wine," and which is attended "with the most scandalous orgies amongst its votaries." The mere mention, however, of such an

\* I do not exactly understand what Professor Wilson means by this remark:—"Rama, although an incarnation of Vishnu, commonly appears (in the *Ramayana*) in his human character alone." I suppose he means that Rama is seldom described in that poem as exerting his divine power, for he always appears in it as a man, even when he acts as a god. Nor can I understand what the notion is which Professor Wilson has formed of a divine incarnation, for he observes that the character of Krishna is very *contradictorily* described in the *Mahabharata*—usually as a mere mortal, though frequently as a divine person. But is not that precisely the character of an incarnation—a man occasionally displaying the powers of a god?

† The *Purans* are divided into three classes, named *Satwika*, *Tamasa*, and *Rajasa*, consisting each of six *Purans*.

‡ No passage in the *Padma Puran* authorizes this remark.

opinion is alone sufficient to shew its improbability; and Professor Wilson correctly observes: "The occurrence of these impurities is certainly countenanced by the texts, which the sect regards as authorities, and by a very general belief of their occurrence. The members of the sect are enjoined secrecy, which, indeed, it might be supposed they would observe on their own account, and consequently will not acknowledge their participation in such scenes."\* It is, therefore, surprising that, notwithstanding his own previous account of the Shaktas, he should remark, in the preface to his translation of the *Vishnu Puran*, "The date of the *Kurma Puran* cannot be very remote, for it is avowedly posterior to the establishment of the Tantrika, the Shakta, and Jain sects. In the twelfth chapter it is said the *Bhairava, Vama, Arhata, and Yamala Shastras* are intended for delusion." The passage here referred to is at length as follows: "Certain acts have been prescribed to Brahmans and others, and for those who do not perform these acts are prepared the lowest hells. But there is no other *Shashtra* than the *Vedas* which deserves the name of virtuous; and Brahmans, therefore, ought not to delight in reciting the *Yoni Shastras*, which are of various kinds in this world; because they belong to the quality of darkness, and are contrary to the Shruti and Smriti—of these are the *Kapala*, the *Bhairava*, the *Yamala*, the *Vama*, and the *Arhata*. Thus for the purpose of deception are there many such *Shastras*, and by these false *Shastras* are many men deceived." This passage, it is evident, condemns these sects, and could not, therefore, have been written by a person who belonged to some one of them. But I have quoted it in order to shew the manner in which allusions to philosophical and religious sects occur in a few instances in some of the *Purans*; for in all such passages the name only is mentioned, and the doctrine of the sect is never in the least explained. Before, therefore, it is concluded that the name applies to a sect of modern origin, it should surely be first proved that no sect existed in India under that name until the establishment of the modern sect. In the above quotation, the worship of Shiva in his terrific character, and of Devi as Shakti, is no doubt clearly intimated; but it affords no indication of the date when such worship commenced, or of the period during which it may have been prevalent. But it is stated in more than one *Puran* that the *Kapala* sect was coeval with the institution of the worship of the Lingam, and its antiquity is further rendered probable by its having long become extinct in India; and it is evident that, as the *Arhata* is here distinctly called a *Yoni* (that is, a *Shakta*) *Shashtra*, this term can have no reference whatever to the Jain sect. Were, also, the Tantrika doctrines really inculcated in the *Purans*, the passages relating to them would be so numerous and explicit as to attract attention, and yet in my examination of those works I have never met with a single Tantrika passage; and Professor Wilson adduces only the above-quoted text of the *Kurma Puran*, which can prove nothing until the sects alluded to in it are satisfactorily ascertained. To found, consequently, any argument with respect to the date when the *Purans*, as now extant, were written, or their sectarian tendency, on a few obscure passages which occur in them, the precise meaning of which it is now impossible to determine, is surely a mode of reasoning which may be justly pronounced to be altogether futile and fallacious.

Professor Wilson also states, in too decided and unqualified a manner, that, "In a word, the religion of the *Vedas* was not idolatry;" for he, at the same time, correctly remarks, that "It is yet, however, scarcely safe to advance an

\* These three quotations will be found in Professor Wilson's "Sketch of the Religious Sects of the Hindus," in *Asiatic Researches*, vol. xvii. pp. 223, 224, 225.



opinion of the belief or philosophy which they inculcate." But it unquestionably appears from several of the *Upanishads*, which are admitted to be portions of the *Vedas*, that the principal deities have always been represented by images, and it may therefore be justly inferred that image-worship has always formed part of the Hindu religion. In its purest form, however, it is probable that the worship of images was practised particularly by the inferior castes, and not generally by the Brahmans and Kshattriyas; but that, when the strict observance of the system of religious worship prescribed by the *Vedas* began to decline, then idolatry gradually assumed that form, under which it appears in India at the present day. That such a change has taken place in the Hindu religion is clearly shewn in the *Purans*; for in those works, though the worship of particular deities by various rites and observances is principally inculcated, they still contain numerous passages in which it is explicitly declared that such worship is not the adoration which is most acceptable to the Supreme Being, or the most effectual for obtaining final beatitude.

But the following remarks may appear to fix a modern character on the eighteen *Purans* as now extant:—"It is a distinguishing feature of the *Vishnu Purana*, and it is characteristic of its being the work of an earlier period than most of the *Puranas*, that it enjoins no sectarial or other acts of supererogation; no Vratas, occasional self-imposed observances; no holidays, no birth-days of Krishna, no nights dedicated to Lakshmi; no sacrifices nor modes of worship other than those conformable to the ritual of the *Vedas*. It contains no *Mahatmyas*, or golden legends, even of the temples in which Vishnu is adored." In these remarks, however, it is *assumed* that sacrifices and modes of worship, which are not conformable to the ritual of the *Vedas*, are prescribed in the *Purans*; but this is precisely the question which requires to be proved. It is probable that the worship of images is not authorized by the *Vedas*, and so far, therefore, the *Purans* inculcate a mode of worship which is not conformable to the ritual of the *Vedas*; but idolatry has unquestionably existed in India from the remotest times, and consequently its being inculcated in the *Purans* cannot be admitted as any proof of their being modern compositions. The invocations, also, and prayers to the different deities, contained in the *Purans*, appear to be in strict accordance with such as are contained in the *Vedas*, for they are composed of the *Gayatri* and apparently of other texts of the *Vedas*; and, although the rites and offerings, with which the deities are directed to be worshipped, may probably differ from the ritual of the *Vedas*, they still have been evidently intended to conform to it as far as the difference of image-worship would admit of.\* Sacrifices are not prescribed in the *Purans*, and the description of such, as are mentioned in them, is no doubt conformable to the ritual of the *Vedas*. It is not, therefore, the modes of worship which the *Purans* prescribe, upon which any argument to prove the remodelling of the Hindu religion in modern times can be validly founded; for their simplicity and their accordance in all essential respects with the ritual of the *Vedas* must render it most probable that such modes of worship were practised long prior to the Christian era. Nor will the other acts specified by Professor Wilson afford support to his opinion. I do not, indeed, understand what is here intended by "sectarial or other acts of supererogation;" but the fourth order, or that of the ascetic, is mentioned in the Institutes of Menu, and the Yogi is frequently mentioned in the *Upanishads*; and surely the sufferings and depri-

\* It is unnecessary to except expressly the worship of Devi by the sacrifice of animals, for Professor Wilson has remarked (*Asiatic Researches*, vol. xvii. p. 219), "This practice, however, is not considered as orthodox, and approaches rather to the ritual of the Vamacharis, the more pure *Bali* (sacrifice) consisting of edible grain with milk and sugar."

vations to which the ascetic and Yogi subject themselves, for the purpose of obtaining beatitude, are decidedly acts of supererogation. The inculcating, therefore, in the *Purans*, the advantage to be derived from such acts, can be no proof that those works were written in modern times for sectarian purposes. There then remains to be considered only self-imposed observances, holidays, birthdays of Krishna, and nights dedicated to Lakshmi: but Professor Wilson has invalidated his argument by the mention of Lakshmi, for most certainly that goddess has not been an object of peculiar worship in modern times, and her festival, therefore, must have been derived from the ancient calendar. It is singular, also, that the description of holidays and festivals should be adduced as an argument against the antiquity of a religious work, for these have been coeval with the institution of every religion; and such self-imposed observances as fasts and vows are too common in all religions to admit of their mention in a religious work being considered as a valid argument against its antiquity. Such description and mention, therefore, are in themselves no proof of the period when the *Purans* were composed; and Professor Wilson has not proved, nor can he, I am convinced, prove, that the deity to whose honour a festival is ascribed in the *Purans*, or in whose propitiation a fast or vow is directed to be performed, was not worshipped prior to the eighth or ninth century, or that the preceding mode of worship has been since altered. But, until either of these assumptions is proved, it must be evident that the mention of the festival, the fast, or the vow, in any of the *Purans*, in no manner proves, or even renders it probable, that that *Puran* did not exist prior to the Christian era in precisely the same state as that in which it is now extant.

I admit, however, that doubts may be reasonably entertained with respect to the antiquity of some of the legends relating to temples and places of pilgrimage, which are contained in the *Purans*; for the miscellaneous nature, the want of arrangement, and the humility of style, of the *Purans* would easily admit of an account of a particular temple or place of pilgrimage being interpolated, without the interpolation being liable to detection from the context. It is, therefore, possible that, when those works are farther examined, such interpolations may be discovered in them; but, were it, for instance, even proved that the legend of Jagannatha in the *Brahma Puran* was an interpolation, this would be no proof that that *Puran* was written for the promotion of the worship of Jagannatha; for it would be much more reasonable to suppose that the Brahmans of that temple had availed themselves of the original *Puran* to introduce into it, and to circulate under the sacredness of its name, the legend which they had composed in honour of their god. When, therefore, a passage occurs in any *Puran*, which has a modern appearance, it should not at once be concluded that the *Puran* is a modern composition; but it should first be ascertained whether the passage is really modern, and, if so, whether it may not be an interpolation which does not necessarily affect the antiquity of the *Puran* itself.\* Nothing, however, is so difficult as to decide satisfactorily on the existence of a supposed interpolation in any work; and with respect to the *Purans*, this difficulty, from the reasons just mentioned, and from our

\* In forming, however, an opinion of the genuineness and entireness of the *Purans*, as now extant, it should be recollected that these works are written in Sanscrit, and that the Brahmans have always been alone acquainted with that language. The *Purans*, therefore, circulated amongst the Brahmans only; and it consequently seems in the highest degree improbable that the Brahmans of all India would admit into their copies of these sacred books interpolations which were merely intended to serve some local purpose. It is, at least, certain that the manuscripts of the *Purans*, which are at this day spread over India, from Cashmere to the extremity of the southern peninsula, and from Jagannatha to Dwarka, contain precisely the same works; and it is, therefore, most probable that the *Purans* have always been preserved in precisely the same state as that in which they were first committed to writing.

almost entire ignorance of the history of India during the centuries immediately preceding and following the Christian era, becomes so insuperable as clearly to evince how completely erroneous it must be to conclude from their internal evidence that "the *Purans* are works of evidently different ages, and have been compiled under different circumstances."

But it is impossible to ascertain from this preface Professor Wilson's precise opinion with respect to what a work ought to be, in order to entitle it to the character of a *Puran*; for, in speaking of the *Lainga* he remarks: "Data for conjecturing the era of this work are defective; but it is more of a ritual than a *Purana*, and the Pauranik chapters which it has inserted, in order to keep up something of its character, have been evidently borrowed for the purpose." In considering, however, the age and the scope and tendency of the *Purans*, Professor Wilson has entirely overlooked the sacred character which has immemorially been ascribed to those works, and yet he could not intend to deny so indisputable a fact; in which case it must be evident that the more a *Puran* is occupied in "narrating legends, and enjoining rites, and reciting prayers," the more it maintains its proper character. Professor Wilson, on the contrary, is of opinion that the religious instruction, which is contained in the present *Purans*, is a decisive proof that they have undergone some material alteration, and that they are not the same works which were current in the century prior to Christianity. He admits, at the same time, the accuracy of this description of the *Purans*, as they are:—The principal subject of the *Purans* is the moral and religious instruction which is inculcated in them, and to which all the legends that they contain are rendered subservient. In fact, the description of the earth and of the planetary system, and the lists of royal races, that occur in them, are evidently extraneous, and not essential circumstances, as they are omitted in some *Purans* and very concisely discussed in others; while, on the contrary, in all the *Purans*, some or other of the leading principles, rites, and observances of the Hindu religion are fully dwelt upon, and illustrated either by suitable legends, or by prescribing the ceremonies to be practised and the prayers and invocations to be employed in the worship of different deities. It will, I think, be admitted, that these are precisely the topics which ought to occupy a sacred book intended for the religious instruction of the Hindus; and that, consequently, so far from its being supposed that the present *Purans* have undergone some material alteration in consequence of these topics being their principal subject, this very circumstance should be considered as a conclusive argument in support of their genuineness and antiquity. As, also, the religious instruction contained in the *Purans* is perfectly uniform and entirely consistent with the principles of the Hindu religion, and as it consequently betrays not the slightest indication of novelty or sectarianism, it must be most consistent with probability to conclude that the eighteen *Purans*, as now extant, are ancient compositions, and not, as Professor Wilson supposes, an "intermixture of unauthorized and comparatively modern ingredients" with "ancient materials."

I have thus examined the arguments adduced by Professor Wilson to prove that the books now extant under the name of *Purans*, are not the original eighteen *Purans*, which have been immemorially held to form part of the sacred literature of the Hindus; but works which have been compiled within the last eight hundred years from ancient and modern materials, and written in subservience to sectarial imposture. The remarks, however, contained in this and my former letter will, perhaps, evince that those arguments are much too inconsistent and

\* In my work on Ancient and Hindu Mythology, p. 150.

inconclusive to render the antiquity and genuineness of the present *Purans* in the least questionable. The admission, indeed, that the original *Purans* were extant in the century prior to the Christian era, is alone sufficient to invalidate all suppositions of their being now no longer in existence; and unless, therefore, the time and manner of their becoming extinct are proved, it must be evident that inferences resting merely on their internal evidence cannot be received as any proof that the original *Purans* have not been preserved until the present day. For all reasoning founded on the internal evidence which the *Purans* may afford on any point can be of no avail, as there are, I believe, scarcely any persons competent to decide upon its correctness; and the different conclusions which Professor Wilson and myself have drawn from this internal evidence, must shew that the impression received from it depends entirely on the disposition of mind and the spirit of research with which the *Purans* are perused. I read them with a mind perfectly free from all preconceived opinion, and with the sole object of making myself acquainted with the mythology and religion of the Hindus; and I did not observe in them the slightest indication of their having been written in modern times for sectarian purposes, but, on the contrary, their perusal irresistibly led me to conclude that they must have been written at some remote period. Even Professor Wilson has not been able to resist this impression of their antiquity; for he declares that it is "as idle as it is irrational, to dispute the antiquity or authenticity of the greater portion of the *Purans*." Why, therefore, he should have endeavoured, particularly in his account of each of the *Purans*, to demonstrate that those works are modern compilations, and that, in consequence, "they are no longer authorities for Hindu belief as a whole," but "special guides for separate and sometimes conflicting branches of it," I pretend not to conjecture.

But it is very evident that Professor Wilson examined the *Purans* with a preconceived opinion of their being modern compilations, and of their containing an account of the sects which have originated in India in modern times;\* for it is only from the influence of such a preconceived opinion, that can have proceeded the contradictory and fallacious reasoning with respect to the age and the scope and tendency of the *Purans*, which is contained in the preface to his translation of the *Vishnu Puran*. Because that reasoning rests entirely on two assumptions, neither of which is proved nor can be proved—the one, that a genuine *Puran* should treat of profane subjects only—and the other, that the works now extant under the name of *Purans* were written in modern times for sectarian purposes. Thus in the account of each of the *Purans* it is pronounced that the main object of the *Brahma* is the promotion of the worship of Jagannatha (Krishna), and that there is little in it which corresponds with the definition of a *Puran*—that the different portions of the *Padma* are in all probability as many different works, neither of which approaches to the definition of a *Puran*—that the *Lainga* is more of a ritual than a *Puran*—that the *Brahma Vaivartta* has not the slightest title to be regarded as a *Puran*—that the

\* I cannot avoid observing, with reference to Professor Wilson's account of the manner in which his analyses of the *Purans* are made, contained in No. IX. of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, p. 61, that it appears to me that no series of indices, abstracts, and translations of particular parts of the *Purans*, will ever enable any person either to form himself, or to communicate to others, "a correct notion of the substance and character of those works." The *Puran* must not only be read from beginning to end, but examined over again more than once, before any person can be qualified to pronounce a decided judgment upon its age, scope, or tendency. The most ample index of its contents will never suggest or supply those reflections which necessarily arise during its perusal, and which alone can produce a correct opinion with respect to the connexion which the different parts of the *Puran* bear to each other, and with respect to the principal or accessory objects of its composition. A more attentive consideration of the context, for instance, would perhaps have prevented Professor Wilson from quoting the line of the *Kurma Puran*, on which I have remarked in this letter.

date of the *Kurma* cannot be very remote, for it is posterior to the establishment of the Tantrika, the Shakta, and the Jain sects—and so with respect to the other *Purans*. It will not, however, be denied that nothing but the most attentive and repeated actual perusal of the whole of each and all of the *Purans* would warrant such positive and unqualified assertions, and that nothing but satisfactory proof of such perusal would entitle them to the least credit; and yet Professor Wilson has stated that the *Purans* comprehend a quantity of lines which any European scholar could scarcely expect to peruse with care and attention, unless his whole time were devoted exclusively for very many years to the task.\* Professor Wilson, therefore, is not, according to his own admission, qualified to decide *ex cathedra* on the age or the scope and tendency of the *Purans*. His reasoning, also, in support of the opinions which he has expressed on these points is singularly illogical; for he first assumes that a genuine *Puran* ought to treat of such and such topics only, and then, as not one of the present *Purans* conforms to the definition† assumed, he at once concludes that those works are modern compilations. But, as the definition fails in eighteen instances, it must appear most probable that it was never intended to be understood in the very restricted sense which Professor Wilson applies to it, and in my former letter I have shewn that two of the topics, at least, comprise much more than what he has included under them. The non-conformity, however, of the contents of the present *Purans* to this assumed definition, the precise extent and meaning of which are not ascertained, is, in fact, the only argument which is adduced by Professor Wilson to prove that the works now bearing the name of *Purans* are not the original *Purans*, and the only ground on which he pronounces that this or that one of those works does not correspond with the definition of a genuine *Puran*. But the mere statement of such an argument is surely quite sufficient to expose its total invalidity. The other assumption is not only equally groundless, but it is even disproved by Professor Wilson himself; for he has rested his argument in support of it entirely on Krishna being, as the juvenile Krishna, the peculiar object of worship of a sect of known modern origin; and yet he is obliged to admit that Krishna is not represented in that character in three of the *Purans*, in which his life is related at length. The only proof, also, of the Tantrika doctrines being inculcated in the *Purans* which is adduced, is a single obscure line of the *Kurma Puran*; but, were that the case, there could have been no difficulty in quoting numerous Tantrika passages from some one or other of the *Purans*; and as, therefore, Professor Wilson has not supported his opinion by producing such passages, it may be justly concluded that not one of the *Purans* in any manner advocates “a Tantrika modification of the Hindu religion.”

The more, therefore, that I consider the remarks contained in the preface to his translation of the *Vishnu Puran*, the more am I at a loss to understand how Professor Wilson could express such contradictory opinions. For he maintains, for instance, “That Brahmans unknown to fame have remodelled some of the Hindu scriptures, especially the *Purans*, cannot be reasonably contested;” but he equally contends that the internal evidence of the *Purans*

\* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, No. IX. p. 61.

† Professor Wilson, also, has not translated this definition literally from the Sanscrit, and he thus argues not on it, but on the meaning which he has himself thought proper to give to the definition. Literally translated, it can mean nothing more than “creation, repeated creation, races or families, manwantaras, and what accompanies races.” To found, therefore, an argument against the genuineness and antiquity of the *Purans*, as now extant, on such a definition, is surely a most singular and futile mode of reasoning.

furnishes decisive proof of the anterior existence of ancient materials; and it is therefore as idle as it is irrational to dispute the antiquity or authenticity of the greater portion of the contents of the *Purans*." On the contrary, it would surely be irrational to admit either, after Professor Wilson has proved, as he supposes, that the works now bearing the name of *Purans* are "an intermixture of unauthorized and comparatively modern ingredients," and that not one of those works conforms to the definition of a genuine *Puran*. It becomes, therefore, requisite either to deny the antiquity and authenticity of the present *Purans*, or to contest the assumption that the Brahmans have remodelled their sacred books—a supposition so totally improbable, that nothing but the most clear and incontrovertible proof could render it at all credible. Until, consequently, Professor Wilson produces such proof, it must appear most rational and reasonable to conclude that the Brahmans have never remodelled their sacred books, as no motive for their doing so can be conceived; and that the *Purans* now extant, having been preserved in the same manner as other Sanscrit manuscripts of the same period, are in all essential respects precisely the same works which were current in India in the century prior to the Christian era.

I remain, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1840.

VANS KENNEDY.

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#### SPORTING IN INDIA.\*

The style of sporting authors harmonizes with their pursuits; the language seems to partake of the restless of the writer; all is motion and activity. Hence even non-sportsmen read with delight the narratives of chroniclers of the chase, especially in that "seventh heaven" of the sportman, India. The hair-breadth escapes from the monsters of the jungle; the mysterious gloom of an Indian forest; the unparalleled feats performed with the deadly rifle; the galloping up and down the faces of scarp mountains, and the multitude of extraordinary incidents that invariably befall the hunter of the elephant, the tiger, and the boar, make up a tale which keeps the brain in an agreeable delirium, and we devour it with the same species of eagerness which those works provoke whose station is intermediate between history and pure fiction.

Major Napier's volumes, now before us, contain a profusion of this exciting matter, and the circumstances under which the sketches were penned, have infused an additional proportion of life and vivacity into the narrative. "Written amid the din of arms, the bustle of a camp, the uproar of a barrack-room, or the confusion of a troop-ship, these sketches of adventure abroad can proffer little claim to scholarship, eloquence of language, or brilliancy of style." The author deprecates censure on this head by the plea of the horse-dealer, who warranted a blind horse free from "faults," alleging that this defect is his "misfortune." But, in truth, Major Napier requires no such excuse; his language is clear, and if it be somewhat tech-

\* Scenes and Sports in Foreign Lands; illustrated with a series of Drawings taken from Nature. By MAJOR E. NAPIER, 46th Regiment. Two vols. London, 1840. Colburn.

nical, it is the more expressive to his brother sportsmen. An enthusiastic votary of the chase from his youth, he found in India a world congenial to his taste, and victims worthy of his prowess. It is impossible for the tamest individual to peruse his descriptions of the delights of the Indian hunters' life, without wishing that he had faculties to enjoy them.

As a specimen both of style and matter, we select an account, from the second volume, of the destruction of a "phantom-tiger,"—a man-eating brute, which (according to native report) had been once killed, but still preyed upon the surrounding villagers:—

"The jungle here was so thick and high that the elephants made but little progress through it. We, however, at last succeeded in gaining a tolerably open space near the foot of the hill, about sixty or seventy yards up whose acclivity, and on a level piece of rock, we first viewed the "phantom," which had then more the appearance of an embodied evil spirit than a silent gliding ghost. Stung to madness at being deprived of his prey, and irritated by the noise of the beaters, he had apparently determined to come to a stand, and shew fight in this his last stronghold. He was pacing to and fro on the narrow ledge, occasionally crouching down, then, starting on his feet, appeared to be lashing himself with his tail into ungovernable fury.

"As the elephants emerged from the covert, we had time to witness these antics, and immediately drew up and gave him a broadside, but apparently without effect, as he still maintained his position. L——'s first barrel had missed fire: he pulled the second trigger, and as this discharge took place after we had brought our pieces from our shoulders, we could observe its effects. The bullet struck under his feet, and, rebounding, glanced off from the rock immediately in his rear. The music of this must have rather astonished him, as he immediately abandoned his conspicuous situation and slunk under covert. It was impossible to ascend the hill with the elephants; therefore, dismounting and reloading, we made for the place he had disappeared at, followed by all the villagers, who appeared intent on revenging their former injuries. With much difficulty we penetrated as far as the spot where he had last been seen, but here lost all traces of him. In vain we clambered over the surrounding rocks, and made our way through the thick and entangled briers. It was evident that this remote and almost inaccessible rock was the resort of numerous wild beasts, and, if other evidence had been wanting, the rank and peculiar smell with which the close air was impregnated at the entrance of the various fissures of rock on the side of the hill sufficiently proved their vicinity. For a long time we continued indefatigable in our research, till at last, discouraged by the fruitlessness of our attempt, we returned to our elephants, and, disappointed, weary, and hungry, we did not reach our encampment till a late hour in the afternoon.

"Next day, what was very unusual at this time of the year, the rain came down in torrents: we had placed scouts to give us the earliest intelligence of the tiger, and were impatiently awaiting the return of sunshine to mount our elephants, when the report of a shot was faintly heard in the distance; and shortly after, one of the shekarees in breathless haste rushed up to the tent-door, exclaiming, "Bagh ko mara houn! bagh ko mara houn!" (I have killed the tiger! I have killed the tiger!) The poor fellow thought, probably, he was bringing us very joyful intelligence, and appeared much mortified when we received it with anything but approbation. True, he had rid the country of its terrible scourge; the "Phantom Man-eater" no longer existed, and the villagers could now without dread pursue their different vocations: still he had marred our expected sport, and we were selfish enough to regret his having done so.

Major Napier does not restrict his narrative to India, but diversifies it with some sporting scenes at Gibraltar.

## MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

## CHAPTER IV.

IN the last chapter, I left the *Rottenbeam Castle* just arrived in the roads of Madras, and the frigate's boat alongside. Our commander, with a grave look, advanced to meet the officer, who, saluting him in an easy and off-hand manner, announced himself as lieutenant of H.M. ship *Thunderbolt*, and desired him "to turn up the hands." Capt. McGuffin was beginning to remonstrate, declaring that some of his best sailors had been pressed a few days before (which was the fact), and that he had barely sufficient to carry the ship round to Bengal, &c., when the lieutenant cut him short, declaring he had nothing to do with that matter; that his orders were peremptory, and must be obeyed. "I shall appeal to the admiral," said our skipper, rather ruffled. "You may appeal to whom you choose, Sir," replied the lieutenant, somewhat haughtily, and giving his hanger a kick, to cause it to resume its hindward position; "but now, and in the mean time, if you please, you'll order up your men." These were "hard nuts" for McGuffin "to crack;" on his own deck too, where he had reigned absolute but a few minutes before—

The monarch of all he surveyed,  
Whose right there was none to dispute.

But he felt that the iron heel of a stronger despotism than his own was upon him, and that he had no resource but submission. He consequently gave the necessary orders, and straightway the shrill whistle of the boatswain was soon heard, summoning the sailors to the muster.

"Onward they moved, a melancholy band," slouching and hitching up their trowsers, and were soon ranged in rank and file along the deck. The lieutenant stalked up the line (he certainly was a noble-looking fellow, just the man for a cutting-out party, or to head a column of boarders), and turned several of them about, something after the manner in which a butcher in Smithfield selects his fat sheep, and then putting aside those he thought worthy of "honour and hard knocks" in his Majesty's service, he ordered them forthwith to bring up their hammocks and kits, and prepare for departure. Amongst those thus unceremoniously chosen to increase the crew of the *Thunderbolt*, were two or three ruddy, lusty lads, who had come out as swabs, or loblolly boys, and were making their first voyage, to see how the life of a sailor agreed with them, little thinking, a few days before, of the change that awaited them. I think I see them now, blubbering as they descended the side, with their hammocks and small stocks of worldly goods on their shoulders, waving adieu to their comrades, and thinking, doubtless, of "home, sweet home," and what "mother would say when she heard of it." On one old man-of-war's man of the *Rottenbeam Castle*, whom I had often noticed, the lieutenant, keen as a hawk, pounced *instantly*; his experienced eye detecting at once in the long pigtail, corkscrew ringlets, and devil-me-care air of honest Jack, the true outward characteristics of that noble but eccentric biped, a downright British tar, and prime seaman. "You'll do for us," said the lieutenant, taking him by the collar of his jacket, and leading him out. "There's two words to that there bargain, Sir," said Jack (who had had *quantum suff.* of the reg'lar sarvice), with the air of one who knew that he stood on unassailable ground. So squirting out a little 'baccy juice, and rummaging his jacket-pocket, he produced therefrom a tin tobacco-



box, of more than ordinary dimensions, from which, after considerable fumbling (for Jack was evidently unused to handling literary documents of any kind), he extracted a soiled and tattered "protection," which deliberately unfolding (a ticklish operation, by the way, the many component parallelograms being connected by the slenderest filaments), he handed it over to the lieutenant. Having so done, he hitched up his waistband, with his dexter fin, tipped his comrades something between a nod and a wink, as much as to say, "I think that'll bring him up with a round turn," and stroking down his hair, awaited the result. The officer cast his eye over the "thing of shreds and patches." It contained a "true bill," so he returned it; and Jack, having carefully packed and re-stowed his "*noli me tangere*," gave another squirt, and rolled off in triumph to the forecabin. The only fellow glad to go "to serve him Majesty"—I blush whilst I record it—was Massa Sambo, a good-humoured nigger, and a fine specimen of the mere animal man, who, having received more of what is vulgarly termed "monkey's allowance" on board the *Rotten-beam Castle* than suited him, left us in high glee, grinning, capering, slapping his hands, and singing "Rule Britannia" in regular "Possum up a gum-tree" style, to the great amusement of us all.

Madras, from the roads, wore to me a very picturesque and interesting appearance; the long ranges of white verandah'd buildings, the noble fort, with England's meteor-standard floating from the flag-staff, the beach, the blue sky, the coco-nut trees, the white wreaths of breaking surf, the shipping, the Massoolah boats, the native craft—all constituted a novel and striking *coup d'œil*, which fully realised what in imagination I had pictured it. Looking over the side, shortly after we had anchored, I perceived, to my astonishment, a naked figure walking apparently on the surface of the sea, and rapidly approaching us. This was a catamaran-man, the bearer of a despatch from the shore. His diminutive bark, three or four logs, half-submerged, and on which he had ploughed through the surf, was soon alongside, and the brown and dripping savage (for such he looked), scrambling on board. He sprung upon the deck, as a favourite opera-dancer bounds upon the stage, confident of an applauding welcome, and making a ducking salaam, proceeded, in a very business-like manner, to disengage from his head a conical salt-basket sort of hat, from which, secured under a fold of linen, he produced his letters safe and dry; these, with the words, "chit, sahib," spoken in tones as delicate as the frame of the speaker, he immediately delivered to the captain. The arrival of this messenger caused a considerable sensation, and the griffs of all descriptions gathered round him, conning the strange figure with open mouths and wondering eyes. The ladies, too (stimulated by curiosity), rushed to the cuddy door to have a peep at him, but made a rapid retreat on perceiving the paradisaical costume of our hero. I shall never forget Miss Olivia's involuntary scream, or Miss Dobikins' expression of countenance, on suddenly confronting this little swarthy Apollo:

Horror in all his majesty was there,  
Mute and magnificent without a tear.

Strange, that the "human form divine" should excite such dire alarm when seen divested of its outward appendages! Omnipotent custom, however, soon reconciles sojourners in the East to this, and things still more extraordinary. Our admiration of the catamaran-man had hardly subsided, when a far more extraordinary character made his appearance. "Avast there, my hearties!" sounded the rough voice of a seaman, "and make way for the commodore."

As he spoke, the crowd of sailors and recruits opened out, and his Excellency Commodore Cockle, chief of the catamarans, was seen advancing in great state from the gangway. This potent commander, who, by the way, had performed his toilet *in transitu*, after passing through the surf, was attired in an old naval uniform coat, under which appeared his naked neck, and swarthy bosom; a huge cocked hat, "which had seen a little service," a pair of kersey-mere dress shorts, without stockings, and a swinging hanger banging at his heels, made up as strange a figure of the genus scarecrow as I ever remember to have seen out of a cornfield. "By the powers, Pat, and what have we here?" said Mick Nolan, one of the recruits, to his comrade, Pat Casey. "Faith," says Pat, "and myself can't tell ye, unless 'tis one of them *Ingraj* rajahs, or ould Neptune himself, that should have been after shaving us off the line." "Devil a bit," rejoined Mick; "I'm thinking its something of an *Aistern* Guy Fawkes, that's going to play off some of his fun amongst us." Thus speculated the jokers, whilst the commodore, fully impressed with a sense of his importance, swaggered about the deck with all the quiet pride of a high official, putting questions, and replying to the queries of old acquaintance. Alas! poor human nature! thou art every where essentially the same. Dear to thee is a little power and authority in any shape, and thou exhibitest thy "fantastic tricks" as much in the bells and feathers of the savage, as under the coif of the judge, or the ermine of the monarch! The "Commodore," to whom the English cognomen of "Cockle" had been given, exercised his high functions under a commission furnished him by some wag, but of which he was quite as proud as if it had emanated from royalty itself. It was couched in the proper *lingua technica* of such instruments, and commenced in something like the following manner: "Know all men by these presents, that our trusty and well-beloved Cockle is hereby constituted Commodore and Commander of the Catamaran Squadron, and duly empowered to exercise all the high functions thereunto appertaining. The aforesaid Cockle is authorized to render his services to all parties requiring them, on their paying for the same. All captains and commanders of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's ships, and of all other ships and vessels whatsoever, are hereby required and directed to take fruit, fish, eggs, &c. from the said Cockle (if they think fit), on their paying him handsomely in the current coin of the realm, &c."

The next day, the passengers went ashore; officers full fig; ladies, civilians, and cadets, all in their best attire, crowding the benches of the Massoolah boat, and balancing, and holding on as best they could. Of all sea-going craft, from the canoe of the Greenlander to the line-of-battle ship, the Massoolah boat is, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary. Imagine a huge affair, something in shape like one of those paper cock-boats which children make for amusement, or an old-fashioned tureen, or the transverse section of a pear or pumpkin, stem and stern alike, composed of light and flexible planks, sewn together with coir, and riding buoyant as a gull on the heaving wave, the sides rising six feet or so above its surface, the huge empty shell crossed by narrow planks or benches, on which, when seated, or rather roosted, your legs dangle in air several feet from the bottom: further, picture in the forepart a dozen or more spare black creatures, each working an unweildy pole-like paddle to a dismal and monotonous chaunt—and you may have some idea of a Massoolah boat and its equipage; the only thing, however, that can live in the tremendous surf that lashes the coast of Coromandel. "Are you all right there, in the Massoolah boat?" shouted one of the ship's officers.

"Aye, aye, Sir," responded a little middy in charge of us. "Cast her off, then," said the voice; and immediately the connecting rope was thrown on board, and off we swung, gently rising and falling on the long undulations, which were soon to assume the more formidable character of bursting surges. As we advanced, I honestly confess, though I put a bold face on it, I felt most confoundedly nervous, being under serious apprehensions that one of the many sharks I had just seen would soon have the pleasure of breakfasting on a gentleman cadet, *cotelettes à la Griffin*, no doubt, if gastronomy ranks as an art amongst that voracious fraternity. On approaching the surf, the boatmen's monotonous chaunt quickened to a wild *ulluloo*. We were *in medias res*. I looked astern, and there, at some distance, but in full chace, advanced a curling mountain-billow, opening its vast concave jaws, as if to devour us. On, on it came. "*Ullee! ullee! ullee!*" shouted the rowers; smash came the wave; up flew the stern, down went the prow; squall went the ladies, over canted the major, Grundy, and the ex-resident, while those more fortunate in retaining their seats, held on with all the energy of alarm with one hand, and dashed the brine from their habiliments with the other. The wave passed, and order a little restored, the boatmen pulled again with redoubled energy, to make as much way as they could before the next should overtake us. It soon came, roaring like so many fiends, and with nearly similar results. Another and another followed, till, at last, the unwieldy bark, amidst an awful bobbery, swung high and dry on the shelving beach; and out we all sprung, right glad once more to feel ourselves on *terra firma*, respecting which, be it observed, *en passant*, I hold the opinion of the Persian, that a yard of it is worth a thousand miles of salt-water.

Here then was I at last, in very truth, treading the soil of India—of that wondrous, teeming, and antique land, the fertile subject of my earliest thoughts and imaginations—that land whose "barbaric pearl and gold" has stimulated the cupidity of nations down the long stream of time, from Sabæan, Phœnician, Tyrian, and Venetian, to Mynheer Van Stockenbreech, and honest John Bull himself—whose visionary luxuries have warmed full many a Western poet's imagination, and whose strange vicissitudes have furnished such ample matter to adorn the moralist's and historian's pages.

As I gazed on the turbaned crowds, the flaunting robes, the huge umbrellas, the passing palankeens, the black sentinels, the strange birds, and even (pardon the climax) the little striped squirrels, which gambolled up and down the pillars of the custom-house—sights so new and strange to me, I almost began to doubt my own identity, and to think I had fallen into some new planet. Assuredly, of all the sunny moments which chequer the path of life's pilgrimage here below, there are few whose brightness can compare with those of our first entrance on a new and untrodden land. What music is there in every sound! What an exhilarating freshness in every object! The peach's bloom, the butterfly's down, or the painted bubble, however are but types of them. Alas! as of all sublunary enjoyments, they vanish upon contact, or at best, bear not long the grasp of possession.

My feelings were still in a state of tumultuous excitement, when, gazing about, I observed a native, in flowing robes and large gold ear-rings, bearing down upon me. With a profound salaam, and the smirking smile of an old acquaintance, he proceeded to address me: "How d'ye do, Sare?" said he. "Pretty well, thank you," said I, smiling; "but who are you?" "I Ramee Sawmee Dabash, Sare, come to make master proper compliment. Very glad to see master safe on shore; too much surf, I think, and master's coat leetle

wet." "Not a little," said I, "for we have all had a complete sousing." "Oh, never mind souse, Sare; I take to Navy Tavern, there makee changee—eat good dinner. Navy Tavern very good place—plenty gentlemen go there." "Where you please," said I; "I am at your service." "Ver well, Sare; but (in a tone of entreaty) you please not forget my name, Ramee Sawmee Dabash—master's dabash—I am *ver* honest man; too much every gentleman know me." Here Ramee Sawmee unconsciously spoke the truth, as I had afterwards full occasion to discover. I was soon besieged with more of these gentry offering their services; but Ramee Sawmee, having the best right to pluck me, by reason of prior possession, ordered them off indignantly; and not to incur risks by unnecessary delays, he called a palankeen, and requested me to get into it. In I tumbled, wrong side foremost, and off we started for the Navy Tavern. He ran alongside, not wishing to lose sight of me for a moment, pouring his disinterested advice into my ear in one voluble and continuous stream. "Master, you please take care; dis place," said he, "too much dam rogue, this Madras; plenty bad beebee, and some rascal dabash ver much cheatee gentlemen. I give master best advice. I ver honest man." I thought myself singularly fortunate, in the simplicity of my griffinish heart, in having fallen in with so valuable a character; but, in the sequel, as has been before hinted, I discovered what, I dare say, many a griff had discovered before, that Ramee Sawmee had a little over-estimated himself in the above particular article of honesty.

Sweltering through a broiling sun, and abundance of dust, we reached the Navy Tavern, a building somewhat resembling, if I recollect rightly, one of our own green verandah'd suburban taverns, in which comfortable cits dine and drink heavy wet in sultry summer evenings. Here I found a vast congregation of naval and military officers, red coats and blue; mates, midshipmen, pursers, captains, and cadets; some playing billiards, some smoking, and others drowning care in bowls of sangaree, in which fascinating beverage, by the way, with guavas, pine-apples, &c. I also indulged, till brought up, some time after, by a pleasant little touch of dysentery, which had nearly produced a catastrophe: amongst the dire consequences of which would have been the non-appearance of these valuable memoirs. From the Navy Tavern, Grundy and I went the next day to the quarters appointed for young Bengal officers detained at Madras. These consisted of some tents pitched in an open sandy spot, within the fort, and presented few attractions; besides some small ones for dormitories, there was a larger one dignified with the appellation of the mess-tent. Here, at certain stated hours, a purveyor denominated a butler, but as unlike one of those gentlemanly personages so called at home as can well be imagined, placed breakfast, tiffin, and dinner on table at so much a head. For two or three days, I revelled in the delights of sour Madeira, tough mutton, and skinny kid, with yams and other miserable succedanea for European vegetables. An Egyptian plague of flies, and a burning sun, beating through the single cloth of the tent, made up the sum of the agreeables to which we were subjected. My faith in the "luxuries of the East" had received a severe shock, and I was fast tending to downright infidelity on that head, when a big-whiskered fellow, with turban, badge, and silver stick, put a billet into my hand, which was the means of soon restoring me to the pale of orthodoxy. It was from an eccentric baronet, to whom I had brought letters and a parcel from his daughter in England, and ran thus: "Col. Sir Jeremy Skeggs presents his compliments to Mr. Gernon, and thanks him for the care he has taken of the letters, &c. from his daughter, Mrs. Hearty.

Sir J. Skeggs' sister will be happy to see Mr. G., and will send a palankeen for him." I packed up my all (an operation soon effected), got into an elegant palankeen, which made its appearance shortly after the note, and escorted by a body of silver-stick men (for Mr. Hearty was "a man in authority"), I bade adieu to the tents, and leaving Grundy and some other cadets, though with a strong commiserative feeling, to struggle with the discomforts I have mentioned, was conveyed at a slapping pace to my host's garden residence, on the Mount Road. This was a flat-roofed building, in the peculiar style of the country, of two stories—a large portico occupying nearly the whole length of the front. It was approached by a long avenue of parkinsonias, and surrounded, and partly obscured, by rich masses of tropical foliage, in which the bright green of the plantain contrasted pleasingly with the darker hues of the mango and the jack. Beyond the house stretched a pleasant domain, slightly undulating, dotted with clumps, and intersected by rows of coco-nut trees. Here it constituted one of my chief pleasures to saunter, to chace the little striped squirrels up the trees, or to watch the almost as agile ascent of the toddy-man, as he mounted by a most simple contrivance the tall and branchless stems to procure the exhilarating juice; or to pelt the parroquets, as they clung screaming to the pendant leaves. To possess a parrot of my own, in England, had long constituted one of the unattainable objects of my juvenile ambition. I had longed so much for it, that an inordinate idea of the value of parrots had clung to me ever since. To see them, therefore, by dozens, in their wild state, was like in some measure spreading out before me the treasures of Golconda.

Mr. Hearty met me at the entrance, shook me very cordially by the hand, and taking me into the apartment where his wife and several other ladies were sitting, he presented me to the former, by whom I was very graciously received. "Mr. Gernon, my love," said he, "whom your brother, Sir Jeremy, has been so kind as to introduce to us." "We are very glad, indeed, to see you," said the lady, rising and taking my hand, "and hope you will make this house your home whilst the ship remains." I profoundly bowed my thanks. "Mr. Hearty, my dear, will you show Mr. Gernon his room; he may wish to arrange his things, and then bring him back to us?" This was cordial and gratifying. I am apt to generalize from a few striking particulars. So I set the *Madrassees* down at once as polished and hospitable in the extreme—a perfectly correct inference, I believe, however precipitately formed by me on that occasion. Mr. Hearty was a fine, erect, fresh old gentleman, of aristocratic mein, and peculiarly pleasing address. His manners, indeed, were quite of what is termed the old school, dignified and polished, but withal a little formal; far superior, however, to modern *brusquerie*, and the selfishness of purpose which, too often disdaining disguise, sets at nought the "small courtesies" which so greatly sweeten existence. His wife, much his junior, was a handsome woman of eight-and-twenty, gay and lively, and apparently much attached to her lord, in spite of the disparity of their years. He, in fact, was one of those rarely-seen well-preserved old men, of whom a young woman might be both proud and fond. My host lived in the good old style of Indian hospitality, of which absence of unnecessary restraint, abundance of good cheer, and the most unaffected and cordial welcome, constituted the essential elements.

In India, from various causes, perhaps sufficiently obvious, the English heart, naturally generous and kind, has or had full room for expansion; and the "luxury of doing good," in the shape of assembling happy faces around the social board, can be enjoyed, without, as too frequently the case here, the

concomitant dread of out-running the constable, or trenching too deeply on the next day's quantum of hashed mutton. Certainly, our close packing in these densely populated lands may give us polish, but it rubs off much of the natural enamel of our virtues. Mr. Hearty's house was quite Liberty Hall, in its fullest meaning. Each guest had his bed-room, where he could read, write, or dose; or, if he preferred it, he could hunt squirrels, shoot with a rifle, as my friend, the Scotch cadet, and I did; sit with the ladies in the drawing-room and play the flute, or enjoy any other equally intellectual amusement, between meals, at which the whole party, from various quarters, were wont to assemble, rubbing their hands, and greeting in that warm manner, which commonly results where people have been well employed in the interim, and not had too much of each other's company. Mr. Hearty's house was full of visitors from all points of the compass. There was a captain of cavalry and lady, from Bangalore; a very dyspeptic-looking doctor from Vizagapatam; a missionary, bent on making the natives "all same master's caste," through the medium of his proper vernacular; a strapping Scotch artillery cadet before alluded to, some six feet two, and who was my particular friend and crony, with several others, birds of passage like myself. Amongst these, to my great delight and astonishment, I found the lovely Miss Olivia and her sister. Now then, reader, prepare yourself for one of the most soul-stirring and pathetic passages of these Memoirs. Shade of Petrarch, I invoke thee! spirit of Jean Jacques, impart thy aid, whilst in honest but tender guise, I pour forth my "confessions." Yes, as an honest chronicler of events, I am bound to tell it—the candour of a griffin demands that it should out. I fell over head and ears in love—'twas a most violent attack I had, and I think I was full three months getting the better of it. It would be, however, highly derogatory to the dignity of that pleasing passion, were I to trail the account of its manifestations at the fag end of a chapter. I shall, therefore, reserve my confessions of the "soft impeachment," and my voyage to Calcutta, for the next.

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#### MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

THE last overland mail, amongst other intelligence of a painful nature, has brought the unexpected announcement of the death of Miss Emma Roberts, whose contributions to this Journal cannot fail to have conciliated in her favour the esteem even of those of its readers who knew this lady only from the productions of her pen, and who were unable from personal knowledge of her character to appreciate the valuable and shining qualities which composed it. The possession of literary talents has often been supposed to be inimical to the softer graces and social virtues of the female character. In Miss Roberts, however, they co-existed in happy harmony. Her intellectual accomplishments, set off by an attractive person, agreeable vivacity of manners and much sweetness of temper, were enhanced by the virtues of her heart,—a warmth and sincerity of friendship, and a benevolence of disposition ever active in objects of utility and charity.

The family of this lady are of Welsh extraction,—of Skimmel Park, Denbighshire, which estate was sold to the present Lord Dinorben's father. She was born about the year 1794, and was the second daughter of William Roberts, Esq., who entered the Russian service early in life, and served with distinction, as aid-de-camp to the late General Lloyd, in several campaigns

against the Turks on the Danube. He had two brothers, the late General Thomas Roberts, formerly of the 111th regiment, and Colonel David Roberts, of the 51st regiment, who distinguished himself in General Moore's celebrated retreat, on the 7th January 1809, near the heights of Lugo, when he (then Major Roberts,) led a party which repulsed the French Light Brigade, and had his cloak riddled with bullets, two passing through his right hand, which was amputated. He was afterwards severely wounded at Waterloo, or in Belgium. Colonel Roberts was the author of a comic military sketch, called *Johnny Newcome*, and other works of a more strictly professional character.

Miss Roberts resided with her mother (a lady of some literary pretensions) at Bath, and she soon began to evince a taste for composition, and poetical talents of much promise. After her mother's death, she accompanied her sister (the lady of Captain R. A. Macnaghten) to India. Her person was, at this time especially, handsome; her features, expressive of intellectual power, beamed with animation and good humour.

After the death of her sister, she returned to England in 1832. The fame, which her literary productions had procured for her in India, preceded her to this country, and she was speedily introduced into the scientific and literary circles of the metropolis, where her talents and accomplishments secured her a conspicuous position. A very pleasing poet, with a rich vein of fancy and invention, possessed of great powers of observation and delineation, with an extensive, though discursive range of reading, and an easy and elegant style, her pen was in universal request, and the number of her productions furnishes ample evidence of her industry and resources. The varied knowledge she had acquired of India was developed in several series of articles published in this Journal; some of these papers were afterwards re-published under the title of *Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan*, a work which has had a large circulation, and helped, by its fascinations of style and matter, to reconcile the public of England to Indian topics.

In the autumn of last year, she determined to pay a visit to Bombay and Western India, travelling by the overland route, and the readers of this Journal have had the benefit of her acute and lively observations upon this route and upon the Presidency itself, in the *Notes*, of which, by a singular coincidence, the last paper appears in a preceding page of this month's Journal. Up to the month of August, the health of Miss Roberts appears to have been unaffected by the climate; being not unused to it, her constitution was, perhaps, less exposed to its influence; but the accounts received by the October mail stated that our amiable friend was seriously indisposed at the residence of Colonel Ovens, at Sattarah. She removed, in the hope of improvement, to Poona, on the 16th September, but expired unexpectedly at four o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 17th.

Her loss will be felt even by the native population of the Bombay Presidency, where her fascinating qualities had recommended her to the higher classes, and she had already begun to apply her talents to the useful object of improving the character of the Indian females, whose present condition and habits she rightly concluded to be one of the greatest impediments to the amelioration of the native community.

## STANZAS,

WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL.

THERE is a song for Death,  
 A dirge, to float in faint funereal tones  
 Above the cypress trees, where harshly moans  
 The Indian monsoon's breath !

Not for young life alone ;—  
 Not for its reeling step and joyous dance ;—  
 Not for its merry laugh and gleeful glance,  
 Are music's accents thrown !

The solemn grave demands  
 Affection's truthful elegy, and Thou,—  
 Whose cordial kindliness these strains avow,—  
 Art laid 'midst India's sands !

There—to the sunny East—  
 Where hearts are warm, and hands in kindness clasp  
 The new-come stranger with endearing grasp,  
*Thou* went'st, as to a feast.

For thee were welcomes kind,—  
 For thee, the proud Mahal its portals threw  
 Agape,—for thee did willing vassals strew  
 Rose-garlands on the wind.

Thou wert no "stranger" there ;  
 Thy genius cherished and thy friendship prized ;  
 Nor could thy destiny have e'er devised  
 A lot, that looked more fair.

The floating gold of day  
 For thee was at its brightest—when the cloud  
 That for thee bore the unexpected shroud  
 Descended on thy way.

Thou wert my friend—Ah, me !  
 Year after year, the ranks of friendship thin ;  
 Nor is it in sad hours the lyre begins  
 Its sweetest melody !

Farewell ! The cypress keeps  
 Eternal moanings o'er an Eastern tomb ;  
 And where thou'rt laid, the rose and jasmin bloom  
 In dews, that perfumes weep !

Nov. 12th, 1840.



**Miscellaneous, Original and Select.****PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.**

*Royal Asiatic Society.*—This Society resumed its meetings on the 7th November, on which occasion Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bt., M.P., took the chair. A valuable collection of presents of books was laid before the members. The honorary Secretary read a letter from the Right Hon. the President of the Society, announcing that he had had the honour of presenting to the Queen, the Society's congratulatory address upon her Majesty's providential escape from assassination, which her Majesty had been pleased to receive most graciously; and likewise, that he had forwarded a similar address from the Society to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, an acknowledgment of which, from Lord Robert Grosvenor, was enclosed. This letter was also read to the meeting.

A communication was read from Dr. Burn, of the Bombay Medical Service, accompanying a donation to the Society of three *Tamba Patras*, being grants of land engraved on copper-plates, hinged together by leaden seals. These plates were found in the earth, near the city of Baroach, and the characters they bear are in an ancient form of the Devanagari.

A letter from one of the Society's corresponding members at Calcutta, Mahārāja Kāli Krishna, was read, containing an account of a curious seal, which he had adopted in imitation of European heraldic emblems; of which a drawing was enclosed, as well as of a grant of arms made to him by the Indian Government.

A paper communicated by the Bombay branch of the Society was then read, giving a description of Kurachee, in Scinde, and its neighbourhood; particularly of the mode of building adopted by the natives, which is stated by the writer to be of the most primitive kind, the houses being, for the most part, either that combination of clay, wicker, and sticks, called "wattle and dab," or a simple pile of "unadulterated mud." They are huddled together without order or regularity; and though sometimes reaching to two or three stories in height, neither brick nor mortar, and but little timber, enter into their construction. Any refinement in the art of house-building is altogether unknown at Kurachee, and the greatest conceivable economy characterizes the distribution of both windows and doors; the former being mere loop-holes, and the latter of very straitened dimensions; so that every dwelling appears at first sight to be hermetically sealed, ventilation being principally effected by the chimneys, which afford egress to the smoke, as well as ingress to the rain and sea-breeze. The writer remarks, that the unstable character of these edifices indicates the lightness of the monsoons, and that a week or ten days of such rain as is often experienced at Bombay would level the whole place with the ground. Scinde producing no large trees whatever, timber of a very ordinary quality fetches high prices in the Kurachee market; and all that is required for ship-building is imported from the Malabar Coast. Stone, of excellent quality, is to be procured in unlimited quantities in the immediate vicinity of Kurachee; but, strange to say, such is the predilection of the Scindians for mud, that they never use stone but for filling in the foundations, and that only in erecting houses for the more wealthy inhabitants. The forts and mausoleums which occur in the neighbourhood, however, are built of a kind of sandstone, but which is so soft as to offer as little resistance to the hand of time as to the chisel of the sculptor. Neither sun-dried nor kiln-dried bricks or tiles being in demand amongst the natives, none are made at Kurachee; and a recent attempt to introduce them was unsuccessful. A considerable manufactory of clay *hookas* and earthenware vessels exists near the town. Limestone of good quality is found about three miles from Kurachee, and is used for making *chunam*, for plastering the terraces of the houses of the rich. A sort of bull-rush, called *Pun*, common to Indian rivers, furnishes a good material for thatching. Extensive jungles of the tamarisk, or bastard cypress, are found near Kurachee, and might be extensively used in building temporary structures, but is seldom employed; and although the coco-nut and brab-tree are common to this part of Scinde, the natives do not appear to understand the preparation

of rope from the fibres of these trees, but use the hair of the goat and camel, clumsily twisted by old women, for their cordage. Rude ironmongery stores are found in the bazaars; also paints, oil, and dammer, at very advanced prices, being principally imported from Bombay. Carts being useless at Kurachee from the want of roads, the ox, ass, and camel, are employed for the transport of goods; but the camels are of an inferior kind, and unable to bear heavy loads. Artificers of this place are superlatively indolent and unskilful; during their work, they refer every five or ten minutes to their long *hookas*, and a pipe-bearer is regularly engaged by the employer of the artisan for the use of the latter. A Bombay carpenter or bricklayer will perform at least three times the work of a Kurachee workman. Stone-masons are scarce, and generally fail in whatever they attempt. Very inferior labourers may be hired to any extent, but they cannot always be persuaded to work.

Under these disadvantages and drawbacks, remarks the writer, it is not surprising that Kurachee should exhibit the appearance of having been built after the approved models supplied by the magpie, the beaver, and the pismire.

21st of November: Professor Wilson, the Director of the Society, in the chair.

The reading of a Report, commenced at the last meeting, and which had been obligingly furnished by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, was concluded. This report related to the production of coals in various parts of India; and was made by a committee instituted by the government of India. To this document a map was annexed, shewing the localities in which coal had been found in the Tenasserim provinces. In one place, about twenty-nine miles from the town of Tenasserim, it is found within ten feet of the surface; and is described as being admirably well suited for steam purposes. Its specific gravity was found to be 1.27, and its component parts as follow:—

Water.....	9
Volatile matter .....	46
Carbon .....	40
Ash.....	5
	<hr/>
	100

In referring to different samples of coal received from the Arracan Coast, the report states, that, fortunately, true coal never presents false indications, but, when it appears at all, it is almost always under circumstances that will render it of the highest utility. A very promising bed has been discovered in one of the Balonga islands, near the head of a river falling into the Sandway Channel, and to which large boats may have easy access. Specimens were found to burn with a clear, bright flame, and with very little smoke. There is no part of India where good coal mines would be attended with more advantages than in Arracan. The report then noticed the delivery of 10,000 maunds of Cherra coal at Goalparah, in Assam, at the rate of eight annas per maund. In Sylhet, three beds of coal, near the foot of the hills, had been brought to notice; the most promising of which was that at Byrung Poonji: this would admit of water-carriage within two miles of the pits. The coal produced appears likely to answer very well for steam; and yields an excellent coke. A cargo of a coal-bed near Mustuk had arrived in Calcutta in May last; and, from trials on a large scale made with it, promised to turn out favourably. The report again referred to the Cherra Poonji coal, one hundred maunds of which appeared to be equal in strength to 155.5 maunds of Burdwan coal. The Cherra coal was had from the top of a mountain, nearly five thousand feet above the level of the sea. It required little or no mining, but had to be carried for a whole day on the backs of coolies before it could be loaded in a boat. To remedy this inconvenience, it had been suggested to construct a slide for part of the way; and to make a road sufficiently level for bullocks. It was necessary that a thorough investigation of the coal measures along the base of the Kasyah and Garrow hills should be instituted, before the prudence of investing capital in more distant coal districts could be determined. Surda, one of the greatest marts of Bengal, was recommended as being most advantageously situated for a depôt of coals.

Extensive coal fields existed in Cuttack, especially near Talcheer, Hingalai, and Gopal Pushad. The produce of the latter place was considered of a superior kind, and it had been estimated that it could be supplied in the Calcutta market at about six annas per maund.

Coal is abundantly found in the Palamow district, but some doubts were expressed as to its quality. Samples had been tried on board the *Jumna* steamer, in March last; its principal defects were its liability to run into clinkers, and thereby choke the bars of the furnace. It, however, remained to be proved whether these trials had been made with the best kind of coal in that locality, or whether the furnace of the *Jumna* was suited for its nature.

About a year ago, coal of a good quality had been found in Assam, in a favourable position, near the Desung river. The Assam Tea Company are said to be about to open a colliery in this situation, with the intention of keeping a depôt supplied from it at Dekoo Mookh, on the main river. Some years ago, coal was raised from beds near the banks of the Suffry, a tributary of the Desung, and which proved to be the best coal ever found in India; but the pits were of difficult access, the Suffry being unnavigable for six months of the year. An excellent coal has been found on the Namroop river, in Upper Assam, as well as several sources of petroleum.

Coal from the Nohahilly district had been recently tried at Bombay, and found to be of excellent quality.

The report concluded by enumerating the places on the Indus where Capt. Alex. Burnes found coal during his mission to Cabool, in 1838, and stated that Mr. Jameson, whose observations were of peculiar value in every point of view, had found extensive tracts belonging to the coal formation near the same river.

A paper by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Bombay, was then read, on the intermixture of Buddhism with Brahmanism in the religion of the Hindus of the Deccan. The writer commences by referring to the imperishable monuments of Buddhism which still exist at Ellora, Karli, Ajanta, Salsette, and other places of less celebrity, and which incontestably prove the extensive prevalence of that religion at the period of its ascendancy in India. It was also to be inferred that wherever these stations of Buddhist priests existed, their influence upon the surrounding country must have been considerable. The learned writer then remarks that Buddhism is eminently a religion of reason, while that of Brahma receives its principal support from tradition; and that in the rivalry between the two sects, the Brahmans were compelled to modify their system, and to cast into the shade, or abolish altogether, those parts of their ceremonial least defensible on the ground of reason. Among these were the *Agni-hotra*, or oblation to fire; the killing of cows for sacrifice; self-torturing austerities; the use of flesh in the feasts to the manes of their ancestors; and the marrying of the widow of a deceased brother. Dr. Stevenson is of opinion that, during the supremacy of Buddhism, the Brahmans were absolutely prohibited from practising these rites. Some of them, however, assumed their former importance with the Brahmanical ascendancy, although considerably modified by the purer influences which had become operative upon the Brahmanical system during the paramount authority of Buddhism. It is true that the following text occurs in the *Sama Vêda*:—"O ye Gods, we use no sacrificial stake; we slay no victim; we worship entirely by the repetition of sacred verses;" but the sentiment of Angirasi, "he who offers animal sacrifice is like heaven itself for conferring happiness," seems decidedly to have prevailed among the Brahmans till after the supremacy of Buddha. The natives universally consider Sankara Acharya, who is said to have flourished at Kolapur at the commencement of the ninth century, as the founder of the present system of Brahmanism; and believe that he was an Avatâra of Siva, for the purpose of putting down the Buddhists. To him, therefore, Dr. Stevenson thinks we must naturally look as the introducer of those reforms into Brahmanism, which the long prevalence of a milder and more rational religion had rendered necessary.

Dr. Stevenson then alludes to the Jains, as being the only sect of Buddhists now existing in Western or Central India; but they are numerous, and maintain the chief peculiarities of the system, denying the existence of an intelli-

gent first cause, adoring deified saints, requiring celibacy in their priesthood, and deeming it sinful to take away life. He then mentions a singular result of the influence of Buddhism upon Brahmanism, in the transformation by the latter of two Jain devotees into a Hindu god and goddess; and also to the yet more singular conversion of Buddha himself into an Avatāra of Vishnu, sent down upon earth to propagate error, in order that mankind might not go to heaven in numbers so great as to incommode the gods. He considers the worship of Vithoba and Rakhami, at Phandapur, to have had a Bauddhic origin, the images of these deities, as originally carved, being in a state of nudity, like those of the Jains; whereas the Hindu gods are arrayed in a manner not to give offence to modesty. The Hindus are therefore obliged to clothe these figures. There is, besides, a strong party of the Brahmins of the present day who deny the claims of Vithoba to a place in the Hindu Pantheon. The festivals in honor of Vithoba have more relation to those of the holy seasons of the Buddhists than the festivals of Krishna, with which the Hindus endeavour to identify them. There is, moreover, no distinction of caste within the precincts of the temple at Phandapur, which is another feature of Buddhism.

Similar arguments, the doctor observes, may be applied to educe the Bauddhic origin of the worship of Jagganatha; particularly, as from existing monuments, it is proved that Buddhism was once prevalent in the province of Orissa. The image of Jagganatha is always considered by the natives to contain the bones of Krishna; but relic-worship forms no part of the Brahmanic system, but is essentially Bauddhic. Dr. Stevenson remarks that it is not strange that Hinduism should symbolise with Buddhism, when it is well known that Hindus in the Deccan are often found presenting offerings to Mahomedan *pirs*, and worshipping at their tombs. In Poona, he himself witnessed the annual festival of Hassan and Hossein, which was celebrated by at least two hundred or three hundred Hindus. In fact, a Hindu often binds his children, and children's children, for several generations to a particular ceremony, which ceremony then became a part of the family worship. Hindus make the image of a superb tomb, carry it about the streets, and cast it into the waters, exactly as is done by the Mahomedans. Such instances, the doctor observes, disprove the vulgar notion of the unchangeableness of the Hindus in their religious practices; and shew that they had often made struggles to break the mental chains forged and imposed upon them by their priests.

After the reading of this paper, Colonel Sykes expressed the coincidence of his own opinion with that of Dr. Stevenson, as to the Bauddhic origin of Jagganatha, as would be seen in a paper by him now passing through the press for the Society's Journal, and mentioned several places in India where he had found Buddhas altered into Sivas, and where other Brahmaic divinities had been evidently added to the entrances of Buddhist temples and caves, long after their original construction.

Capt-Sir Henry Dillon, R. N.; Admiral Sir John Malcolm; and Arthur W. Ravenscroft, Esq., were elected resident members of the Society; and the next meeting was announced for the 5th of December.

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#### CRITICAL NOTICES.

*Cairo, Petra, and Damascus, in 1839; with Remarks on the Government of Mehemet Ali, and on the present Prospects of Syria.* By JOHN KINNEAR, Esq. London, 1841. Murray.

*Mehemet Ali; Lord Palmerston; Russia and France.* By WILLIAM CARGILL, Esq. London, 1840. Reid & Co.

*Life of Mahommed Ali.* London, 1840. Churton.

We owe these works to the state of affairs in Egypt and Syria, which at one time threatened important consequences to Europe, and which are still a subject of great political interest. The crisis could not have been unexpected, save by those who could not appreciate the necessary effects of a Turkish vassal withdrawing himself, not merely from political subjection to, but from social connexion with, the Ottomans.

Mr. Kinnear's visit to Egypt and Syria had a commercial object in the first instance; but being a person of taste and observation, he has furnished some very pleas-

ing descriptions of a country, which may be regarded as holy ground. Mr. Kinnear is a temperate and candid partisan of Mehemet Ali; he thinks our policy, with respect to that chief, inconsistent; and he is, like many others, terrified by the bugbear, Russia.

In Mr. Cargill's book, this dread of Russia runs riot: he adopts all Sir John McNeill's opinions on this point; he eulogizes Mr. Urquhart, and he maintains that "the only hope of safety for England is in the destruction of the treaty of the 15th July, and that the safety of Europe depends on the successful resistance of France to that treaty." He is, of course, no admirer of the part taken by Lord Palmerston, and a warm friend of Mehemet Ali.

The Life of Mehemet Ali is a compilation from published works, with a kind of appendix, containing copies of the treaty of the 15th July, the protocols and notes of the British secretary and the French minister.

*Review of the Management of our Affairs in China, since the opening of the Trade in 1834.* &c. London, 1840. Smith, Elder, & Co.

*What can be done to Suppress the Opium Trade?* By WILLIAM GROSSER. London, 1840. Printed for the Committee of the Anti-Opium Society.

The first of these two works, which professes to be a "Review of the management of our affairs in China," is a mere Anti-Chinese and pro-Elliot pamphlet, written in a flippant and frivolous style. The other, which is by the Secretary of the "Anti-Opium Society," proposes a mode of extinguishing the opium trade. The largest portion of the drug sent to China, Mr. Grosser says, "is raised in the dominions of the East India Company," which is not true; the largest portion is Malwa opium. The Company, he says, "could suppress the growth of opium in their own dominions," and he adduces the evidence of opium smugglers, to shew that the Company "forced opium upon the Chinese!" How to get rid of the Malwa opium, which would supply the void created by the absence of that of Patna and Benares, is, he admits, "not so easy." But he supposes that British influence, moral considerations, and fiscal arrangements, would effect the object. By "British influence," it would appear that coercion towards the native princes is meant. Opium, it is true, might still find a vent through Demau; but it would be of course very easy to get possession of this place from the Portuguese. It is quite amusing to find such men as Mr. Jardine, who have made large fortunes by the contraband traffic in opium, gravely quoted by Mr. Grosser, in vituperation of the poor East India Company, just as if the Company had really "forced" the smugglers to take their opium in spite of their virtuous horror and unwillingness to realize large fortunes in a traffic repugnant to their inclinations.

*The Life and Times of Montrose: illustrated from original MSS., including Family Papers now first published from the Montrose Charter-Chest, and other private Repositories.* By MARK NAPIER, Esq., Advocate. Edinburgh, 1840. Oliver and Boyd.

This work throws a very clear light upon those troubled times in Scotland, when private ambition, religious fanaticism, and the untried principles of republicanism, involved all transactions in a certain degree of mystery, and clouded the motives of the best as well as the worst men. The position in which the Marquess of Montrose was placed by his early connexion with the Covenanters, his abandonment of them when he perceived their real object, and his heroic devotion to the cause of the monarchy, has exposed him to misapprehension and misrepresentation. The fortunate discovery of valuable documents in the Montrose and Napier Charter-Chests, and in the Advocates' Library, have enabled Mr. Napier to do ample justice to the integrity of the Marquess's character.

One of the most curious documents quoted in this work is the Diary of Sir Thomas Hope, who, though Lord Advocate for Scotland during the greater part of Charles the First's reign, was deeply imbued with the puritanical and republican spirit of the times. His Diary shews that the writer's imagination was filled with those hallucinations which were so common. He repeatedly records that he heard a voice from the Almighty, or, as he phrases it, "from my Lord," encouraging him in the work of rebellion.

*Select Remains of the late Rev. John Cooke.* By the Rev. Dr. REDFORD. Two vols. London, 1841. Longman and Co.

These are miscellaneous papers, on religious subjects, by a late Dissenting preacher. *The Illustrated Watts's Hymns.* Edited by the Rev. ALEXANDER FLETCHER. London. Orger and Meryon.

The illustrations of these well-known hymns are graceful in design and tasteful in execution.

*Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath, for 1841.* London. Smith, Elder and Co. The literary contributions to the Friendship's Offering for the ensuing year are not inferior in merit to those of preceding volumes, and the graphic embellishments evince, in our opinion, a superior degree of care and finish.

## ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

## Calcutta.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The steam projects at this presidency, which, after so many years of bluster and promises, has done nothing, appear by the last accounts to be about to expire simultaneously, in consequence of the intelligence that the Peninsular Company had entered the field of competition.

The following is the reply of the Court of Directors to the memorial of the inhabitants of Calcutta, presented to the President of the Council of India and Deputy-Governor of Bengal, in October last:—

Extract of a Marine Letter, dated 1st April, from the Hon. the Court of Directors:—

“We have to acknowledge the receipt of your public letter, dated 12th October last, forwarding a memorial, addressed to you by the inhabitants of Calcutta, in which, after enumerating the delays and obstructions which have occurred in the transmission of the mails between that city and Europe, in consequence of the present system of steam communication with Europe being limited to Bombay, they request that you will urge us to close with a proposition which has been submitted to us by Mr. T. A. Curtis, of London, on behalf of a joint-stock company, for the conveyance of the mails at all seasons of the year between Great Britain and Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.

“We have carefully considered the arguments urged in support of the Comprehensive scheme, and we may state, that we are not insensible to the advantages of maintaining an efficient steam communication with India, and our anxious endeavours have been, and are still, directed to the accomplishment of this object. To any well-devised measures, by which the established means of communication might be extended, we shall be ready to afford due encouragement; but, in the present state of circumstances, we are unwilling to enter into an arrangement affecting the measures in progress, regarding the communication between Suez and Bombay.

“With regard to the conveyance of the mails by land, from Bengal to Bombay, we regret that there should have been just cause for complaint. The Madras post seems to travel with regularity, and the correspondence from Agra would not, of course, be accelerated by being sent by the circuitous route of Calcutta, instead of through Bombay; but the delays

which take place on the road between Calcutta and Bombay must certainly be acknowledged to be a serious evil, and the removal of which is an object of the first importance. One great cause of delay is evidently a deficiency of messengers, which renders it necessary to divide the mail, and to forward the several portions at intervals; and another is, the want of bridges over the torrents which cross the road. The improvement of the means of intercourse between these two capitals is well worthy of consideration, even without reference to the relations arising from the present mode of communication with Europe, and we shall be glad to be furnished with a detailed report, stating your opinion as to the measures and amount of expenditure required for the remedy of the defects alluded to. Your suggestions will receive our earnest attention; and, in the mean time, you have our authority at once to take any steps, the necessity of which may be obvious, or may appear too pressing to admit of delay.”

The hope of carrying out the Comprehensive scheme depended almost entirely upon Mr. Curtis, who seems to have been the only person whose ability and straightforwardness promised any chance of realizing the project. The following letter from Mr. Curtis, in reply to one from the Precursor Committee, is indicative of his disgust at the manner in which he has been treated:—

“Gentlemen:—I had the honour to receive the letter of the 11th January last, which has been addressed to me, with your respective signatures attached to it, in respect of the Eastern India Company, which has not come to hand. I cannot, gentlemen, but be highly flattered by the very complimentary manner in which you have spoken of my exertions in the great, and I may say national, cause of approximating India to England; and I feel quite certain that the project you have in view is intended as an aid, and by no means as an obstruction or an opposition, to the views I have taken, in common with some of the most intelligent and influential people in this metropolis, as to the best means of accomplishing that great object. But I allow myself the privilege of differing altogether from the views you have taken, and I must therefore respectfully decline engaging myself in any undertaking which I think calculated to frustrate the plan which, by perseverance, must eventually, and, I think, soon be adopted as the most certain, because the

most efficacious and the most comprehensive. I consider it, with all deference to your superior judgment, a false step that you have taken in erecting a new scheme, which is called a Precursor. The two projects must interfere with one another, unless it can be shown that the eagerness of the Indian public, and the merchants and others connected with India and residing in England, is such as to make them ready to fill two subscriptions for two distinct funds—one of which (the Precursor) must be sacrificed if the other is to succeed at any time, because the vessels built for the former will in no way suit the latter, and will thus become a dead loss. The effect of the agitation of this Precursor question has undoubtedly been to damp the spirits and zeal of many friends of the Comprehensive plan, as they apprehend the clashing of the two will make them both fall to the ground. My zeal and my earnestness remain unchanged; but I see so little chance of success if the two projects are to be run at one time, that if the expected overland mail does not bring with it intelligence of the Precursor scheme being abandoned, I shall consider it my duty to retire from the prosecution of the Comprehensive plan, and

"I remain, gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "T. A. CURTIS."

The same day (April 4), Mr. Curtis and his co-chairman, Mr. Larkins, wrote to Mr. Greenlaw, of the Comprehensive plan, that "the directors await the arrival of the India mail to learn the further extent of co-operation to be expected from India, and more especially to know the determination of the Indian public in regard to the Precursor scheme, a measure which, if persevered in by the people of India, will render ineffective any further proceedings on the part of this company;" and that "if the expected advices from India should be satisfactory, this company will take immediate steps to have vessels built and ready to be placed on their respective stations in the summer of 1841."

The *Hurkaru* says, "The Precursors have raised about five or six lakhs of rupees, we believe, with which a steamer may be built; but which will be of little use, unless it be joined to some other company. The Comprehensive scheme will, we fear, be abandoned on Mr. Curtis's secession, and little, if any, further public support will be given to any future plan for independent steam communication to and from India; therefore, we say again, the Precursors and vacillators have done great damage to the cause, and therefore the public cannot thank them, whatever else they may do."

It will be seen, from what we stated last month, that the measures which have been adopted at home, will take this important matter out of hands that have so abominably mismanaged it.

A communication from the United Bengal Steam Committee, to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, has arrived in England, containing proposals for a union between this company and the subscribers to the steam fund in Bengal. We have authority for stating that the wishes of the Bengal subscribers have been in some measure anticipated by an arrangement between their agents and the Oriental Company, for immediately building a vessel of 1,600 tons and 500 horse-power, to commence the communication between Suez and Calcutta.

The express which came in on the 27th May to Calcutta from Bombay, with the Europe mail, left that Presidency on the 7th. Thus, there was communication between London and Bombay in one month and two days, and between London and Calcutta in one month and twelve days—or forty-two days! the shortest period on record. On the 26th of February, the residents at the Cape were in possession of English intelligence to the 4th of December, received from Madras, whither it had been conveyed by the overland mail! Who would have supposed, ten years ago, that the Cape of Good Hope, then the half-way house for English news on its way to India, would at this date be indebted to an arrival from this country for its own share of intelligence?

#### CALCUTTA AUCTIONS.

A very amusing paper might be written on the subject of Calcutta auctions. They are decidedly a prominent feature on the face of Calcutta customs. They are the chief lounges in Calcutta, and invite an idle half-hour, meeting every possible taste and want, from the variety of their display; pickles, grand pianos, books, carriages, buggies, cheese, china, calicos, hams, jams, jewellery, silver, sauces, furniture, fowling-pieces, horses, hackeries, dogs, knick-knackeries, with various other articles, too numerous to mention. Then, as we have had sketches of the pulpit and the bar, we might have sketches of the box, with an analysis of the accomplishments, by which more money is got under the hammer of the auctioneer—for furniture, for instance—than it ever costs under the hammer of the workman; but this more particularly in private auctions, making a periodical sale rather a profitable speculation. These dwelling-house clearances might well be touched on, as

evidence to very reflective minds, that love and respect for the domestic hearth, —I had better say roof—is a thing non-existent in this country. In England, an auction in a private dwelling-house is a serious matter, the consideration of weeks probably, for it takes that time before the inmates can make up their minds what to part with and what retain; they have an affection for this, and they know some absent member had an affection for that, and they really feel that, in the breaking up of their establishment, they are taking a new departure in the voyage of life. Here, how different! the thing is talked of to-day, the house profaned by vulgar tread to-morrow, the day after, its accumulated treasures are dispersed. The owner puts five thousand rupees in his pocket more than he paid out of it, goes home, or on leave to the Cape, or to a new house half-a-mile off, and the whole matter hasn't given him as much consideration as the displacing a cabinet. I have frequently been struck with the suddenness of these proceedings, and in cases arising from death, it is impossible to avoid feeling pained by it, though a stranger to all concerned. You see the house, that was only the other day locked from the vulgar gaze, open to herds of the curious and idle, and everything within it at their mercy. Black fingers run over the keys of the piano which perhaps *she* was the last to close, or displace the books or ornaments which *her* hand last arranged. A great, fat, half-naked baboo, not improbably, reclines on the easy sofa which was the luxury of *her* dressing-room, and at every turn you are reminded that the presiding and protecting genius of the place has departed. It is a very short time since I saw put up for sale the tambour-frame, and work, and needle, and worsteds of the late young mistress of the house. She had died rather suddenly, and her work was literally as she put it out of hand. I thought there was something unfeeling in this, and that the auctioneer's account might well have been allowed to stand two rupees less. However, it won't do to be sentimental in such a climate as this, unless one wishes to be "postponed till I have set my house in order." —*Eastern Star*, June 7.

#### COOLIES.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, May 21st, writes: "I have lately been employed to engage men for a company, whose scene of operations is one of our N. E. Provinces, as also for business, as carried on in the vicinity of Calcutta. In prosecution of this mission, I have traversed the zillahs of Burdwan, Beer-

bhoom, Maundbhoom, Singboom, Chota Nagpore, and Ramgur, and the greatest difficulty I have had to encounter, in engaging these people, was the dread of being sent to the Mauritius. I found that it was comparatively easy to engage them for any place which did not lie in the direction of Calcutta, to what it was for that place, it being only necessity which would lead them to take employment in the capital or near it. When they have been engaged, should any delay take place in your waiting to get a larger gang, or from any other circumstances, and in the mean time should they be able to obtain the most desultory employment in their own country, they would leave you to a man, although the wages they would get would not be one-fourth they would earn had they remained with you, so difficult is it to dispossess them of the belief that the Mauritius is their destination; whereas, if wanted in any other direction than that of the sea, they may be obtained with facility at times when they would be able to find employment at home, at Bancoora, where the principal levies were made for the Mauritius; so suspicious are the population, that they absolutely refuse to start from home at all, there being scarcely a family which has not lost some of its members by their being sent to the Mauritius. In the most unfrequented part of any of the before-mentioned zillahs, on inquiring whether any of the people were willing to accept employment, they would immediately ask whether you wanted them for the Mauritius; in fact, the word *Mauritius* completely horrifies them, and they firmly believe that those people who have gone from their villages to that island have been made away with, from their never coming back or hearing from them."

#### INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Indigo Planters' Association, Jessore, 20th May, a number of by-laws and rules were agreed to, for the government of indigo planters in their concerns with each other. The last is as follows:—"That no member of this association be allowed to threaten, abuse, or ill-use any one of the association, or go on disputing, but to refer to the committee within a period of two general committees; if after the complaint be laid before one general committee, and he not accede, then he shall be expelled the association, and the committee take up the matter, and assist the complainant with advice and influence, and should a proper case of necessity be made out, then the committee may, with the majority of the association, take up the oppressed case, and even render pecuniary assistance to get justice done."



## ASSAM.

Extract of a letter from Saikwah: "The lands about here are well adapted for agricultural purposes, cotton particularly, and every thing of the pulse kind; but the want of inhabitants is a great drawback, the few there are cultivating only sufficient grain for their own consumption; and this year, the frontier tribes particularly, are so badly off in regard to grain, that they subsist on the produce of the jungles; not so great a hardship, however, with people who consider the young shoots of the rattan and plantain as luxuries; and the jungles of these parts, besides producing many trees and shrubs, the leaves of which are used as vegetables, abound in yams of several kinds, which are to be had only for the digging. Situated as we are, close to three large rivers, which have their sources in perpetual snow, and are affected throughout the summer months by the melting of the snow on intermediate mountains, but a short distance from us, the air here is cool and temperate generally, and is perhaps a better climate than Lower Assam; otherwise I cannot suppose how we could exist; and you will hardly credit it when I tell you that, in May last year, the site of this cantonment was covered with dense tree jungle, through which a dog could hardly pass. Three weeks ago, the thermometer ranged from 65° to 75°; some very hot dry days have since intervened, but we now have it again at noon 75°, in the shade of a thinly-matted bungalow. I have got quite accustomed to earthquakes since my sojourn in this part of Assam. The ground seems indeed to be in constant motion; but this is perhaps fancy. We have had four pretty smart shocks this year already, however, and singular enough, as in 1839, the first took place on the 18th January. The severest shocks we have yet experienced were on the 4th March 1840, the day of the eclipse, which was apparently from about 8-30 to 10 A.M.; the day was unclouded, but at the height of the eclipse, about two-thirds of the sun being obscured, the air felt cold and disagreeable; at noon, the day being hot and sultry, we had a very smart shock, which could have affected a pukka building, and three-quarters of an hour afterwards another as severe. Notwithstanding the jungles and the semi-barbarous state of the frontier tribes, we have here six enterprising Mharwarrah traders, who drive a pretty lucrative trade, principally by barter, and which may amount annually to about Rs. 60,000; the principal articles sold are opium, salt, and piece-goods; the most valuable return is ivory, in the shape of elephants' teeth; cotton also forms a large portion of the return, the

Saikwah cotton being considered good in Assam."—*Cal. Cour., May 25.*

Extract of another letter: "Up east all is quiet, though report says that the Burmese are making a road through the Shan states, near the Kendeme River, over to Jorhath. A vagabond also of a rajah has come over on a visit, without so much as 'by your leave,' and is now at our metropolis, enjoying his state and diet to his heart's content. Since the evacuation of Suddyah, the graves of the Rev. Mr. Thomas and Miss Brown, buried there, have been dug up by some of the natives, and the bodies exhumed. That of the lamented Col. White was not, fortunately, touched, and his remains have been brought to Shaikwah for re-interment, the encroaches of the river rendering it doubtful if the spot would remain this year. A subscription was raised in Assam amongst the private friends of that officer, for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory, and upwards of Rs. 1,500 having been subscribed; it is resolved to appropriate a portion to the monument in his parish church in Leith, and the remainder to a tomb in Assam. This plan is now in a fair train of completion. Government were applied to, I believe, to know if they were inclined to erect a monument to so justly respected and talented an officer, but refused. As in the case of poor William Fraser, so it was with Col. White: no order marked the loss the Government had sustained, in the violent and atrocious manner in which these officers met their deaths. Of the Kamptis lately taken, some, who had been of the party who killed Col. White, were sent to Gowhatti for execution; but died in gaol of the cholera, and so escaped their just deserts."

## ATROCITY OF A NATIVE FEMALE.

The *Bhaskur* publishes the following extract of a letter from Hooghly: "Perhaps you have heard of Dewan Kefait-oollah, moonshee. His wife, Hosanee Khanum, has been found guilty of the following atrocities. It appears that, in consequence of some disagreement between her and one of her maid-servants, she ordered her to be thrown into a *deg* or cauldron of boiling-water, but the vessel tilting over by the weight of the woman, defeated the cruel purpose. She was soon seized and brought back, at the request of her mistress, by one Jungoo Khansama, and four female domestics. The mistress then, taking a knife, cut her throat, so as to cause immediate death. The body of the victim was then secretly removed and buried in the course of the night, and this atrocious affair might have remained in oblivion, but for a servant in the house, who, having been a

paramour of the deceased's, was induced to report the matter to the magistrate of the district. The functionary, acting upon this information, ordered an immediate inquiry by the darogah. On the examination of the body, a severe gash appeared in the throat, and Hosanee Khanum appearing to be the murderer, she, her husband (Dewan Kefaitoollah), and their family, were put in close imprisonment, and tried. Kefaitoollah was fined Rs. 200 for his indifference in not causing immediate inquiry into the matter; and Mahomed Hosein, his son, Jungoo Khansama, and those who were accessories to the act, were sentenced to severe imprisonment. The futwah of the Moulee entitled Hosanee Khanum to be capitally punished; but the sessions judge taking a different view of the case, it has been referred to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut.

#### NATIVE DEFENCE OF HINDUISM.

The *Probhakur*, in some comments upon the idolatry-debates at the India House, complains of the false representations made there of the real tenets of the Hindu religion. "If those who follow the Hindu religion, instead of enjoying bliss in the other world, were eternally to suffer in hell, we beg to ask," adds the writer, "whether the all-merciful God is not liable to the imputation of being partial and unjust. If the Hindu religion be not the means of salvation, why are the minds of men attached to it? Those Hindus who in the course of time die, if their habitation be hell, then He, who is the creator of all religion, must be considered a deceiver. If every other religion be the cause of sin, and the religion of Christ the only means of salvation, then why do the various countries have different religions, and erroneously and uselessly hate each other? Why do not all the nations of the earth, at once, be ensnared in the net of Jesus's love?" The writer concludes: "He, who is Brahma, according to the *Vedas* and other *Shastras*, is in our religion our Saviour."

#### CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

Arrivals and Departures from 1833 to 1839, inclusive.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Total.
1830 ...	281	276	557
1831 ...	266	275	541
1832 ...	246	267	513
1833 ...	390	353	743
1834 ...	403	419	822
1835 ...	365	392	757
1836 ...	458	422	870
1837 ...	487	509	996
1838 ...	436	440	876
1839 ...	516	527	1043

—*Hurk.*, May 30.

#### REMEASURING CALCUTTA AND PUNCHAWANGONG.

Mr. Michael Crow, uncovenanted head of the settlement department under Mr. Lewis, and an editor of the *Reformer*, has been appointed additional deputy collector for the purpose of remeasuring Calcutta and Punchawangong. This subject has now been under consideration of the authorities for nearly two years, and nothing practical has yet been carried into effect regarding it. It was about 1793 that a measurement was made of Dhee, Calcutta, and Punchawangong, and since that so many changes have taken place in the different holdings, that scarcely any trace of the tenures recorded in 1793, on the collector's *towjee* or rent-roll, can now be identified. Estates have been divided and subdivided repeatedly, and these subdivisions sold over and over to different parties, who, by purchasing portions of separate and distinct estates, have made up new ones, removing all boundary marks, and thereby rendering the recognition of the original estates recorded quite impracticable. The original estates thus lost are denominated *nuthowree*, or 'undiscovered,' and the rent-bills for them accumulate in the collector's office, causing a heavy irrecoverable balance against him. But this is not the whole of the evil. A part of the estates being really *nuthowree*, the native *etmamdars*, or rent-collectors, often colude together, and with the holders of estates, and report as *nuthowree* estates which can be traced, and the rents of which can be recovered. As mutations in the ownership of parcels of land occur, these evils continue to multiply daily, and amount to a fearful extent.—*Englishman*, June 2.

#### THE SOI-DISANT PERTAB CHUND.

This individual has published, himself or by one of his partisans, a half-sheet of letter-press of a very seditious character. It is in the Bengali language, is signed "A man of gentle lineage, who writes at the suggestion of some respectable man," and is without a printer's name. One thousand copies had been, it is said, diligently circulated in Calcutta. The paper contains certain English law-terms, such as "found an indictment," "guilty" and "not guilty," "transportation till life," "the bill was not found;" and these legal terms are not translated, but merely printed in the Bengalee character. The writer seems also to have studied history, for he asks whether the English intend to shoot the natives of this country, as they are known to have shot the natives of America, like wild beasts. He then contrasts the atrocities of the English reign with the comparative mildness of

Suraja Dowlah, and adduces the Barrack-pore mutiny to blacken our characters. He has also picked up some unfounded story of our having, during some war with Holkar, placed a thousand soldiers in boats, and destroyed them by sinking the vessels. Of course, the murder at Culna is not omitted; and the judges, the barristers, attornies, and officers of the Supreme Court, where Mr. Ogilvy was acquitted, are compared to the various species of monkeys who have been immortalized in the great epic poem of India. The writer bursts out from time to time in such strains as these: "Alas! alas! how long will it be before the Supreme Ruler of the Universe exterminates the English, the authors of anguish to millions of the natives! O! that the Almighty might bestow the sovereignty of this country on some other nation; then should we begin to live!" At last, he betakes himself to prophesying, and announces that the administration of the English will last but a short time; that they will be extinguished in the Sumbut era, 1900; to complete which, but five years remain. "Such political squibs," says the *Friend of India*, can do our Government no harm. A severer blow was aimed at us by the Mahomedan press of India, when Persia threatened Herat; but the capture of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul and Candahar rendered that treasonable effort innocuous. Should the period ever arrive, in which our exertions shall be directed to preserve, rather than extend, the limits of our empire, there can be little doubt that attempts, like the present, will be made to inflame the native population; but they will best be silenced, not by endeavouring to re-gag the press, but by the triumph of our arms."

This individual went to the garden of Baboo Radhakisto Bysauk, at Chitpore, and having passed the night there, returned next day to his own house in Bow Bazar. During the time he was in the garden, the common people of Burrana-gur, Kaseepoor, Chitpore, and places adjacent, came in flocks to see him, and exclaimed "Success to the raja! success to the raja!" Some Mahomedans, who live in the neighbourhood, frequently said, that the maharaja was a supernatural personage, and knew a great many *muntzas*; that many eminent Sunnyasees and Jogees, during the night, visited him, and after conferring with him, departed before sunrise; and that if Pertab Chunder was not a mahapooroosh, how could he have been able, in diving, to cross the river at Culna and elude the balls of the sepoys, when so many men were shot to death?—*Native Paper*.

## NATIVE STATES.

*Affghanistan*.—The intelligence from Cabul reaches to the 16th May.

The troops under Sir Willoughby Cotton had returned. There was some prospect of the latter part of their journey being enlivened with an adventure or two; for just as the troops had debouched from the narrow pass, near Jugdullah, some firing was heard, which it was soon discovered proceeded from a party of Affghans, who had posted themselves upon the heights, with the intention, it is supposed, of making an attempt upon the baggage, and in the mean time, apparently for the purpose of keeping their hands in practice, were amusing themselves with picking down Capt. A. Abbot's spare horses. Capt. A. unlimbered, and with the second shrapnell knocked over some five or six of the Affghans, who, taken by surprise at the unexpected shower of grape, would not wait for a second; but were very soon out of sight, and did not again present themselves.

Some arrangements are being made at Kujyah for attacking Uzees Khan, who, with five hundred men, is somewhere about Jugdullah, looking out for an opportunity of laying his fingers on the treasure coming up under the 2d cavalry and 37th N.I.

Shah Soojah, it is said, cannot muster a hundred Affghans on whom he could depend to go after Uzees Khan. This does not say much for the chance of the army being withdrawn. In fact, those who are supposed to know any thing of the state of the country, for example, Sir Alexander Burnes and others, are reported to laugh at the bare idea of the withdrawal of the troops, while a reinforcement to those now there is much looked for: the weakened state of the army, the heavy duties they are called upon to perform, and the probability of fresh work being carved out for them, imperatively demand the consideration of Government.—*Delhi Gaz.*, June 13.

A letter from Cabul says: "The appearance of the country around Cabul is beautiful in the extreme, and almost baffles description—every tree and plant is clothed in a smiling garb of green, the plains are covered with the most refreshing verdure, the air is cool and bracing, and fragrant with a thousand delightful odours from the blossom-laden fruit trees, the sweet-smelling clover, and a countless variety of wild flowers, all in full bloom."

The *Agra Ukhbar*, May 21, publishes the following letter, dated Bamean, April 29:—"The last news from Cabul is, that the 4th Light Infantry of the Shah's force will certainly not return thence till after July twelvemonth; so I apprehend

from this, that a forward move is still contemplated, and from the expresses that are flying about between Lyghan (where Lord is), Herat, and Cabul, I imagine something is brewing. Zubbar Khan is not yet come in; I think he will. Dost Mohamed's mother, and some other female branches of the family, have come into Lyghan. Dost Mohamed's daughter, who was sent to be married to the Shah, upon condition of his liberation, has been returned; why, I have not heard. Broadfoot is to raise a corps of Hazarehs immediately, as pioneers, not to be employed in any parts of the country except between Cabul and Khoolum. I have just heard of the arrival at Bamean of Dost Mohamed's mother, sister, two nieces, and two grand nieces, *en route* to Cabul; however, the Hapjuk pass is not yet open for any beasts of burden. Our weather still continues cold, and on the 27th April snow fell again, but did not lie in the valley. The thermometer in my tent was, long after sunrise this morning, 28°.

A letter from Cabul, of the 16th May, represents the reports of an insurrection in the Ghilzie country as greatly exaggerated; that there had been, in fact, no general rising whatever; it was still, however, thought advisable, that a military force should shew itself in the direction of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to repress any spirit of disorder among the mountain tribes of the neighbourhood.

The news from Candahar dates to the 14th May. The Ghilzies are represented as in a state of insurrection, having rejected the authority of Shah Soojah. They are a wild mountain tribe, who occupy the hills which lie between Candahar and Cabul. They have always maintained a kind of independence, whatever king might be on the throne. They were not subject, scarcely even nominally, either to Shah Soojah's ancestors or to Dost Mahomed, and the present insurrection, therefore, has not the character of a re-action in favour of the fallen ruler.

An expedition was sent out against the rebels, consisting of a portion of the Shah's troops, under Capt. Anderson, of the artillery, as follows:—an infantry corps, under Capt. Woodburn; a detail of infantry, under Capt. Codrington, and four 6-pounders; Captains Walker and Taylor, with a few of the regular horse, and a portion of Capt. Anderson's horse. Whilst this force was on its march, it was attacked near Kelat-i-Ghilzie by about three thousand Ghilzie horsemen, who, in really gallant style, charged the force in front and flanks. The infantry, however, steadily repulsed them, and were aided by Capt. Anderson, who peppered their ranks without intermission

with grape. The irregulars and Anderson's horse then attacked them, and the rebels retreated, leaving between two and three hundred of their numbers killed. All accounts agree that the Ghilzies behaved well, numbers of them rushing on the bayonets of our troops. The loss on our side amounts to ten, and we have about fifty wounded. Some Moolahs persuaded the Ghilzies to attack Capt. Anderson on the 16th May, that being considered as a remarkably lucky day. The men of Anderson's detachment are described as having acted in the most soldierlike manner possible; nothing, in fact, could be better, especially the Grenadier Company of the Shah's 5th infantry, who received the charge of the Ghilzie cavalry on the points of their bayonets.

Another account states: "Captains Taylor and Walker, who left Candahar to attack some Ghilzies, have had a narrow escape from being *chapaed* themselves, for the Ghilzies, instead of mustering four hundred rabble, as stated by the political agent, mustered upwards of eight thousand. Taylor and Walker managed to get off with their men to Kelat-i-Ghilzie, where they were fortunately met by Codrington, with 250 infantry, and have taken up a position at that place."

The *Bombay Courier* says: "Rebellion is the order of the day between Candahar and Ghuzni; but is hoped that the strong force ordered from Cabul will soon set matters to right. It is said that a detachment of the 2d N.I., under Col. Wallace, a squadron of the 2d cavalry, of half Abbott's battery, with his two mortars, are to join Gen. Nott. It is said that Sir William Macnaghten has applied for a brigade of European infantry, in addition to the troops now at Cabul. We learn that Melhrab Khan's son has collected a body of men at Kedjee, the capital of the Muckran country, with whom he has resolved to avenge the murder, as he calls it, of his father, who was killed at the capture of Kelat. As Kedjee is four hundred miles to the S.W. of Kelat, and deep in the desert country, it is probable that the efforts of this chief will not produce any great result."

The following troops, under General Nott, are to assemble at Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to commence operations against the Ghilzies. The 43d, and a wing of the 16th, a corps of the Shah's infantry, the Shah's 1st and 2d cavalry, a ressalah of Skinner's Horse, two of Alexander's ditto, six guns of horse artillery, and two 18-pounders. There will also be Codrington's detail of 250 sepoy, who were proceeding to Cabul.

The following is from Peshawar, dated May 26th:—A disturbance has occur-

red in the Khyber Pass. One of the tribes of the Khyberies, not having come in in sufficient time for their pay, were quite indignant at not having received it, and consequently set to plundering every person that passed. Some Beoparries travelling from this to Jellalabad were robbed, and about six men were wounded and killed. Capt. Ferris with his party from Dhukka have therefore been called to our aid.

This disturbed state of affairs, and the smallness of the force at his disposal, have, we hear, drawn forth a strong remonstrance from Sir W. Cotton against advancing beyond the Hindoo Koosh, which, it is said, he was instructed to do on the opening of the passes. In this he is indisputably correct; for with an enemy in front, and one in his rear, a forward movement might be attended with the most serious results. Our force at present does not comprise 3,000 men. The two European corps, the Queen's 13th, and the European regiment, do not number 700 men; and the native regiments, the 25th, 37th, 42d, 43d, 48th and 16th, are not stronger than 500 each, yet this force has to occupy Candahar, Ghiznee, Cabul, and Jellalabad, besides affording two corps, at least, to control the Khyberies and secure our rear and communication; in short, to cover a line of several hundreds of miles in a turbulent country, with an enemy in our front. Between us, again, and Ferozepore (our base), some months' march, the Sikhs, with their fine open rivers, are awaiting to take advantage of circumstances, and, it is said, have in fact declared that they will oppose the passage of any more of our troops through their territory. Such is a brief statement of our present position in Afghanistan and the dangers that beset us—dangers that the confined, narrow scale of our operations cannot allow us to overcome.—*Agra Ukhbar*, June 6.

Extract of a letter from Jellalabad: "The month of April has nearly passed away, yet the heat is not severe, and the mornings are still pleasantly cool at Jellalabad, and long before the weather becomes oppressively hot, our troops will be encamped at Kajar and Cabul, enjoying a purer climate than that of Simla or Mussoorie. The most luxurious fruits will again be brought about camp for sale by the rosy-cheeked girls of Cabul, for amongst all the cities of Asia, Cabul, for the abundance of its fruits, and beauty of its women, stands unrivalled. The regiments who will relieve us and come up under advantages that we never had, will be delighted with a country, that the generality of us are heartily tired of; and some must come, for it is evident to all of us, that if our regiments are ever withdrawn, Shah Soojah will soon be unseat-

ed. A large force alone can keep so mild, and so unpopular a man on the throne. It may seem extraordinary that such a blood-thirsty and such an unprincipled tyrant as Dost Mahomed should be preferred to so good, and so humane a man as his present majesty—nor was the envoy wrong when he stated that his king was a good king. But the reason is obvious; with the exception of a few of the peaceably disposed merchants, the Affghans, divided into numerous clans, have for a series of years lived entirely upon plunder. Every man's hand has been against them, and theirs against every man, and a vigorous government, and time alone, will make them leave off their present propensity for rapine and murder."

Letters from Quetta state that every thing is going on very well. The country is represented in a high state of cultivation, and considerable improvements are being introduced, which will render supplies of grain hereafter plentiful; at present, the commissariat are enabled to allow fifteen seers of flour for the rupee, although only seven or eight seers per rupee can be obtained in the bazar; sheep are procurable for five to seven rupees.

A fire broke out on the 28th April, at Ferozepore, in the lines of the light company, and raged with such fury that no effort could stop its progress; it ran from right to left like lightning, carrying every house of the corps before it, and leaving only the bells of arms and quarter guard standing. The rear guard, and serjeant-major's bungalow, and the whole of the European barracks are in ashes. Two poor fellows of the 38th and a child were burnt to death, and six or seven others have suffered severely. At the time the fire broke out, a furious sand storm was passing, and the scene is said to have been awful, as the flakes of fire and portions of the burning houses were hurled in every direction. Every particle of property belonging to the men was lost, and scarcely any thing but the clothes upon their backs saved. Three horses of the battery were also burned.

Another letter, dated 1st May, states that a fire was raging on that date, which had then consumed the left wing of the 27th regiment, and the entire lines of the 5th N.I., with the mess-house of the latter regiment, and four or five bungalows. The mess property is entirely lost in the flames; but it is supposed that the men of the regiments have saved a good part of their clothes, &c.—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 6.

*The Punjab.* Extract of a letter from Loodianah: "Angry discussions have been going on for some time back between the Sikh authorities and our diplo-

matists, regarding the interpretation of a certain clause in the late treaty: the former maintaining, and with apparent reason, that it entitles them to claim a huge cantle of land in Affghanistan, which the latter indignantly deny was ever intended, by the spirit of the treaty, to be conceded.

The Sikhs and the Khyberries, it is said, have come to blows.

*Khiva.*—The Bengal and Bombay papers abound with contradictory and improbable accounts respecting the Russian invading army.

A letter from Cabul, published in the *Freeman's Journal*, states that the army reached K... March, with little difficulty, having lost neither man nor beast! Another letter, which appears in the *Bombay Times*, confirms former statements respecting the success of the Russians in their different encounters with the Khivans, the latter having been always repulsed with great loss, though the former suffered much by the continual guerillas kept up by their antagonists. A letter is even cited from Capt. Abbott, at Khiva, who is made to say that "ten battalions of Russians were there, and would advance to Bokhara."

There is every reason to believe, now, that the expedition has entirely failed, and that the army has retreated. The opinion of Hajee Khan Kakur, as reported by a correspondent in one of the Bengal papers, is, that the Russian troops could never accomplish the march.

There is no doubt, however, that our envoy, Capt. Abbott (contrary to former reports), has been well received by the Khan, who has deputed him on a mission to St. Petersburg, to negotiate a peace, the Khan stipulating to abandon slave-making expeditions and to liberate all the Russian slaves in his dominions.

*Herat.*—The defences of Herat were proceeding in the best possible manner, and Major Todd's star is quite in the ascendant. Capt. North, of the Bombay Engineers, was about to return to Herat from Candahar, having completed his survey. The weather is said to be very... setting in, in all its... is every chance of a favourable season. It is thought that there is little prospect of the present quiet state of things being broken, as there exists a great deal too much division amongst all classes for them to unite in a common revolt.

*Bokhara.*—Travellers from Bokhara say that Dost Mahomed Khan and two of his sons have been beheaded. Col. Stoddart was a close prisoner, and a letter from Bamean mentions a report of his death.

*Kokand.*—Lieut. E. Conolly has proceeded to this place; the khan desiring to enter into a treaty with the British.

*Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 33, No. 129.

*Nepaul.*—The Nepaulese have been making serious encroachments on the British territories; a Nepaulese officer and a hundred sepoys are actually levying contributions within the British territories.—*Courier*, June 1.

Intelligence has reached Agra of a number of Ghoorkhas having seized twenty-nine villages in Chumparun, and turned out our police. They also collected the tolls levied at a fair, holding at the time of their attack, and ordered, by proclamation, that the people were to pay no more rent to the Company. It is not known whether these outrages are by authority from Katmandoo, or the outbreak of some disaffected chief. The question has, however, been referred to Mr. Hodgson, whose reply will determine what our relations with the Nepaulese are to be. There has for some time been a number of reports current, representing a breach with the Nepaulese to be inevitable, and that the brigadier commanding at Bunarus had received orders to prepare for a move upon the Nepaulese frontier. The present outrage strengthens these reports, and scarcely leaves a doubt that the Nepaulese must be taught another and severe lesson.—*Agra Ukhbar*, June 4.

*Rajpootana.*—Jeypore and its dependencies appear, from our latest accounts, to be in as disorganized and insubordinate a condition as ever. Day after day, some fresh outbreak or manifestation of discontent calls forth the best energies of our politicals in those quarters; but as fast as one petty rebellion is quelled, another springs up. It was but the other day that a battalion of Nujeebs, who had been on command for the last five years at Hindown, suddenly got inspired with the prevailing spirit of contumacy, and marched themselves towards Jeypore, declaring it to be their intention to take up a position in the centre of the city, and to give up their five guns, colours, &c., and discharge themselves from service. No plausible reason whatever could be elicited from the troops for this strange procedure, and it is feared that the men have allowed themselves to be seduced by treasonable emissaries, who are busy at work all over the district. There is, however, some clue to the instigators of this absurd plot. On receiving the intelligence of the advance of the battalion, eight companies of Telingas, some Nujeebs, cavalry, and guns, were sent out to meet it, and the rebels were intercepted and surrounded when within twenty or thirty miles of Jeypore. There was some... delay, and a good deal of... discretion got the better of valour, when they yielded to a force prepared to attack them in case of decided obstinacy. This little affair, but for Major Thoresby's prompt measures, might (B)

have set the whole city in an uproar; and it will afford one out of many proofs that have lately occurred, of the spirit which exists to oppose every arrangement of the British authorities; not so much on the part of the men, as on that of their rulers and commanders, who are annoyed at the strenuous endeavours made by the British authorities to curtail the extravagant expenditure of this hitherto ill-managed state, and the attempts to reduce their badly-disposed rabble into some sort of discipline. We would gladly see the whole of their paltry forts demolished one after the other, and the whole military force of the country, if possible, remodelled and formed into a brigade, upon the plan of that of Shekawatee, which has really been effectual, under the exertions of Major Forster, in preventing such outbreaks. The country would of course be the gainer, for as the force at Jeypore is now constituted, no dependence whatever can be placed upon it, and our troops are obliged to hold themselves in readiness to keep the lawless and reckless bands of plunderers in check, while everything is to be feared from their predatory habits, and nothing to be hoped from their affection or zeal.

Joudpore is, if possible, even in a worse condition than its neighbour, Jeypore, and the unbending thakooris give as much trouble as ever, and laugh at Maun Sing's threats. One of these gentlemen, he of Bymote, lately kept the rajah's troops at bay for three days, with great loss on both sides, when he fled, and the whole village was burnt to the ground. Another village, Kunroge, in which a formidable band of Kuzzaks had taken up its position, is in open arms against Maun Sing, and scarcely a thakoor will yield to the rule of their professed sovereign. The allegiance of these really independent chieftains is but a word, and is put on or thrown off as policy or necessity may dictate; while the industrious and more honest classes are represented almost entirely without protection, and travellers, whether from Joudpore, Jeypore, or Bekaneer, set out on their journeys in fear and trembling. It is really quite time that all our accounts were closed with this state, and arrears paid up; but we fear there is not much chance of this being done, until a much more determined line of conduct is adopted by our Government, which, by the means of contingents, may reduce the country to a state of peace, and be able to enforce the collection of the revenue, which Maun Sing, by himself, has neither the power nor means of doing. Hitherto, our trouble and expense have been of little advantage to us; the country is in a far worse state than ever, and all classes left without the protection they have a right to expect from its ruler, but which

he has not the power of granting; besides, it is incumbent upon our Government—in the present day, more particularly—to prevent these states from becoming a refuge for all that is vile among the half-civilized and plundering tribes of the neighbouring districts, who lately have been committing atrocious ravages. —*Delhi Gaz.*, June 9.

## EXCERPTA.

Should the Government grant the solicited additional annual lakh of rupees to the Committee of Public Instruction, it is said that very great and important changes will be effected in the numerous Government colleges and schools throughout the country. It is said that the President of the Committee was much disappointed, in his late tour in the interior, to find that most of the Government schools had been sadly neglected, and that the masters had been left almost entirely to their own pleasure. It is proposed to appoint a visitor of Government schools (on a handsome salary), who is to furnish full periodical reports of the exact condition of the different institutions in the Mofussil.

Letters were received in Calcutta, in May, from America, by the mail, by way of London, in the incredibly short period of sixty-three days.

An intelligent native youth, educated at the Hindu College, has, it is said, undertaken to translate Euclid into the Bengalee language.

The young Rajah of Burdwan, on a visit to the Medical College, offered to the institution a donation of Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Torrens, it is said, has given a post (examiner in the secret and political department) of Rs. 200 a month, in his office, to the (adopted) son of the late Ram Mohun Roy.

The Indigo Planters' Association begins to work well. Two cases of dispute in Purneah have been settled by arbitration; in the one instance four, in the other three, planters having sat as assessors.

The prospectus of a native Life Insurance Company, with a capital of five lakhs of rupees, has been published. "It is a bold step," says the *Friend of India*, "considering the facilities for fraud which the construction of native society furnishes; but if it be conducted with prudence and fidelity, it will be one of the greatest blessings which has yet been conferred upon the country, inasmuch as it will break up the unnatural division of the people into the two classes of borrowers and usurers."

One of the daughters of Bissonath Chowdry, dewan to Baboo Shreenauth Mullick, a girl of only eight years old,

was lately accouched of a male child, which, however, did not survive long.

A letter from Major Sleeman states that the report of the murder of sepoys by a body of Thugs, near Happur (see last vol., p. 312), is entirely without foundation.

Contrary to all commercial expectations, the opium sale of May 25 realized nearly thirteen lakhs of rupees. The average of Behar opium was Rs. 643; of Benares, Rs. 627. Natives were the principal purchasers. The quantity was 2,100 chests.

The copious showers of rain that had fallen in Calcutta, in the beginning of June, seem not to have been of much benefit to the health of its population. Cholera, which appeared to have received a check after the first few showers, had been again very prevalent, and the sudden changes in the weather, from heat to cold and *vice versa*, produced a kind of epidemic fever, which prevailed to a considerable extent among both Europeans and natives.

Certain of the educated amongst our countrymen have resolved to translate into the Bengalee language all the interesting English works on India, for the benefit of the native community. They intend publishing the translations in question in parts.—*Probhakur*.

Many serious dacoities have lately taken place in the Upper Provinces; these have, it appears, been traced beyond doubt to the Budduck colonies in the Oude Terai, and the consequence is, that Major Sleeman is now in active operation against the Budducks, and there is no doubt that he will be as successful in ridding the country of Dacoits, as he has been of Thugs.

It is in contemplation to cut a canal from the Ganges through the Doab, lengthways; Capt. Cauley has been employed, since February last, in surveying a level for it. The intended canal is to come out of the Ganges above or about Hurdwar, and will be carried south of Coel and Mynpoorie. All classes are eagerly looking out for the commencement of such a source of irrigation, and although it is computed that ten years must be consumed in this great undertaking, there is little doubt of every difficulty being overcome.

It is reported that the Vedantists, the supporters of the New Shabha, intend to send forth Hindu missionaries to teach the people pure Vedantism. Vedantism is the deism or unitarianism of Christian lands. It is opposed to idolatry.

A mine of most excellent coal, equal to any found in India, has been discovered by an officer in the Company's service, some seventy miles from Calcutta.

The *Delhi Gazette* reports the death of

Meer Singh, the Blah of Jombah, a small Sikh principality adjoining the Bhutty territory. It has been discovered that he was murdered by a near relation, who concealed the body in a room; putrefaction having ensued, suspicions were excited, and two men were ordered by the family to ascertain the cause of the offensive smell arising from the decaying body. The spies were, however, seized by the relative of the murdered man, and immediately put to death by him. The Jombah territory lapses to Government, the blah having died without issue.

The general management of the Military Orphan Society have recommended to the army the removal of Mr. Grierson from the office of home agent.

The number of chests of Assam tea, about to be shipped for England this season is one hundred and twenty.

## Madras.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The seventh half-yearly report of the Madras Chamber of Commerce notices, amongst other matters, that in October 1837, a memorial was addressed to the Court of Directors, praying, first, for the abolition of the transit duties; second, that a certain sum might be annually set apart from the revenues of this presidency for the construction of roads and other means of internal communication; and third, for an extension of the independent powers of the Madras and Bombay Governments; and that the Committee received, on the 28th of October last, the Court's reply to this memorial. "In respect to the first object, it was stated that the abolition of the transit duties must be governed by general and not by merely local considerations, and would be noticed in the Court's correspondence with the Government of India. In respect to the second object, *viz.* the application of a certain sum annually to the improvement of internal communication, the Court declined entertaining the proposal; at the same time, they stated their readiness, at all times, to sanction any projects which should appear to promise advantages commensurate with the outlay; but that all such projects must be determined by their own merits. With respect to the third object, *viz.* the extension of the powers allowed to the local Government, the Court merely observed, that such questions cannot properly come under the cognizance of the Chamber of Commerce."

#### BANK OF MADRAS.

At a meeting held at the College Hall of Madras, on the 18th of May, it was



resolved to establish a bank, with a capital of thirty lakhs, divided into 3,000 shares, of Rs. 1,000 each; and the business of the bank is to be conducted under the same restrictions as that of the Bank of Bengal and the Union Bank of Calcutta.

The shares in the proposed Bank of Madras which were allotted to the public have all been taken. In little more than a fortnight, twenty-seven lakhs of rupees have been promised to this important undertaking. Lord Elphinstone takes fifty shares. This is, indeed, very cheering, and proves most convincingly, that the scheme was not prematurely, or without due consideration, set afloat.—*Herald*, June 6.

Scarcely more than three weeks have elapsed since the proposition was first formally brought before a public meeting, yet not only is the original share list filled up, but subscriptions are entered upon the supplementary list to the amount of above four lakhs.—*Cour.*, June 10.

#### AFFRAY BETWEEN HINDUS AND MOHAMEDANS.

Extract of a letter from Palmanair, May 15:—"The Hindus of Chittoor solicited the collector's permission, through one of the native tahsildars or anildars of the zillah court, to celebrate a feast; the collector granted permission, provided it was *Mamool* (as usual). The Hindus made great preparations for the celebration of the feast; they had triumphal arches up and down the bazaar, one also very near the entrance to a musjid. In the mean time, the Mohamedans found out that the Hindus were about to drag a car or platform through the streets, which was not according to *Mamool*, nor had it been attempted since 1822, when a riot took place, which was only suppressed by the military. The Mohamedans went to the tahsildar, to represent that the feast, with the dragging of the car, was not *Mamool*; they were dismissed with the information that the collector (who was then absent at Palmanair) had given permission: upon this the Mohamedans addressed an *urzee* to the tahsildar, requesting that he would forward it to the collector: this was refused. The Mohamedans then took the *urzee* to the post-office, tendering the postage; the post-office writer refused to receive it. They then employed an East-Indian to take it to the post-office. The post-office writer, receiving the *urzee*, refused again to receive it, as the postage was tendered. The assistant collector was also absent in the district at this time, and the Mohamedans, despairing of any other means of giving information to the collector, as a last resource,

waited on the officer commanding the troops in the Fort, who appears to have been prepared to hear of a collision between the followers of the two creeds; he of course forwarded the *urzee* without delay to Palmanair, on the 25th of April. The messenger returned on the 27th. The 29th was the day appointed for the procession; the Mohamedans were in despair, and determined to stop it. On the 28th, the assistant collector returned; the Mohamedans attempted to see him, but were prevented by the cutchery peons; they again waited on the officer in the Fort, requesting he would give information, or forward an *urzee* they had with them, to the assistant collector. This he refused, as he felt convinced that the letter and *urzee*, he had previously forwarded, would not go unheeded. On the evening of the 28th, a procession of music passed down the bazaar; on arriving at the triumphal arch near the musjid, a rioting began. The assistant collector went down immediately to the place; when there, a communication from the collector, just arrived, was handed him. Upon reading it, he immediately put a stop to the feast. The Hindus were disappointed, and threatened the collector and head assistant with a prosecution in a civil court, laying heavy damages."

#### KURNOOL.

A very favourable account is given of the state of the Kurnool district, under the management of the Commissioner, who is employed in checking the abuses of the native servants under the late government. The inhabitants of the Kurnool country, who are now becoming very civil and accommodating, are most anxious to learn how the state is to be eventually disposed of, and the wish is general that it should be retained in the hands of the Company, as they have already learned that the rights of individuals are respected by their present rulers, whilst, under the government of the ex-Nawaub, no man's property was safe from the rapacity of that chief and his myrmidons; and this is said to be not only the feeling amongst the merchants and traders, but is also participated in by some of the ex-Nawaub's family, who experienced great oppression at his hands. The pensioned relatives of the ex-Nawaub, who have hitherto abstained from receiving their stipends, with the exception of a few, who still stand out for the amount they formerly enjoyed, have thought better of it, and are now receiving their authorized rates of pension.

The ex-Nawaub of Kurnool has reached his destination, and is in confinement in the Fort at Trichinopoly, where the paternal care of the authorities has provided against this old gentleman getting

in debt, as all credit either to himself or his followers is strictly prohibited.—*U. S. Gaz., May 22.*

FALL OF THE CHINTANDRIPETT IRON  
SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The 33d Regt., on route to attend on the Nabob (who according to custom went yesterday to visit the tomb of his ancestors), adopted the suspension bridge at Chintandripett, as the most direct road to Triplicane. Major Campbell, Captain Hutchings and Lieutenant Ogilvie were leading in advance of the regiment, and the drummers, grenadiers, &c. passed over the bridge safely, as did also nearly the whole of the 1st company. The 2d company were in the act of crossing, when the eastern chain on the north side of the bridge gave way, and the whole party, about 100 or 120 men, were thrown in one mingled mass into the water below. It is stated that, owing to want of breadth, the sections of companies on reaching the bridge were forced to break off certain files, and thus, though the regular marching pace might have been disturbed, still there is no doubt that the body thus rendered more compact, and the whole generally in uniform motion, a great oscillation must have occurred and the momentum rendered too violent for almost any suspension bridge of 100 feet span. But besides this, it now appears, that one of the double chains of links on the fractured side was defective, for of the two broken links, one has evidently been for a long time injured, two-thirds nearly of its vertical section being rust-eaten at the severed part, and the remainder presenting the appearance of cast iron.—Unfortunately this defective link was situated next to those passing over the suspension columns, and consequently at the very point where the tension is at all times greater, but more particularly whenever the slightest vibration occurs.—*Spectator, June 3d.*

The *Herald* states that 31 persons were severely hurt (one since dead) and several slightly injured.

EXCERPTA.

Major Sleeman writes: "The Thuggee murders along the coast, extending from Jagurnath to Vizagapatam, were, we find, perpetrated by a small community of Thugs, which had been formed, as no one yet knows how, in Orissa. They had not time to spread beyond two or three villages, and had never been connected with any other association. By the exertions of Captain Vallancey and Mr. Ewart, the magistrate of Pooree, the whole of the adults of this newly-discovered class of Thugs are in arrest."

Dr. Wight, having examined a speci-

men of the reputed petrified wood of Trevicary, reports as follows: "The result of my examination tends to confirm the general belief, that the mineral in question is really a fossil remain, or petrified wood."

The sepoy of the Madras army are to bear a share in the expedition to China. On the 8th of May, a circular from the Marine Board warned agents and commanders of vessels that transports would be required to convey a regiment of native infantry to Singapore. The 37th N.I. is the fortunate regiment upon which the appointment for the service has fallen, and they have already received their orders to be in readiness.

Owing to the crowded state of the Neilgherry Hills, many families are complaining of the badness as well as the dearness of bazaar articles and supplies.

A letter from Jubbulpore states: "A most lamentable occurrence has taken place here—an officer of the Madras regiment having, in a fit of exasperation at the misbehaviour of his dog-boy, hurled his hog-spear at him as he was running away, and transfixing him on the spot. The poor man expired immediately."

The cholera had broken out in the most violent manner among the 2d European Light Infantry at Arnee, in May. The sufferers were recruits.

**Bombay.**

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, June 6.

*Ponsonby v. Clarkson.*—This was an action by Lieut. Ponsonby, 17th N.I., suing by his next friend (he being a minor) against Captain Clarkson, of the *Berkshire*, for an assault committed by his order upon the plaintiff, whilst a passenger on board the ship, on the 28th December. The defence to the plaint was, first, a denial of the assault, and secondly, a justification of the act complained of. The damages were laid at Rs. 10,000.

The deposition of Mr. Norris, the chief officer of the *Berkshire* (who had been examined *de bene esse* in April), was put in and read to this effect:—I remember, in December last, being called by Capt. Clarkson about 6 p.m. The weather was threatening; we were reefing topsails—we had two double-reefed topsails on. Capt. Clarkson was on the poop; I was by the bow of the long-boat. The captain desired me to see Mr. Ponsonby off the poop. I went and asked him to go down. To the best of my recollection, he said "I shan't." I went to the captain and told him; he repeated his order, and desired me to see him off the poop. I asked him a second

time; he replied, "I will not without force is used." I then took him by the collar of the jacket, and pulled him to the poop-ladder; he resisted me very much; I then called the carpenter to my assistance; we succeeded in getting him on the quarter-deck. I was going to put him in his cabin; Capt. Clarkson looked over the poop and said, "That will do; I merely want him off the poop out of my way." Then I left him. I then went away to see the topsails hoisted. Capt. Clarkson said to me, "See how he is boiling with rage." I did not hear him say any thing to Mr. Ponsonby. Before I left the quarter-deck, I heard Mr. Ponsonby say to Capt. Clarkson, "You have laid violent hands on me, and I will make you suffer for it." I did not hear any thing more; he said a great many things which I did not hear so as to remember; he said these things so loud that the persons assembled could hear him; the men were coming down aloft at this time. I have been at sea seventeen years, fifteen with Captain Clarkson; during that time such a thing as this never occurred. At the time I went up to Mr. Ponsonby, he was on the larboard side of the poop, close to the mizen-rigging, doing apparently nothing. There were three or four other passengers on the poop at the time. They were all sitting on the side, except Mr. Ponsonby; he was standing. Capt. Clarkson was just before Mr. Ponsonby on the poop; no personal violence whatever was offered by Capt. Clarkson to Mr. Ponsonby that I saw. Our ship is barque-rigged, that is, she has no mizen topsail. No part of the main rigging, except the braces, led aft to the poop. After reefing topsails, all the crew were on the quarter-deck; they stopped there. Mr. Smith, second officer, asked what they stopped for. They were paying attention to what Mr. Ponsonby said, after I let him go, on the quarter-deck. Capt. Clarkson was giving orders, before he called me, to the man at the helm. He was in charge of that part of the deck at the time, while I was forward.

Capt. Hale, 22d N.I., examined:—I was a passenger on board the *Berkshire* on her last voyage. Charles Ponsonby was a passenger on board; he is a lieutenant in the 17th regiment, recently promoted. About the 28th of December, at sea, I was standing immediately under the poop, near the cuddy door; I heard a scuffling of the feet, and my attention was attracted by Mr. Ponsonby's calling to me to observe the way in which he was treated, in the act of being dragged down the poop by the chief officer of the ship, Mr. Norris, and the butcher and carpenter had hold of his legs. Having dragged him down to the quarter-deck,

the captain desired them to release him, and not to take him down to his cabin. The captain said at the time, "I'll show you whether I have the power," or words to that effect. He said, pointing to him, "Look, he is boiling with rage." Mr. Ponsonby was hurt. The next morning, he appeared on deck with his arm in a sling, and his hands considerably swollen and discoloured. I had heard no disturbance or noise before the shuffling of the feet. If there had been a great noise and disturbance, I certainly must have heard it. I was immediately under the poop, and I was not able, from my position, to see the group of young officers on the poop; there may have been ten or twelve people. I was with Mr. Ponsonby on board during the whole voyage, five months. I witnessed no improper conduct on his part on that or any other occasion, that I can recollect, unless his conduct on that occasion may be so termed. It was fine weather at the time. There were on the quarter-deck at the time several ladies with whom I was conversing. There was nothing particular as to duty carrying on that attracted my attention at the time; I cannot speak as to the topsail being up or on the cap. The gentlemen passengers were some officers returning to their duties, some ladies, and several others. I have since heard the topsails were being reefed; I have not the least recollection whether they were in the act of reducing sail or not. During the night, I believe the wind increased, but on that point I cannot speak positively; but it was blowing rather fresh. At the time I was in conversation, I did not hear any of the voices on the poop. When my attention was first drawn, Mr. Ponsonby was resisting; when he was taken to the quarter-deck and released, I heard him say (on Capt. Clarkson looking over the poop and saying he was boiling with rage), "What's that you say?" I should think that Mr. Ponsonby was boiling with rage at the time. There was some further conversation, but I did my best to stop it, and keep him quiet; I don't recollect the purport of any further conversation between them. There was no misunderstanding between myself and Capt. Clarkson at that time; there had been one, two or three months previous. Mr. Ponsonby had reported to me that Capt. Clarkson had offered an affront to Mrs. Hale, by not noticing her bow when she was walking with Mr. Ponsonby on the poop. I suggested to Mr. Ponsonby the propriety of his expressing his regret to Capt. Clarkson that he had misunderstood his intention; they had been at issue previously; there were other subjects of contention between Capt. Clarkson and Mr. Ponsonby.

Ensign James Evans, Company's service, examined:—Mr. Ponsonby was talking to Mr. Nixon in his usual manner on the poop. Capt. Clarkson came up and said, "I'll have no altercation on my poop; I have had quite enough of that before."—Mr. Ponsonby to this said nothing. The captain again said, "I desire that no altercation may take place." Plaintiff said, "I was merely addressing myself to Mr. Nixon." The captain said, "I was not addressing myself to you."—Mr. Ponsonby said, "I thought, as one of the persons speaking, you were."—Mr. Ponsonby was on the starboard side of the skylight. Capt. Clarkson said, "No impudence, Sir, or I will send you off the poop." Mr. Ponsonby's voice was not louder than usual. Mr. Ponsonby said, "I have done nothing to warrant such a proceeding, and I will not go off without force." The captain said, "You won't? I'll show you what authority I have here." He then waved his hand, and desired him to go off the poop. Mr. Ponsonby then repeated his words, and refused to go. The captain called Mr. Norris. Mr. Ponsonby was standing still. Mr. Norris went up to Mr. Ponsonby and took hold of his collar, without speaking. Mr. Ponsonby was standing still before Mr. Norris seized him by the collar. Mr. Norris commenced dragging Mr. Ponsonby; using great violence. Mr. Ponsonby was dragged to the poop-ladder—he was dragged forcibly down, in doing which his wrist was sprained. Mr. Nixon, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Francis, and myself were upon the poop. None of the crew, except the helmsman, were on the poop. "There, that will do," said the captain; "I only want to show him what I can do." The greater number of the passengers were on the quarter-deck.

Ensign Nixon examined:—I was sitting on the skylight of the poop, talking. It was an amicable conversation. There had been no previous quarrel, no noise or disturbance. Nothing was done in any way calculated to create noise or disturbance. Capt. Clarkson came up and said, "I won't have any altercation on the poop." Mr. Ponsonby told Capt. Clarkson that he was merely speaking to me. He told him so in a civil manner. Capt. Clarkson said, "Don't speak to me." Mr. Ponsonby said "he thought the captain was addressing him"—he said this in a civil manner. The captain said that Mr. Ponsonby should go off the poop. Mr. Ponsonby said he would not go off the poop. The captain called the first officer, Mr. Norris, and said, "here is a gentleman that wants removing off the poop." Mr. Norris seized Mr. Ponsonby by the wrist, and tried by force to remove him off the poop. Then two or three men came and helped Mr. Norris to take Mr. Ponsonby off the poop to the quar-

ter-deck, when the captain said "You need not take him further; see, he is bursting with rage:" this was said in a taunting manner. I did not see any passengers on the quarter-deck. There were no crew on the quarter-deck; they were reefing top-sails.

The two last witnesses, on cross-examination, stated, that they could give no reason why Capt. Clarkson should have supposed that an altercation was going on on the poop. They were not talking unusually loud. There was nothing insulting in Mr. Ponsonby's manner on the occasion, though his voice was loud. There had been previous altercations in the ship, in which Mr. Ponsonby had been concerned. Mr. Norris did not, to their recollection, speak to Mr. Ponsonby before using force, but removed him at once; Mr. Evans stating that the chief officer dragged Mr. Ponsonby by the collar; Mr. Nixon stating that he merely took him by the wrist.

Mr. Howard, for the defence, contended, that Capt. Clarkson had proved the substance of his special plea, which was, that he had only exercised his lawful authority, as master of the vessel, in requiring Mr. Ponsonby to leave the poop. The latter in refusing to go, in the face of the passengers and crew, had distinctly invited force to be used towards himself, and Mr. Norris had twice requested him in vain to leave the poop quietly. This latter, fact the young gentlemen did not remember, nor could they in any way account for Capt. Clarkson supposing that an altercation had been going on on the poop, or considering himself insulted by Mr. Ponsonby. It was obvious, however, that Capt. Clarkson was acting *bonâ fide*; that his interference was occasioned by the belief that an altercation was going on, and the very expression, "No impudence, Sir, or I'll send you off the poop," betrayed that there must have been something more in Mr. Ponsonby's conduct on the occasion than the witnesses who had been examined that day were willing to remember. Mr. Howard contended that the authority of the master of a vessel was supreme. It belonged necessarily to his situation, and to the frightful consequences that might ensue if that authority were disputed. Mr. Howard put in some correspondence, which had been entered into with a view to prevent the action, stating that the letters manifested the different spirit of both parties, and disintituled the plaintiff to even a rupee damages.

The *Chief Justice*, after some consultation with Sir W. Roper, stated that although the subsequent conduct of the plaintiff could not affect the case, it threw light upon the *animus* with which the assault had been committed. Still he must

consider the letters to have been written "without prejudice," and therefore they could not be allowed to affect the verdict.

Mr. *Cochrane* replied, and pressed for damages, on the ground of the defendant having put in a plea of justification which had not been proved.

Sir *J. J.* In delivering judgment, stated . . . not consider any injury which the plaintiff might have received in being removed from the poop, as Mr. Ponsonby had by resisting brought that upon himself, and it would have been much better if Mr. Ponsonby had submitted to the captain's orders, and had quietly walked off the poop. In awarding damages, therefore, he should not take into any consideration the force which had been used. The evidence also was to be received with some slight degree of caution; for although he did not imagine that the witnesses purposely altered their account, yet their friendship for the plaintiff might have slightly biased their opinion, for it was very unlikely that a man of such character and experience as Capt. Clarkson would have done such a thing unless he imagined there was some necessity for it. Still, however, as far as the evidence went, he could not perceive that there was any ground for supposing that an altercation was going on on the poop at the time, and however *bonâ fide* the defendant might have been acting, there did not seem to be reasons for the exercise of so extreme an authority towards the plaintiff. The plaintiff may on former occasions on the voyage have got into quarrels, and in one instance, in going to Capt. Hale and telling him that the defendant had insulted Mrs. Hale, when nothing of the kind existed, he had behaved very improperly. It showed a *malus animus* on the part of the plaintiff, and, to say the least, was highly unbecoming in a young man of his age. But, in this instance, he did not discover any thing improper in the plaintiff's conduct which should have induced the defendant to order him off the poop. The plaintiff did not come forward for vindictive damages, and he felt very reluctant to stigmatize a gentleman of the defendant's respectability and advanced age. He gave a judgment for plaintiff of 200 rupees and costs.

Sir *H. Roper* concurred.

The *Bombay Herald* remarks upon this trial, that it is highly improper to allow a number of cadets or young officers to be embarked in any vessel, where they are not under the positive and direct control of an old experienced officer. "A batch of cadets\* ought always to come

\* The plaintiff was not a cadet, he was a lieutenant in the 17th regiment who came out in 1836, and having been obliged to quit India, on account of ill health, was returning hither.

out under the command of any officer in charge of a draught of recruits, when they might be taught the greater part of their drill during the voyage; or they should be sent in one of the steamers, where they would likewise be under direct control."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SHIPWRECKS.

The *Bombay Times* gives a melancholy account of the shipwrecks of the *Lord William Bentinck*, with 150 troops and passengers on board, from London, and of the *Castlereagh*, with 150 troops, from Karrack, on the 17th June, off the harbour of Bombay. The former vessel had been beating off the mouth of the harbour for two or three days, unable to enter from the violence of the gale. Endeavouring to weather the S.W. prong of the light-house, she was pooped by an immense sea, struck heavily on the rocks, and, her masts going over, she became an unmanageable wreck. She fired guns and showed signals of distress, but the heavy squall and violent surf prevented the possibility of aid being sent. The gig was first hoisted out, but was soon engulfed. The launch was then got alongside, and some men were seen to enter it, one gentleman being observed, previously, to elevate his hands to heaven: in a moment, she shared the fate of the other boat. The long-boat was then pushed over the side, but sank. The cries of the unfortunate persons on board were distinctly heard on shore, in the lulls of the wind, but no help could be afforded them. At length, after much delay, boats were brought from the Dock-yard, and great exertions were made to launch them. Captains Saunders and Hayman, I.N., were conspicuous in their exertions; and Captains McGregor, Baxter, and many others, attempted in vain to reach the vessel, whence an attempt was made to fix a rope from a gun, on Capt. Manby's principle, which failed. The *Victoria* steamer, as soon as she could get her steam up, was ordered to proceed to the spot, but could not approach the wreck. The night set in dark and lowering; but about nine o'clock, the moon rose, the gale continuing violent. At twelve o'clock, a raft, with ten men, by great exertion, reached the shore; another was prepared, on which the ladies (Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Eckford, and Miss Robertson), also a maid-servant, some soldiers' wives and children, and other passengers, were placed; but a wave struck it, and washed off ladies, children, and sixteen others. The survivors included Capt. Benbow, in command of the troops, Dr. Fraser, Mr. Manson (a cadet), and two officers of the vessel. The captain and his son were re-

ported drowned. Another raft, with seventeen men, was carried into Back Bay, and remained entangled amongst the rocks till the morning, when fifteen were saved, two having died during the night. But about sixty souls are said to be saved out of 200 or 300.

We subjoin another account:—During a smart gale of wind from the S.W., the *Lord William Bentinck* was seen making for the harbour from the north, about three o'clock. Her course appearing to be alarmingly near to the rocky ledge called the prong, stretching right out from the light-house of Colaba, she was apprized of her danger by an alarm-gun. Of this, however, she seemed perfectly aware, and she pressed on, under a crowd of sail, in hope of weathering the point, and all but succeeded. Compelled at length to attempt to put about, she unfortunately missed stays, and then tried to wear. For this evolution, however, neither time nor space were now left her. A heavy sea broke over her and fairly "pooped her," and for a short time she seemed to drift without control: that moment sent her with a crash upon the rocks. The instant she struck, everything was let fly, sheets, tacks, and sails; then tumbled the topmasts, then the undermasts, and within a few minutes she lay a sheer hulk on the shore. This was her only chance. The people were now seen crowding her poop. The steam-boats were ordered to get ready, and in a wonderfully short period the *Victoria* was fit for sea. The tide was still receding, and hundreds of people crowded the shore to witness the miserable calamity, to whose victims they could offer no assistance. Various pilot-boats endeavoured to get off, but found it impossible to encounter the surge, which everywhere boiled and burst over and around her. Lesser boats were carried down from the fort on men's shoulders over the Velard, and plenty of volunteers were ready to man them, had there been a shadow of hope that any one would thereby be saved. About seven, and just as the tide was at its lowest, two boats pushed off, and with the utmost difficulty made their way through the rocks and roaring surf which broke around them. One of these at length, when about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, and a quarter from the ship, picked up eight or ten soldiers, who clung to a spar, and thus were saved. The boats were themselves repeatedly in extreme danger of being upset. Night at length compelled these well-meant but useless efforts to be abandoned, and the vessel, with her unfortunate crew and passengers, to be left, in the hopes that, should they survive the night, more moderate weather might enable effective assistance to be sent them in the morning.

*Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 33. No. 129.

Meanwhile, the *Victoria* had stood out to sea. Those on board the ship, perceiving that they could no longer hope for aid from the shore, quickly rigged rafts, and before midnight 130 persons were brought to land. More might have been saved, but the madness of intoxication had infected them; the spirit-stores had been rifled, and many were swept from the ship, and others from the rafts, in a state of helpless drunkenness; while several others were with difficulty convinced of their situation and induced to leave the rafts after they had touched the shore. So irresistible had been the force of the waves, that when day arrived, no fragment was visible to indicate the place where the wreck of last night had taken place; and only when the tide was half down did her broken ribs and timbers, and at low water the outline of what remained of the hull, become apparent.

The following is given as an authentic list of the passengers, officers, and crew, of the *Lord William Bentinck*, with an account of those lost and saved:—

Passengers saved.—Capt. Benbow, Lieut. Coombe, Dr. Fraser, Mr. Manson, cadet.

Missing.—Mrs. Eckford, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Robertson, — Jones, servant; Messrs. Whitmore, Day, and McPherson, cadets.

Ship's officers and crew saved.—Mr. Pennington, second officer; Mr. Kingcome, third ditto; Mr. Bush, fourth ditto; Mr. Campbell, midshipman; carpenter, John Lothian; sail-maker, James Crosby; seamen, Samuel Combs, William Anderson, David Law, James King, John O'Conner, John Humberston, Hugh McCallar, George Brown; steward, John Prichard; James Araton, boy; — Kelby, — Sweetman.

Missing.—Capt. Ord; Mr. Ord, his son; Mr. Kempthorne, first officer; Mr. Villers, midshipman; Dr. Stockley, surgeon.

There were 150 recruits on board, many of whom are saved, but an account had not yet been obtained. The crew and officers consisted of thirty-nine persons. Thus, twenty-one of the latter have perished; and of the passengers, seven out of eleven; making a total of twenty-eight persons out of the ship, exclusive of the recruits. It was reported that eighty-five of the latter have escaped.

Mrs. Eckford's body was found in Upper Colaba, and buried.

The *Castlereagh*, having mistaken the lights on board the wreck for a vessel at anchor, bore up and went on shore, about twelve o'clock the same night, a few yards from the *Lord William Bentinck*. In the morning, by great exertions from shore, about 150 sepoys of the 24th N.I. were got off (four being drowned). At

(C)

three p.m., about ebb-tide, the *Castlereagh* went to pieces, and the crew and passengers were seen drifting on shore on fragments of the wreck. In attempting to save them, Mr. Atkinson, second master attendant, nearly lost his life, his boat being upset. Capt. McGregor (late of the *Hannah*), Mr. Webster, of the American press, and some others, at considerable personal risk, picked up the commander, Capt. Tonks, clinging to a small plank, and in a sinking state. Out of nearly two hundred souls, it is feared that not more than seventy are saved. The officers on board were, Capt. Earle, 24th regt.; Ensign Grant, 1st European regt.; Lieut. Walker, engineers; and Dr. Davis. Ensign Grant was a survivor, but of the rest there are no certain accounts.

The following letter from Capt. Tonks contains the particulars of the accident:

"We left Karrack on the 28th May, with the following passengers:—Capt. Earle, Dr. Davis, Lieuts. Walker and Grant; about 180 sepoy, 24th N.I., and 150 marine battalion and followers; in all about 340 souls, besides 95 of our own crew. Our passage was tedious out of the gulf, and after getting to S.E. of Ras-el Head about 250 miles, we had variable winds, mostly from E.N.E., with a long, heavy swell from the southward, causing the ship to labour much, and the sails, though a new suit, to be quite worn out in the three days that this lasted. On the 17th, at half-past nine p.m., saw Kenerly Island bearing E.S.E. in fourteen fathoms; found the ship drifting fast towards the island; wore round and hauled close to the wind on the larboard tack; immediately the ship was rounded and the sails trimmed; saw Bombay light bearing N.N.E. at half-past ten or nearly so; found by the island that we were drifting to the east fast; thought it better to bear up for the harbour at once; steered from N.N.W. to N.E., altering the course gradually, for I was afraid of Tull Reef, the sea being so high, that I thought we must be nearer to it than the light, from the short time we had left Kenerly. At eleven, in ten fathoms mud. I now thought we should haul up E., and just as I mentioned this to my first officer, the people forward reported a ship a-head; waited a little to see what this was, when a light was shown; got a light up to answer, and by this time found it was a vessel on shore; hauled up immediately to the east, but not being able to trim our sails quickly, from the heavy lurching of the ship, she very soon struck very hard about the rudder; paid off before the wind, and at half-past eleven o'clock was close to the other unfortunate vessel; but such was the noise of the sea, that we could not tell what she was until she went to pieces, about twelve o'clock,

when we hauled two poor fellows on board.

"We now commenced to get the boats clear; got the long boat over the side, and kept her in the tackles until daylight; then being low water, and the sea much less, lowered all the boats, and, as they could not lay alongside the ship, got them to the bows; sent the people down into them as fast as they could, and when full, attempted to veer them on shore; but one of the ropes parted, and the other was cut: after that, sent as many as we could on rafts made from the spars, &c., until, the tide rising, the sea became so high, that we thought it better to wait, trusting that the ship would hold together till the next low water; cut away the masts, and continued making rafts. Unfortunately, the ship commenced breaking up about three p.m., and so quickly was it, that the rafts were in the water, in the mass of the wreck, in a very few minutes. It is impossible to describe the coolness with which the sepoys worked all day, and their apparent cheerfulness under our dreadful calamity. Poor Capt. Earle was the whole of the time hard at work assisting, and after we had finished sending in the morning all we could, he mustered the sepoys, and found 130 had been landed; several of the crew having also left without leave. Poor Dr. Davis and Lieut. Walker were both very unwell, but always at hand with suggestions for the benefit of the whole. It was at Grant's suggestion that we commenced making rafts, who worked himself hard during the whole of the day. My officers, gunner, carpenter, and a sailor of the name of Blake, I cannot say too much in their praise; no men could have behaved better; and the serang and a few of the crew also behaved well.

"My most grateful thanks are due to all those who so gallantly endeavoured to assist us; and, while I deeply regret the loss of life that has taken place, I feel truly thankful to that good Providence through whose mercy so many were saved."

The devotion which the captain and officers (both those belonging to the detachment and the ship *Castlereagh*) evinced, cannot be too highly estimated; they stuck to their vessel while a plank remained; and the heroism, courage, and cheerfulness, under danger and privation, which distinguished the sepoys, add another leaf to the crown of laurel which will associate their name with the proudest and most boasted achievements of the British soldier.

Among those who particularly distinguished themselves on these days of misery, in saving the sufferers at the peril of their own lives, we noticed the follow-

ing gentlemen: Captains Saunderson, Montriou, and Webb, of the I.N.; Captains McGregor, Hogg, Baxter, Ayres, Wills, Boulton, Knox, and Jones, of the country service; Mr. Midshipman Sandiman, Mr. Rooper (*Bombay Castle*), Mr. Middleton (*Lady Grant*), and Mr. Brooke (of the *Scaleby Castle*).—*Bombay Gaz.*

A case occurred at the petty sessions on the 19th of June, which, for the sake of humanity and the character of British seamen, we wish never had occurred. Capt. Moresby, I.N., commanding the H.C.'s steam-ship *Sesostris*, appeared before the sitting magistrate, and brought up William Jackson, Alexander Roberts, Robert Simpson, Richard Goodman, Alfred Sayer and Thomas Leets, of the crew of that vessel, on the charge "of refusing to obey orders, when desired to get the vessel under weigh, with a view to save people from the wrecks of the ships *Lord William Bentinck* and *Castlereagh*." They were found guilty of the charge, and William Jackson, Alexander Roberts, R. Goodman, and Thomas Leets, were sentenced to be imprisoned for 21, and Alfred Sayer and Robert Simpson for 14 days, in the common jail in Bombay.—*Ibid.*

The *Shaw Alum* had a narrow escape from a fate similar to that of the two unfortunate vessels.

It is worthy of remark, that the probability of a very severe gale about this time, was foretold by a writer in the *Bombay Times* of May 30, from the near approach of the monsoon, and the change of the moon on the 31st, the change occurring almost exactly at the instant when the moon was in perigee.

#### SATTARA AFFAIRS.

The *Bombay Times*, May 23, commenting upon the debates at the India House on Sattara affairs, has the following remarks:—

These calumnies are best answered by a brief enumeration of the benefits the present rajah has conferred on the country under his rule since his accession, which may thus be shortly stated:—

1. The abolition of suttee; 2. The abolition of all transit duties; 3. The introduction of the Company's rupees; 4. The great public works now in progress, viz. bridges over the Yena and Krishna rivers, which will keep open the communication with Poona during the rains; the completion of new roads, and the repairs of old ones, throughout his country; the great bund at Mahableshwar; the establishment of a hospital and dispensary at Sattara; the reform of his military

establishments; a thorough reform of the courts of justice, and an improved mode of administering the civil business of the country. Besides these, other great public improvements are in contemplation, which, if completed, will justly entitle this prince to the character of the greatest benefactor of his subjects yet known in this part of India. The character of the rajah we give on what we consider the best authority, the testimony of several parties, English and natives, resident on the spot, with several of whom we have lately conversed, who had every means of forming a correct opinion, and all of whom declare, that whatever may have been the rajah's previous habits and character, no one could be more anxious than he now seems to benefit his country and all under his rule, nor has there ever been any thing to indicate any propensity to the vice of intemperance, of which he was accused by his enemies. These are the first fruits of the policy pursued by Sir James Carnac, as regards the Sattara case. It is clear, that the merits of this question were ill-understood in England, or we never should have seen such remarks hazarded as those in the late debate at the India House, which, however, our readers must be well aware, were all *ex parte*. There were parties, however, who took a share in that debate, who knew better; and as those parties have made themselves public property, we may fairly state a few facts as regards them. Of these, one has left on record with this Government his fears that the ex-rajah would, sooner or later, involve himself in ruin by his intrigues. Another actually knew, at least, of one of those intrigues; and we are told, if he had done his duty at that time, and checked that intrigue, it is very probable the ex-rajah would still have been at Sattara. But what can be said of a third party, who, we are credibly informed, with certain proceedings finding the ex-rajah guilty, to which his own name is attached, could still come forward at the debate in the East-India House to advocate his cause? The air of England, as remarked by an intelligent native, must exercise an extraordinary effect, when it can produce such a change on those who return to it, as was here exemplified. We have every reason to believe the above to be a correct version, as far as it goes, of the case; and should ever the whole of the proceedings meet the light, we feel confident this statement will be found substantially correct in all its particulars, and with this assurance we submit it to the candid judgment of every impartial Englishman.

#### TRADE OF BOMBAY.

The *Bombay Times*, May 27, exhibits some statements of the commerce of this



presidency, which denote a woful falling off, chiefly in the China trade. The following are the values of imports and exports for the years 1836-37 and 1839-40:

<i>Imports from</i>		1836-37.	1839-40.
Great Britain .....	Rs.	1,32,41,910 ..	1,38,64,408
China .....		1,40,79,952 ..	40,50,589
Other places .....		1,99,23,709 ..	1,04,20,345
		<u>4,72,45,571 ..</u>	<u>3,43,35,342</u>

<i>Exports to</i>		1836-37.	1839-40.
Great Britain .....	Rs.	1,35,29,317 ..	1,19,08,468
China .....		3,26,65,247 ..	63,22,405
Other places .....		1,37,10,414 ..	2,21,76,926
		<u>5,99,05,978 ..</u>	<u>4,04,07,799</u>

<i>Treasure imported from</i>		1836-37.	1839-40.
China .....	Rs.	1,00,74,283 ..	28,45,181
Other places .....		34,04,058 ..	40,73,006
		<u>1,34,78,368 ..</u>	<u>69,18,187</u>

The last statement will show how much the trade of the place must have been depressed by a scarcity of the circulating medium, owing to the diminished supplies of the precious metals from China, and, according to the writer, "how much the distress during the last-mentioned period must have been aggravated by the unnatural conduct of the Bengal Government, in wantonly withholding from circulation—for several months of the busiest season actually, and more than twelve months virtually—the capital stock of the Bank of Bombay, the void caused by which depreciated, in a very great degree, the value of every description of goods, and exercised a most depressing influence on all mercantile transactions."

#### CHOLERA.

It is understood the deaths from cholera at Panwell have within these few weeks amounted to no fewer than six hundred. The pestilence seems at length to have abated at Panwell, but it has transferred its ravages in fearful strength to Mahar, on the direct route to the Mahableshwar Hills, whence it has, within three weeks past, been sweeping the population before it. Here three hundred persons are said already to have suffered. Parties returning from the hills, in anticipation of the immediate setting in of the monsoon, have, in traversing this district, not only experienced inconvenience, but incurred the extremest danger. On Saturday last, two gentlemen, belonging to a large party, were seized with cholera, with all the customary symptoms of severest malignancy. Nothing would induce the bearers to remain within the reach of infection; they fled, leaving the palanquins and their passengers behind them. Most providentially, one of the patients was still able to be removed in a buggy, which happened to be at hand, and his life, in all probability, was saved, by the con-

duct and kindness of its owner. Of the fate of the other patient, no intelligence has reached us. The ladies of the party were for a time carried forward on bullock-garries, until the bearers were induced to return after the infected region was believed to be past, and the passengers were carried forward on such temporary structures as the materials and workmanship of the time permitted. At Mahar, the dead were said to be strewed around the precincts of the habitations of the living, who feared so much as to approach the bodies for interment.—*Times, June 3.*

The following plan of treatment of cholera has been forwarded to us by a medical gentleman in the service; the treatment has been found successful in fourteen cases of cholera out of fifteen; half of them were severe; in the fatal case, the plan had not full trial, the patient having been ill twelve hours before he applied for relief.

The plan consists in first giving an emetic, and making the patient drink freely of hot water, to assist the operation. In four cases out of five, if the case is seen early, indigested aliment of some kind or other is thrown up, affording relief to the restlessness and nausea. The stomach being thus cleared, the next great point is to procure a passage through the small intestines, the seat of the disease. For this purpose, the following pills are given, one every quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes, or half an hour, according to the urgency of the case:—Aloes, grains 250; colocynth, scammony, gamboge, of each grains 75; opium, grains 12½; calomel, grains 125; these are to be powdered fine and thoroughly mixed, and beat up with 12½ grains of hard soap, adding mucilage sufficient to form a hard mass; add equal quantities of oil of cloves and cajaput sufficient to soften the mass, which divide into fifty pills, to be kept for use in close phials. When the passage downwards is effected, relief is obtained; the dissolved ingredients of the pills give the evacuations a brown or yellow colour. The patient is allowed to drink of plain water, congee-water, pepper-water, barley-water, &c. as he feels inclined; and, while the thirst is thus allayed, the operation of the pills is assisted.

The efficacy of the pills appears in part to be owing to the regularly repeated doses at last overcoming the disease, as well as to their aperient compound properties being contained in small bulk, thus enabling them to work their way slowly but surely down, at a time when bulky medicines would instantly be rejected by the irritable stomach. If the motions continue free and copious, the great object is gained; the distention of the stomach and bowels subside, and the breath-

ng is immediately, in consequence, relieved.

Regarding the after-treatment, it is sufficient to mention that there will be little or no subsequent fever, if free evacuations are kept up from the bowels. Should fever come on, the pills are to be continued at intervals, and their operation assisted with infusion of senna, with tamarinds or castor-oil, &c. The pills thus bring away immense quantities of grass-green evacuation, and the fever subsides; thus obviating the necessity of leeches, or general bleeding.

It is almost needless to add, that the pills are calculated for grown-up persons; for younger persons they are divided; and for children, smaller quantities are given, ground down in honey or syrup.—*Bombay Times*, May 6.

#### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The English overland mail reached Calcutta on the 19th. It has by this time been received at nearly every station in India. While it is admitted on all hands to be the quickest passage on record, and the advocates of steam direct to Bombay appear almost to consider a communication of such celerity as this to consummate all that they can desire from any method of communication whatever, the fact, which we have repeatedly urged, must not for a moment be forgotten, that even with our present apparatus, if a little more arrangement was achieved, a thirty-one days' passage ought not at any time to be considered difficult of attainment; nor will, we hope, shortly have any cause to be looked on as unusual. Let Government erect a slight wooden pier, and supply a few coal tubs at Aden, and let them be kept charged at the time the steamer is looked for, and one four-and-twenty hours is at once, and to a certainty, knocked off the voyage, at a cost which would be more than remunerated by the savings it would ensure within six months of its erection. Let the various post-office delays and detentions at Bombay, Suez, Cairo, and Alexandria, be next abolished, and we have at least another good four-and-twenty hours of gain. If after this the Bengal Government will remedy the dak grievances, of which they themselves so loudly complain, and put once a month on the line a force something like adequate to meet the extra demands periodically made on their exertions, and the dreams and visions of the precursors and comprehensives will be found to have been more than realized without a single new joint stock company, or one extra-powered or uncustomary steamer.—*Bombay Times*, May 30.

It appears that, between Nagpore and

Ahmednuggur, eighty-eight wooden, and three small masonry bridges have been thrown across different nullahs and rivers; over twenty-nine others, where bridges could not be constructed, ropes (English hawsers), supported by built standards, &c. have been fixed, with bags and gear complete for the mails being hauled across, or for the runners hauling themselves over, as the case may be. One of these, over the river Purnea, is stated as a quarter of a mile between the supports, and at other places forty flying bridges or rafts have been placed. Besides this, twelve different places, mentioned as usually impassable during the rains, from the bad black soil, have been made passable by roads or masonry. An estimate has also, we are told, been made and sent in for a wooden bridge over the river Yeil, which has been sanctioned, and will be commenced after the monsoon. All these various works have been executed from the grant extracted from the Bengal Government of Rs. 50,000.—*Ibid.*, June 6.

Amongst the difficulties which the Government of Bombay have to encounter, in their preparation for forwarding the Calcutta dak during the monsoon, is a very formidable one arising from the desire of the natives to appropriate the iron-work of the bridges, which is to them temptation quite sufficient to occasion the destruction of the most valuable and expensive structures, provided a few bolts, stays, or clamps, may thereby be obtained. We have just heard that Government have already received intimation of the destruction of one of their new dak route bridges, the villagers near Nagpore having set fire to the wooden work and ropes, and burnt them to ashes, for the sake of the iron, of which they were thus enabled summarily to possess themselves; and there seem to be doubts whether it can, in time for the ensuing rains, be adequately repaired.—*Ibid.*, June 18.

#### ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A singularly romantic affair has just been brought to our notice, namely, that of a female sailor having arrived here some days ago in the ship *Bucephalus*. We understand that she is a very comely, interesting girl of eighteen, the daughter of a British officer, and related to an English nobleman, who, having the misfortune to lose her mother at an early age, was placed in an English convent, with the view ultimately of taking the veil. Whilst a boarder in this place, she, for the sake of her health, visited occasionally some friends in the neighbourhood, where, in the house of one, she first met the object of her attachment, now an officer in one of the native regiments. Subsequently, she was consigned to a convent in Dub-

lin, to the end that she should take the veil. Here she remained some months, but resisting every argument to induce her to do so, privation, suffering, and cruel treatment, at the hands of the lady-superior, was her lot; she fell sick, and was conveyed to hospital, whence, through the connivance of a young English lady, an inmate of the convent, who supplied her with means, she made her escape in the disguise of a boy, and formed the romantic resolution of coming out to Bombay in search of the young officer above mentioned. We are told it would occupy a volume were we to recount all her wanderings, and the sufferings and privations of the poor young creature in her endeavours to get on board a ship bound for Bombay; this she at last accomplished. A few days after the ship sailed, "the strange boy," on being questioned by the captain whence he came, proved to be a young lady; a cabin was humanely allotted to her at once, and she was treated exactly as a lady passenger. We understand that this young lady's history has excited considerable interest and admiration among the society of Bombay. Probably, the whole ample page of fiction could not present an instance of greater determination and constancy than is exemplified by this case.—*B. Times, May 6.*

#### — AFFAIR WITH THE BELOOCHEES.

A sad catastrophe has occurred in the hill country of North Cutchee. Lieut. Clarke, with seventy sepoy and fifty horsemen, in charge of five hundred camels, left the fort of Kahan, in the Bonglia hills, on the 17th May, escorted by a hundred men through a dangerous defile. On the return of the escort, Lieut. Clarke marched to a tank, twelve miles from Kahan, about half-way to the fort of Poolajee, in the level country. His guide and native officers implored him not to halt here, as the position was one of peril, and gave advantage to an enemy, whereas another tank, two miles off, was comparatively secure. He refused to attend to their advice, and the party were engaged in culinary preparations, when a group of Beloochees appeared on a hill in the direction of Kahan, who proved to be an advance party of a large body coming to *loot* the camels. The guide strongly recommended Lieut. Clarke to seek the open country, but he refused, and placing the camels in charge of the sowars, and stationing small parties of sepoys on neighbouring hillocks, marched with the rest towards the Beloochees, collected to about two thousand, on a height about a mile off. After two hours' firing (the Beloochees being protected by the rocks), the ammunition of the men being expended, before a supply was obtained, two

sepoys were observed flying before the Beloochees, upon which the small parties on the hills left their posts, to join the camels and sowars. All now fell into disorder; the fugitives were overtaken and cut to pieces; the sowars fled to Poolajee, the camels were taken, and many of the camel-men killed. Lieut. Clarke, after killing three of the enemy with his own hand, and two having fallen by the sword of his orderly (a young sowar), received a wound, which caused him to stagger, when a Beloochee seized him by the waist and bore him to the ground, and his throat was cut; this young and gallant officer paying thus dearly for his want of caution. A report prevailed that the escort on its return had been also cut up.

A letter from Lower Scinde, dated May 30, said to contain the most correct details, gives this account of the affair:—"The following are the particulars, as far as can be ascertained, or probably ever will be known, of the disastrous affair, which occurred a few days ago in the hills between Kahan and Sukkur. Lieut. Walpole Clarke, of the 2d Grenadier Regt., in command of forty horse and eighty of the 5th Regt. Bombay N.I., accompanied Capt. Browne's force, to take and occupy Kahan, a Beloochee strong-hold, in the mountains N.E. of Sukkur. This duty accomplished, Lieut. Clarke was directed to return for a supply of provision, &c., for the Kahan post. He had six hundred camels given into his charge. After a march of about twenty miles, he bivouaced his little force for a few hours, and, while in this position, was attacked by an overwhelming force of Beloochees, consisting chiefly of the most ruthless of all the tribes, the Murrees. The infantry quickly formed; this done, Lieut. Clarke left the horse to guard the government camels, and placing himself at the head of the infantry, waited, with his usual coolness, until the enemy, who were rushing like a torrent down the hill, came within a few paces, when he opened a deadly fire, which caused them to fall back, he followed up the advantage, charged, and in a very short space of time upwards of 250 Beloochees had fallen at the feet of this small detachment. But the odds now became fearful—the horsemen state at least thirty to one—for the hills and defiles literally swarmed with hordes of these villains, who had collected to the number of three thousand, being afraid with a less number to attack even this small detachment. The last glimpse the horsemen had of poor Clarke showed him engaged with tremendous odds, dealing death around with his own hand, and encouraging his gallant band to victory. The last round was fired, and its smoke concealed the conflict: the num-

bers of the enemy were still increasing, so the horsemen left the camels, and made the best of their way to Poolajee. Only two of the horse, who acted as orderlies to Clarke, were killed, but alas! every man of the infantry and their gallant leader have fallen. Lieut. Clarke has been distinguished for his zeal, and was personally hated by the Beloochees. His early fate will be mourned by all who knew him; the army did not possess a nobler youth, nor better soldier. The tribes have dispersed, and though troops have been sent in pursuit, not a man is to be found in the hills. Two hundred and fifty recruits were added two months ago to the Sukkur force, and, as we hear, three hundred more, with three hundred disciplined men, were lately landed at Kurrachee from the Poona depôt, and are forthwith to proceed to Sukkur, so that there will be no lack of troops in Upper Scinde; but really troops in any number will never have an opportunity of seeing the Beloochees."

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ADEN.

The Arabs have made another attack upon Aden. On the morning of the 20th of May, from two to three hundred Arabs, partly armed with matchlocks, swords, and creeses, concealing themselves for a time behind a black precipitous rock near the Turkish wall, as the tide ebbcd, began to move round, rushing up the rock of Jubbuldee (Jebel Huddeed), and firing on the garrison below, part entering and endeavouring to rifle the officers' tents, which had, in consequence of the firing, been abandoned by their occupants, whose duties called them to their posts. Though hotly fired on, the plundering party persevered in their efforts, till many of them were shot down beside the chests and furniture they could no longer carry away. The soldiers, who slept with their loaded arms within their grasp, were almost in an instant able to repel the attack, and grape and canister, though fired almost at random, quickly completed the havoc which the musketry began. By a little after four, the combat had nearly ceased, and by day-break, not an assailant was to be seen on the field. They carried their dead and wounded along with them; three only were left behind, and these quickly died of their wounds. The amount of the slaughter is unknown, though it is ascertained to have been a heavy one. Seven of our men were wounded, two of them severely, but none were slain. Three horses, with a large quantity of soldiers' clothing and mess furniture, were carried away. One Arab chief, the leader in all the forays, and a perfect firebrand among his people, is said to have been mortally wounded, and others of authority and distinction, in their own country are be-

lieved to be severely hurt. The attacking party were merely the forlorn hope of some 4,000, who were prepared for the assault, when the defeat and flight of the first assailants caused them to retire. It is said that much dismay prevails in consequence of the severe chastisement they have received.

The following is from a private letter: "When the alarm was given, the officers returned into the mid-work, which they had scarcely done before the Arabs commenced a brisk fire from a hill close in rear of it, which they had ascended; they were of course soon silenced and driven off it. During this time, a second party was busy plundering the officers' tents, and all they could pick up in the neighbourhood. As soon as it was discovered that they were at this work, a steady fire was directed on them; but so determined and intent were they upon it, that although volley after volley was poured into Captain Crispin's tent, so that it is ridled like an old target, yet they continued knocking open boxes, and succeeded in carrying off every thing valuable in the tent. It was flowing with blood in every corner, and a man was found very much injured just outside. Two horses were carried off, and a party of about forty sepoy, who slept near the officers' tents, had to make their retreat into the field-work, leaving their bedding, lotas and muskets; these also were carried off: all the medicine chests were broken open. Several of the Arabs were wounded, and we have ascertained twelve were killed. They left two close to the road reach, and we have had intelligence that they buried nine at a dingali about four miles off—one great man was carried to the chief town to be buried. We had seven wounded—two Europeans and five natives; two of the natives rather severely. About 5,000 were waiting outside ready to attack us, but their hearts failed. Had they been as determined as the others, we should have had a little more fun with them. Never was a robbery more daringly or more completely perpetrated. Lieut. Bailey commanded at the wall. Capt. Crispin was in command of the whole. Yesterday (22d May) some Arabs came to our front on camels; they were about 1,800 yards off: an old sergeant (Fraser) got a 12-pounder gun levelled at them, and knocked one down in splendid style. The fellows went off like good ones immediately. Capt. Haines was on board the *Charger*, about three miles from the scene, and only succeeded in reaching the field of action after all was over. The commanders of the merchant vessels on the station, the *Circassian* and *Mary Mitcheson*, manifested the utmost promptitude and anxiety to give assistance. As the captain of the *Circassian* passed the

*Charger*, he observed Capt. Haines getting into his gig, and immediately followed to the scene of action."

Another letter gives the following account: "About 250 men, of the Friddlee tribe, made their way unobserved round the left flank, despite of three guard boats, the whole of the sentries, and a bright moon. They were discovered after effecting an entrance, by the sentry on the extreme left, who challenged a body of men, and not receiving any answer, fired. In a minute, Ghibel Hudedde Hill, in the rear of the left field-work, was crowded with them, and a smart fire opened from their match-locks into the work. The officers who sleep in tents in rear of the field-work at the foot of the hill, with the reinforcing parties who had been sent down nightly for the last three weeks to meet this very attack, had just time to run into the work, from the walls of which the fire was efficiently returned, with gun and musketry, for one hour and a half before the Arabs retired, which they effected without impediment, carrying with them every thing they could lay their hands upon. The tents were only 80 yards from the field-work, the foot of the Ghibel Hudedde only 110, and the top of the hill may recede 70 or 80 yards more. In the face of a constant and brisk fire from the whole strength of the field-work, 180 men, including artillery, they descended the hill, entered the tents, broke open every box at their leisure, and abstracted the contents of such as they desired, together with two horses picketed outside, all the cooking pots of the Europeans, about seventy beddings and great coats of the native detail, and one musket and set of accoutrements belonging to a sepoy who was disposing of some impediments in his system at the time of their onset. From some circumstance, no attempt was made to dislodge them with the bayonet, or to cut off their retreat by throwing out a flanking party from the field-work; the total strength at the wall must have exceeded five hundred men with thirteen pieces of artillery. The Arabs were unsupported, except at a distance by parties supposed to have been looking on, but whose numbers cannot be ascertained."

One account says: "The men in the fort on the left were anxious to rush out and charge the enemy, but were very wisely restrained by their officer, as the probability is, that so small a body would have been overpowered in a hand-to-hand fight with swordsmen."

The following Station Order was issued on the occasion:—

"Aden, 21st May 1840.

"Lieut.-Col. Capon offers his thanks to the officers and men of the left field-work belonging to 1st Bombay European Regt. and 10th N. I., under the command of Capt.

Crispin, 16th Regt. N. I., also artillery and golondauze, under the command of Lieut. Bailey, Artillery, for having repulsed, at two A. M. this morning, a daring attack by a party of Arabs, who, favoured by the vantage-ground of the hill overlooking the field-work, succeeded in wounding two rank and file 1st B. E. R. and four rank and file 10th Regt., leaving two dead of their own number, and carrying away many severely wounded. Lieut.-Col. Capon will have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Commander-in-chief the zeal and ability with which the arduous duties required from the troops and departments at Aden continue to be executed. He trusts a few more days will suffice to convince the enemy that their hopes to retake the place by treachery will be unavailing, equally with the attempt by force."

The *Bombay Times*, in the subjoined remarks, shows the facilities which the localities present for these attacks:—

Nothing can be more harassing than the duties of the garrison of Aden, or a more annoying or difficult force to guard against than these Arab night attacks. The whole Peninsula, separated from the mainland by a low neck of land 1,300 feet from sea to sea, is about two square miles in area, and forms the summits and crater of a submarine volcano. The rocks are one mass of splintered pinnacles of lava, shooting up in some cases to the height of nearly 1,800 feet—the whole bearing a very close resemblance to a slice cleft off the summit of Mount *Ætna*, one-fourth from the top, and set down in the Arabian Sea: in the very crater of this stands the town of Aden, and the English cantonments. Against a regular force, Aden already is, or could easily be made, impregnable. A slight field-work would defend the isthmus, and a few guns placed opposite the only two or three landing-places the Peninsula contains, could, without the least trouble or uncertainty, prevent the debarkation of any regular force whatever. But against the system of Arab excursions from which Aden has suffered, batteries and bastions are in vain. An attack in force over the isthmus they never dream of; ships and barges they have none to offer a mark to artillery, and they need them not. The arts, the discipline, and the weapons of regular warfare, are furnished with no visible opponents. But a night attack having been agreed upon, these hardy and warlike barbarians wade or swim from the nearest shore till they land on ledges of rock inaccessible or invisible to the garrison. Their only raiment is their turban and the cummerbund; their only arms, the short, strong, formidable sword, which they carry in their teeth, to preserve it from the sea water. To men

who can swim and dive like the seal, boats and barges would be sheer interruptions, scaling-ladders an incumbrance to those nimble as the mountain goat, when rocks and precipices are in the way. Collecting in groups amidst the rocks inaccessible to every foot but their own, and whose dark hues, harmonizing with that of their swarthy invaders, serve well to conceal their presence—so soon as they ascertain that they are assembled in sufficient strength, and that night conceals their movements, they raise a wild shout and rush on the outposts or camp of the garrison, before the slightest warning of their approach can be given, or precaution taken to meet their attack. True it is that their wild and ferocious onslaughts have hitherto always terminated in the slaughter and defeat of the assailants; but this method of assault seems much more promising, and is to regular soldiers so much more annoying, than anything else that can be attempted, that we may still look for those daring and reckless adventurers persisting in their practice till a further continued series of disasters shall have taught them their futility. To meet them, however, the garrison are put on the severest and most perilous duty: the wildest heights, and the most conspicuous pinnacles, have nightly to be sentinelled—the sites of the sentries appearing in the light of day more like the stations of hunters on the watch for the timid and cautious mountain game, than the posts of soldiers of a regular army guarding the approach of human foes.

## EXCERPTA.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, a translation of a copper-plate grant, by Ball Gunghadar Shastri, was presented by the secretary. The character is the ancient form belonging to the caves, and seems to be that of the 5th century. This date is confirmed by internal evidence, the donor being Nagavardhan, the nephew of Pulakeshi, to whom the date of S. 411 is given in a copper-plate belonging to Major Jervis, and quoted by Mr. Elliot in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*. The historical value of this plate consists in establishing the fact, that the kingdom of Pulakeshi, which was previously known to extend to the most southern parts of India, extended as far north as the neighbourhood of Nassic. It supplies also the name of Pulakeshi's son and successor, Kirilwanee, whose title *Raja Rana Rajaha*, had been already made known by Mr. Elliot. It further shews that the Thakurs were at that time of sufficient consequence to influence a prince of the country to bestow a whole village in *enam*.

The *Times*, June 13, says: "During  
*Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 33, No. 129.

the present week, numerous vessels have arrived from Great Britain and other places, and the custom-house is again become a scene of indescribable confusion, which the appraisement of goods by parties apparently quite ignorant of their market value, renders worse confounded. Delay, confusion, plunder, with their concomitant evils, will of course continue to be the order of the day, until some vigorous effort is made at cleansing this Augean stable."

On the 5th June, an action of trespass was brought in the Supreme Court by Bae Muccabae, a Parsee lady, against Hormusjee Burjorjee, of the same nation. It was resisted on the plea that the plaintiff was under coverture, being married to one Cursetjee Franjee, who is still alive. On examination, it came out that the plaintiff was married about fifty years ago, and had had several children, but a separation occurred about thirty years before, but no deed of divorce was entered into. On reference to the Parsee Panchayet, it was determined that, by the Parsee law, "a married woman always is to stay and obey her husband's order, and she cannot do any act unless with the permission of her husband, although she can hold private property." It appeared that the plaintiff's husband is a cripple, and his brother supports him, and that she lives on her own money. The plea of coverture was admitted, and the case was dismissed.

Three of the murderers of Capt Whiffen have been brought into Bombay. There are some others of them still at large, but their capture may be soon expected.

Dr. Mutti, to whom the Deccan has been laid under such great obligations, by his unceasing efforts to introduce the cultivation of silk, has just returned from Egypt to Bombay, and though his health is not re-established, and he received the most tempting offers to remain in Egypt and superintend the Pasha's silk cultivation, he determined to return to India.

The bench of magistrates at Bombay has petitioned Government for state lotteries, to improve the town.

A disagreeable occurrence took place on the *Victoria* steamer, on her passage to Suez. Lieut. Stock, of the 2d Royals, went up to the commander, Capt. Ormsby, and in an offensive tone demanded that there should be more champagne and claret placed on the table. The captain remonstrated with him, and soon after requested his attendance in his cabin. Lieut. Stock having repeatedly refused to come, he was placed under arrest, but was released, on engaging to behave more orderly in future. But so far from keeping his engagement, he had no sooner

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reached the quarter-deck, than he came up, and felled the captain by one blow. He was placed in irons for the rest of the voyage.

Affairs at Baroda are getting on well; the Guicowar is doing every thing to promote his friendship with the Resident and the British Government. Proclamations have been issued, announcing the abolition of the suttee and the dismissal of Veneram. It has been resolved to expel some of the adherents of that individual the Guicowar's dominions, and to prohibit others from attending the court; while his highness is endeavouring to shew every favour to the worthy portion of his subjects, and to restore them to their former position. We hope our native princes will always act on such principles of justice and moderation.—*Durpun*, May 15.

A novel species of sport occurred in the neighbourhood of Aurungabad, and is thus described in an extract of a letter from that place.—“We slipped the greyhounds at a fawn, three-parts grown. She was licking the dogs hollow, when a wolf took up the running, and actually in our presence pricked the fawn. When we came up, the wolf and greyhounds were mouthing it, and bent on its destruction, without evincing the slightest hostility to each other. We brought the fawn into the cantonment alive. Another wolf joined after it was taken, and it was with great difficulty they could be kept off from seizing it. I had no spear, and they came up within three yards of me, snarling and howling.”

The following is the “opium memorandum,” to May 28:—Indore:—Passes granted up to the 2d inst., 656 chests; ditto from the 2d to the 14th inst., 290; total, 946. Imported:—Balance of last year's importation, 6,667 chests; imported on the 25th inst. on account of the season 1839-40, 26; total, 6,693. Exported, up to the 26th inst., 9 chests.

The members of the Native Education Society have declared their dissatisfaction with the formation of the Board of Education, as lately constituted by the Government, and have presented a petition or remonstrance on the subject. The object of their petition is for the purpose of entitling them to elect four members of the board, *viz.*, one European in addition to three natives. They wish also to have the election of the secretary vested in the board.

## Ceylon.

The *Ceylon Herald*, May 15, publishes the “real circumstances” which led to the correspondence between the Rev.

Mr. Harris, a Baptist missionary, and the military authorities (referred to in last vol. p. 218), as follows:—

About eight months ago, a stage was erected, and theatrical representations given by certain men of the 95th regiment, for the amusement of the garrison. No sooner was this done, than a hue and cry was instantly raised by the Baptist preacher and his partisans; a pamphlet was printed and circulated, denouncing the stage as infamous and damnable. This had no apparent effect, as the attendance at the theatre, far from diminishing, seemed greatly to increase. Another expedient was then resorted to; hand-bills, condemnatory of the stage, were circulated throughout Colombo, and met with a fate similar to that of the pamphlet. As a *dernier resort*, field-preaching was set on foot, even on the private parade-ground, and at the very doors of the barracks. The language used on these occasions was calculated not only to eradicate that feeling of subordination to their superiors which is the main stay of the British army, but tended in the highest degree to promote quarrels upon religious topics among the men, which had never occurred before in the regiment. To such a height had these disorders risen, that the oldest and most respectable of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment reported to Col. Campbell, that the soldiers in general were extremely annoyed at this barrack door preaching, and they feared that, unless it were prevented, serious injury might accrue, even to the persons of the preachers themselves, and that it would increase the quarrels and disputes which already annoyed all the good and well-behaved men in the barrack-rooms. Col. Campbell immediately made the necessary inquiries, and, consequently, gave a verbal order, that no soldiers of his corps were to congregate round any field-preacher in the vicinity of the barracks, and at the same time he assured his men, that the oftener they attended at the houses of divine worship to which they respectively belonged, when duty did not prevent them, the better pleased would he be. In justice to Col. Campbell, we must say, that there does not exist a commanding officer who lays a greater stress upon the piety and moral behaviour of his men. The Anabaptists in the 95th regt. amount to two, who were converted by Mr. Harris himself. One of them was in the habit of acting as that reverend person's clerk, and is a man of bad character. The man we have alluded to went up to one of the preachers, when preaching near the barracks, and encouraged him to proceed, shaking hands with him in such a ridicu-

lous familiar way as to excite the scorn and contempt of his comrades. Col. Campbell very properly forbade him to repeat such scenes in the immediate front and vicinity of the barracks. Col. Campbell refuses leave to none of his men; on the contrary, he is always pleased to have it in his power to give it, when their object is to attend divine worship.

The "salt monopoly" is undergoing discussion in the Ceylon papers. It is said that this monopoly, which brings in to Government a gross revenue of £30,000 per annum, yields only a net profit of £18,000, whilst it occasions the price of salt to be 2s. 4d. a bushel.

### Penang.

H.M.S. *Larne*, with the transports *Ernaud*, *Defiance*, *Edmonstone*, and *Indian Oak*, with the first division of the China expedition, arrived at Penang on the 16th, 17th, and 18th April. The first three vessels had the Cameronians on board, and the presence of that splendid regiment had infused gaiety into the settlement. The privates were not suffered to land. The *Rohomamee*, containing the head-quarters of the regiment, did not arrive till the 19th. The weather during the voyage had been fine; winds very light, but generally favourable; the troops were healthy; six men had died; all but one of cholera. The fleet left Penang for Singapore on the 6th of May, and it was not expected that the expedition would take its departure from Singapore till the 24th May, when it would proceed at once to China, where, according to some, the land force was to march to Peking; according to others, Canton and other sea-ports were to be first bombarded, and Chusan occupied. These, however, are the mere conjectures of persons without means of certain knowledge. The *Madagascar* steamer, with Commodore Bremer on board, did not arrive till the 5th May, having encountered rough weather; all her fuel was expended, and she was obliged to burn the yards and studding-sail booms, to keep up the steam. The *Wellesley* and *Druid* were at Singapore.

A Calcutta paper, of June 22d, mentions the safe arrival at Singapore of the three transports containing the Cameronians.

H.M. sloop *Algerine* put into Penang on the 5th May, having been separated from the transports containing the second division of the expedition (including the 49th regt.), namely, the *Sulimane*, *Mahomed Shah*, *Mermaid*, *Isabella Robertson*, *Blundell*, and *Marian*, which she had in charge. The *Madagascar* saw some of

these transports, but was not near enough to speak with them.

Large accessions to the expedition had been collected, and shipments of upwards of three hundred head of cattle, with extensive quantities of hay packed and secured in bales, weighing about ninety catties each, had gone on to Singapore, and others were immediately following. Every necessary of life had risen in price in the bazar; the rates of cart and coolie hire had doubled; the copper currency, which for a long time maintained the discount of 110 pice per dollar, had advanced to 100 pice; being one pice above the Company's established rate. There has been a strike amongst several of the labourers in the spice and other gardens belonging to different proprietors, in consequence of more profit being insured them by cutting and selling grass and following other occupations now so advantageously holding forth here in the projected expedition.

### Malacca.

We have heard of the appearance in the neighbourhood of the Birds' Nests Islands of several piratical prahus, but believe they are only detached vessels belonging to the fleet of the famous Tuanko Mahomed Saad. It appears, by private letters from Penang, that in consequence of certain information, the gun-boat stationed at that settlement had proceeded to the islands, for the purpose of intercepting the fleet; but on arriving in close proximity to them, the commander of the gun-boat found that the squadron of prahus cruising about there presented too formidable a front; fearing to be overpowered by numbers, as the Malays were preparing to do battle by getting up their boarding-nettings, &c., he very prudently up helm and ran away for Penang. We trust, notwithstanding, that the *Diana*, which proceeded to the islands, will bring a good account of them on her return.—*Weekly Reg.*, April 2.

### Burmah.

Intelligence from Rangoon, of the 30th March, confirms the previous statement, of every thing being in the utmost tranquillity there, although there was a perfect knowledge of the preparation of an expedition for China, and of its proceeding to its destination. The intelligence seemed to create no sensation amongst the Burmese at Rangoon. A report had reached that place of an insurrection, having broken out in a village a very few miles to the north of Amarapoora.



## Persia.

Extract of a letter, dated Bushire, 29th April :—

Mahomed Shah entered Ispahan on the 26th February, followed by several thousand troops, and accompanied by the most influential grandees of his court, as well as by the French consul and Turkish ambassador. No sooner was the entry of the royal visitor formally announced, than he took the earliest steps to bring those inimically disposed to his government to condign punishment. A conspiracy was discovered against the court of Teheran, in which were implicated the greater number of the Syeds and Mollahs, and almost all the magnates of the city. Some of these miscreants were beheaded, others shot, and a great number banished to Abasabad and Mazanderan. A census of the population of Ispahan was taken by order of the Shah, and a fine of six *tóman*s imposed upon each of the houses, whose inmates were found to have been directly concerned in the plot. The Jews and Christians were entirely free from a participation in this treasonable affair, and were in consequence pronounced by his majesty to be loyal and faithful subjects. The exercise of this Draconian severity on the unruly and refractory of the city, though cruel and arbitrary, was nevertheless essentially necessary, and its results will be productive of great good to the generality of the inhabitants. In fact, the greatest good of the greater number will be promoted by this prompt and summary proceeding of the Shah. The imposition of the fine was, however, injudicious and perhaps unnecessary.—*Cal. Cour.*, June 5.

Accounts from Tabriz of the 22d June state, that the Shah was then on his return to Teheran. The French embassy had left Ispahan on its way back to France, having failed in the principal object of its mission, namely, the establishment of consuls in different parts of Persia, and the conclusion of a commercial treaty.

## The Arabian Gulf.

Letters from Mocha state that Ibrahim Pasha had collected all his troops there, with the intention of sending them by sea to Egypt. He has appointed two Arab sheiks, who are brothers, to be governors of Mocha and Hodeida. Treze had been given over to the care of a kadi. One thousand of the irregular troops had sailed from Mocha, and the remainder were waiting for means of transport.

The coffee which had been collected by Mahomed Ali's agents, had been sold by the orders of the governor to an English merchant. It appears, also, that

considerable alarm was spread among the mercantile classes, in those districts of Arabia, lest, on the withdrawal of the Egyptian troops, they should be attacked and plundered by the Bedouins.—*Bom. Cour.*, June 2.

We understand that so soon as Hodeida had been evacuated by the retreating forces of Mahomed Ali, the natives had compelled the payment of 1,20,000 Dutch crowns, and passed an edict that no Feringee (European) should ride on horseback or pass out at the Mecca gate. Mocha will be the next to have its turn, and it is believed will be visited by a similar infliction.—*Bom. Times*, June 13.

## Eastern Africa.

Letters from Mozambique, dated 10th of April, complain of the conduct of the British cruisers on that station, which capture almost every ship that appears there; among other instances, is quoted that of the schooner *Palinha* of Damao, which port she left the end of January last, with a cargo of piece-goods, timber, and rice, according to the annual custom of persons from that place. The ground of her being taken, on her entrance into the river of Mozambique, was that, on a search, some wooden stocks were found on board, which, the cruisers contended, could be for no other purpose than to keep slaves down. Another vessel from Diu was also taken, belonging to a merchant there named Dewchand Ebri. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at those captures, inasmuch as there was no proof of their being slavers. Those vessels generally return to India laden with oranges, ivory, and different sorts of gums, which they sell at Bombay and elsewhere. There are also accusations made by the Portuguese against the captains of the English cruisers for taking the crews out of various vessels, and landing them at uninhabited parts of the coast of Africa, where they are left to perish or work for themselves. It appears that very strong representations on this subject have been addressed by the authorities of Mozambique to the Portuguese government and Cortes.

That country was also visited in the beginning of April by a fearful tempest, which caused the loss of many ships, French, American, Spanish and Portuguese, &c. In the interior, numbers of the coco-nut and other valuable trees were destroyed by this hurricane, which appears to be the same that ravaged the Mauritius.

The new governor, Senhor Marinho, who lately had the command at the Cape de Verde Islands, arrived in Mozambique on the 1st of April.—*Bom. Cour.*, June 2.

## China.

The last overland mail from Bombay brought no news of any importance from China. The *Ariel*, which arrived at Calcutta in the beginning of June, left China on the 11th April. Although engaged as a government packet, to carry despatches from Capt. Elliot to the Bengal authorities, she brought no mail, or letters from the community. The Indian papers, therefore, contain merely a few gleanings of intelligence, but they afford no additional information as to the state of affairs when the vessel left. It appears that the Chinese are making active preparations for defence. Edicts had been published, offering seven dollars a month to every one who would join the army, and the women had been ordered into the interior. Some accounts say that there was a backwardness on the part of volunteers, and that the people rejoiced at the prospect of a visit from the English. The Kwang-chow-foo of Canton had issued an edict, strictly cautioning the Americans and other foreigners to avoid all intercourse and connexion with the English.

The *Water Witch*, opium-ship, was safe at Macao on the 11th April, and was to sail for Hong-kong on the 18th, and thence return to Calcutta. She had a brush with some mandarin boats, but was never in any danger.

The latest accounts state that opium was selling on the coast at Drs. 600 to 700 per chest.

The *Canton Register*, April 7, states that three English gentlemen went on board the chop-boats lying off the Leenung temple, in the inner harbour, containing a division of the imperial invincibles. There were fifteen, containing about five hundred soldiers, and the chop boatmen said that four hundred more were hourly expected. There are also two or three government row-boats. The men were civil, and employed in cooking or eating their breakfasts. In the court yard of the temple there are three brass and three long guns. They are not mounted on carriages, but on four-footed iron stands, about two feet high, on the fulcrum of which they traverse; the breech rests on the ground. It must be impossible to take a good aim with guns thus mounted.

A great number of gun-boats, it is said as many as thirty, are being built at Canton, to be employed in the suppression of the opium smuggling trade on the coast. The boats are to be of superior size and construction, well manned, and each armed with several guns, though

there is some difficulty to effect the latter, the arsenals in Canton at present not being able to muster more than nine guns.

There is every prospect of Mr. Milne, the chief mate of the *Cowasjee Family*, recovering from the wound he received from Capt. Dunbar, who is to be sent to Singapore for trial.

The nature and extent of the operations intended to be carried on against China, on the arrival of the expedition, are matters of vague conjecture. The bombardment of Canton and other seaports on the coast, and the conveyance of a body of troops direct to Peking, are suggested, rather than asserted, in the private letters from the expedition. One writer says it is confidently given out that the two forts in the Bogue are to be blown up, as the first measure of vengeance. "From the Bogue the expedition is to go to Pechele; but the general impression is, that if the fleet does not get there before October, it will be frozen up for six months at least!"

The expedition, meanwhile, is receiving formidable accretions of strength, which support the hypothesis that the war is to be prosecuted upon a grand scale. The land force, by which the conquest of the Chinese empire it to be achieved, has been augmented from three to five thousand men, a regiment of Europeans having sailed from Ceylon, and one of natives from Madras. The following is a list of the naval branch. The *Blenheim*, 74 guns, sailed direct for China from Portsmouth on the 17th February; *Melville*, 74 guns, from the Cape; *Wellesley*, 74 guns, from the Indian station; *Blonde*, 46, direct from Plymouth on the 26th February; *Druid*, 48, from the Cape via Sydney, 5th November; *Pylades*, 18, direct from Plymouth, on the 23d February; *Nimrod*, 20, from Plymouth on the 24th February (with duplicate instructions for Admiral Elliot); *Modeste*, 18, from the Cape, 5th November; *Wanderer*, 18, sailed for the Cape of Good Hope on the 12th of February, from Plymouth, with orders to Admiral Elliot to proceed with all his corvettes and take the command in China. Besides these ships another seventy-four has been despatched. The following vessels are also to form part of the fleet: the *Pique*, 38; *Andromache*, 28; ten vessels from the Indian station, from 18 to 28 guns each, part of the Indian navy; two vessels from the Cape station, 18 guns each; two from the South American station, 18 and 28 guns each; two from the New South Wales station, 18 to 28 guns each; two large war steamers.

## Dutch India.

The *Avenbode* (Hague paper) gives the following particulars of the disaster which has lately befallen the island of Ternate:—"On the morning of the 2d of February, the air appeared dark and threatening; a strong north-west wind, accompanied by heavy rain, drove the clouds impetuously along; and everything seemed to indicate some extraordinary phenomenon. A thick smoke soon arose from the crater, accompanied by a loud subterraneous noise, like thunder, while boiling lava and hot ashes burnt and destroyed everything on which they fell. In the evening the stones projected from the crater could be distinguished among the flames, which frequently rose to a great height. This destructive eruption lasted twenty-four hours, and ended with a frightful subterraneous noise, so great, that persons close together could not hear each other speak. On the 14th of February, at night, a loud noise was heard, accompanied by a slight trembling of the ground, which grew every moment more violent. As the shocks became more severe, most of the people left their habitations. At half-past three in the morning, while the rain fell in torrents, a violent shock was felt; the people could hardly keep their feet, the houses were shaken, and most of the buildings fell. In many places the earth opened and immediately closed again. On the 15th, an extremely violent shock was felt; men and animals hastened to the waterside and filled all the boats, without distinction of rank. The fear was so great that some went a great distance through the water, in order to reach a boat to escape being swallowed up by the earth, which opened from time to time. When the fury of the storm was past, and the poor inhabitants had in some measure recovered their fright, they perceived how complete their ruin: possessions were laid waste, the most costly spices, and numerous other productions were buried under ruins; not a piece of furniture saved, and not one stone house in all Ternate remained standing. Even Fort Orange, which has withstood several earthquakes for these two hundred years, has given way on this occasion. The private injury is estimated at 900,000 florins. The shocks were felt at Gilolo and Tidor, but no damage was done. No lives were lost. Most of the people will leave the island and settle elsewhere."

## Australasia.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

The accounts from Sydney afford continued indications of the rapid increase of

trade at this colony. In the months of January and February no less than 70 vessels entered Port Jackson, the burthen of which was 28,499 tons.

Complaint is made of the disordered state of the merchant-service. Scarcely a vessel comes into harbour from which the greater part or all of the crew do not desert, and the streets of Sydney are infested with the crowd of deserters. This is in part attributed to the practice of giving advance-notes for wages; which the seamen obtain from several masters, get them cashed, and then hide themselves till the vessels leave.

The total amount of exports for the year was £871,092, an increase on the previous year of £100,759. The exports were to Great Britain £570,364; to British possessions, £144,193; to New Zealand, £94,721; to the South Sea Islands, £1,347; to the United States, £18,568; to the Fisheries, £34,729; and to Foreign States, £7,170. The most important article is wool, of which 6,597,981 lbs., valued at £397,298, was exported to Great Britain, except one cargo, valued at £12,400, to the United States. This is an addition of a million pounds on the quantity exported in 1838. Twelve hundred and twenty-nine tons of black oil, valued at £41,341; and twelve hundred and seventy-nine tons of sperm oil, valued at £111,280, were exported, principally to Great Britain. British Goods, valued at £133,317, were exported, principally to the British dominions, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands. In the year 1838, the imports were valued at £1,506,803, and the exports at £770,333; the balance of trade against the colony thus being £736,470. In 1839, the value of the imports was £2,031,649, and the exports £871,092; the imports thus overbalancing the exports by £1,160,557. The imports include apparel, slops, &c., 101,445 packages, the principal part of which were imported from Britain; agricultural implements, 4817 packages, which were almost solely imported from the mother country. From Great Britain the imports were £1,239,600; from the British colonies, £31,326; from foreign states, £194,697; from the United States of America, £23,093; from whale fisheries, £186,212; from the South Sea Islands, £3,863; from New Zealand, £70,923; making in all a grand total of £2,031,649.

A fire took place at Sydney on the 18th March, which destroyed the royal hotel, and old theatre, occasioning damages to the amount 20,000*l*.

### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Hobart Town papers to the 24th of March have been received. A malignant

fever, of the low typhoid form, had raged in the neighbourhood for three months. It is said to have originated from negligence in the gaols, and to have spread through the Colonial Hospital, into the country at large. Its progress, which is almost entirely confined to the convict classes, was concealed (so the papers say) from the Governor. The *Hobart Town Courier* and the *Review* attribute it to the bad bread and provisions of the convict population, and the adulteration of flour in general use. Latterly, the anxiety on this subject had abated. The crops are described as in good condition. The price of bread fluctuated from 1s. to 1s. 2d. the four-pound loaf; wheat sold at 10s. to 11s.; flour at 25s. to 32s. per 100 lbs. A return made of the revenue for the quarter ended December 31st, showed the receipts to be £35,200, and the expenditure £31,975. The customs had increased at the rate of £10,000 a-year. Joint stock companies were becoming very numerous, and among the number is one for supplying the new colonies with sheep, 30,000 of which had been purchased for exportation to South Australia and Port Phillip.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The accounts from this colony are to the 29th of February. A bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council for a municipal corporation in Adelaide; and regulations have been issued for the formation of a militia. It is extremely difficult to arrive at the truth as to the progress of this colony. Its founders' organ here describes it as "going a-head" briskly. The *Times* warns intending emigrants of "the false hopes held out." The local papers mention various overland journeys with horses, cattle, and 1,500 sheep. Flour was scarce, and sold at £8 10s. per barrel, or £50 per ton for seconds.

### PORT PHILLIP.

Accounts of a very favourable tenor are sent from Port Phillip, which appears to be steadily advancing. The settlers are shipping the produce of their flocks direct to this country, in no inconsiderable quantity, and are alive to the necessity of exercising every care in the preparation of it. All that was wanted was an influx of labourers. The colonists had formed themselves into a society to protect their interests, and see that the revenue arising from the sale of crown lands was not misapplied. A serious drawback to this new settlement appears to be the high price of food, the supplies of corn from Hobart Town and Sydney being very irregular. Ships' stores are said to be very scarce at Melbourne, and vessels from England are recommended to carry out plentiful supplies of them, especially rope, yarn,

sail-cloth, and iron. A Pastoral and Agricultural Society has been formed on the principles of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland.

A Van Diemen's Land paper mentions that re-emigration had taken place from Port Phillip to New Zealand; that the prosperity of Port Phillip had been much exaggerated; prices were high and work "uncertain."

Reports have been made by Captain Moore, of the revenue cutter *Prince George*, of the capabilities of Portland Bay and Western Port. It is unfavourable as to the former, which is much exposed to the S.E. winds, and can never be a place of importance. The harbour of the latter is well protected, but the navigation of the bay is difficult. A stratum of coal was found on the East side of the bay, but it is of inferior quality.

The blacks are said to be troublesome and dangerous neighbours of the settlement, attacking the property of the settlers and firing upon them.

## New Zealand.

Letters from the Bay of Islands describe the work of settlement as proceeding vigorously at Port Nicholson. Capt. Hobson, it is said, by the urbanity of his manners, had made himself very popular. Mr. Shortland, the first police magistrate, has already entered upon the duties of his office: he has been left behind at the Bay of Islands, by the governor, during his trips to the River Thames and Port Nicholson, as his representative. The new appointments are the following:—Mr. George Cooper, formerly controller at Sydney, to be collector of customs, and to act as treasurer, in which capacity he will, for the present, be charged with the whole pecuniary transactions of the Government: salary £600 a year. Mr. Felton Mathew, formerly of the surveyor-general's department of New South Wales, and lately town-surveyor of Sydney, to be acting surveyor-general of New Zealand, with a salary of £400 a year. Mr. Willoughby Shortland's salary is £300 a year.

Labour is abundant and cheap, and there is plenty of work.

## Cape of Good Hope.

Cape papers to the 26th of June state that the small-pox was abating, though it still prevailed in the country districts. The remark of the *Zuid Afrikaan*, that "the farmers should not allow themselves to be frightened away from the market," shows the extent of the apprehension.

At a meeting of the legislative council

on the 13th of May, Mr. Ebden moved the following resolutions :—

"That it is the opinion of this Council, that the produce of the sale of waste lands in this colony shall in future form a distinct fund for the promotion of emigration from the United Kingdom, according to the principle contained in Lord John Russell's instructions to the Land and Emigration Board.

"That, in the opinion of this Council, it is highly expedient, under the present situation of the colony, that a board be forthwith appointed by his excellency for the purpose of collecting accurate statistical details of all the waste lands throughout the colony, and for carrying into effect the several provisions set forth in Lord John Russell's instructions to the Land and Emigration Board recently submitted to the House of Commons."

In enforcing his resolutions, which, he said, he brought forward for the purpose of enabling the colony to participate in the benefits of that "wise and salutary measure," the appointment of the Land and Emigration Board, Mr. Ebden took occasion to praise Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the neglect of whose "prophetic voice" had left the colonists to deplore "a land denuded of its population, its flocks and its herds." The Governor could not suffer such reflections to be cast on her Majesty's Government, and he called Mr. Ebden to order: he threatened to adjourn the meeting, and Mr. Ebden refrained from praising his Excellency's predecessor.

The Caffre depredations continued.

For the first time in the annals of the colony, a Caffre chief had appealed to the courts of law for redress against the publisher of a libel on his character. A correspondent of the *Colonial Times* had charged Pato, the Caffre chief, with ordering a trader, Bezant by name, to be barbarously murdered; it was also said that, for a "similar crime," Pato had been "disgracefully kicked out of the officer's quarters at Fort Peddie." The proceedings were by criminal information, and Pato swore that he was innocent of the crime imputed to him. An objection, that Pato, not being a British subject, could not institute criminal proceedings, was overruled. The case of Peltier was cited by the plaintiff's counsel. The trial was put off till the defendant could procure witnesses from Caffreland.

The Graham's-town papers state that the Caffre depredations had of late assumed a more serious aspect. An inquiry had been set on foot, which it was thought would inculcate three of the white population, as a regular organized body, who had carried on a species of traffic with the frontier Caffres in cattle and other robberies.

## Mauritius.

The details we have received of the effects produced in the country by the fresh calamity, the dreadful tempest, that has assailed us, are as yet extremely circumscribed, but, to judge from the frightful devastation which it has occasioned in town, we must be prepared to expect news of a most afflicting nature. It is long, indeed, since the town of Port Louis has been so severely and so roughly handled. Buildings which had been just erected, and which, to all appearance, were most solidly constructed, have been destroyed; trees, which had defied the violence of twenty hurricanes, have been some of them twisted, snapped, and broken short off, and others entirely uprooted. The streets are bestrewn with the wrecks of unroofed houses, demolished walls, scattered palings, and broken trees; and the town offers at the present moment a sad and melancholy spectacle.

From the 6th inst. the weather had been rainy, but until the evening of the 8th no indication whatever was offered of an approaching hurricane. It was then only that the barometer, which had suffered some slight oscillations since the morning, underwent a considerable fall, and that orders were issued to the shipping in the harbour to strike their masts and yards, to double their moorings, and otherwise to prepare for the coming storm. The wind then blew from the S.E. During the early part of the night there were several heavy squalls, sufficiently severe to break and to uproot a number of trees, and to throw down many wooden enclosures. It was not, however, until the night was further advanced, that the hurricane thoroughly declared itself. At between ten and eleven o'clock, the wind began to blow with considerable force. Towards one it redoubled in fury, and until about half-past two, such was the violence of the gusts, that the most solidly-built houses were shaken by them. There fell at the same time so immense a quantity of rain, that in certain parts of the town, persons occupying the ground floors of houses had two and three feet of water in their apartments. We ourselves had nearly lost, from the same cause, the printing materials of our establishment. At two o'clock in the morning, the two rivulets of the Company's garden overflowed their banks with so much force, that the whole of the garden was submerged, and the lower rooms of the houses environing it, were inundated to a height of three feet from the ground.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, the wind had entirely ceased. — *Cernéen, April 12.*

## DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

*East-India House, July 31.*

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of considering several questions.

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W. B. Bayley, Esq.) acquainted the Court that certain accounts and papers, which had been laid before Parliament since the last general Court, were now submitted to the proprietors, in conformity with the By-law, cap. i. sec. 3.

The titles of the papers were then read as follow:—

Accounts (eleven classes) of receipts and disbursements of the home treasury of the East-India Company, from 1st May 1839 to 30th April 1840, according to the By-law, cap. i. sec. 3.

Missioners and deputy collectors engaged in the resumption of rent-free lands in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares; together with the amount of the annual salaries of each class of the above officers, and the aggregate thereof for the appointment and deputy collectors, to the latest period, in so far as the same can be complied with:

Of the number of persons employed under the names of aumeens, vakeels, gaendalis, or other appellation, constituting the establishments respectively for the different districts, to the latest period, in so far as the same can be complied with:

Showing the aggregate number of cases tried by the different courts, and the amount of the annual assessment thereof; the number of cases decided against the Government, and the sum total of the annual assessment of the same; the number of cases appealed from the decision of the deputy collectors to the Special Commissioners by Government and by private individuals; the number of cases decided by the Special Commissioners for and against the Government, with the amount, as ascertained total amount, in both cases, to the latest period, in so far as the same can be complied with.

Statement of the amount proposed to be transferred from the Company's cash to the credit of the fund for the benefit of the widows and families of officers and clerks of the regular home establishment of the East-India Company, and to the credit of the fund for the benefit of the widows and families of extra clerks and others of the said establishment, as compensation under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (No. 108).

*Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 33, No. 129.*

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, in relation to the compensation of persons lately in India, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (Nos. 105, 106, and 107).

## COFFEE DUTIES.

The *Chairman* then stated, that the Court was specially summoned for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, in conformity with the By-law, cap. i. sec. 3, the draught of a bill introduced into Parliament, entitled "A Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Customs," which proposed to effect a change in the duty on coffee. However, it appeared from the report of a conversation on the subject, which took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening last, that the bill was withdrawn. (*Hear, hear!*) As soon as the Court of Directors heard that such a measure was before Parliament, they thought it right to call the special attention of the President of the Board of Control to it, and for that purpose they addressed a letter to the right hon. gentleman, which should now be read.

The clerk then read the following letter:—

*East-India House, July 22, 1840.*

In the coffee duties contemplated in the Bill now in progress, which, by reducing the duty in all cases excepting that of coffee not the produce of a British possession, has been the subject of much discussion, will increase the disadvantage to which the coffee grown in Mysore is already subjected.

The Court very much regret that the question of the duty on coffee, which has been introduced of and that has been passed upon it for some time to come.

But as, whatever view may be taken of the general question, the uniform opinion of all who have been questioned regarding Mysore seems to be, that practically and essentially it is a British possession, the Court earnestly trust that, through the timely interference of the Board previously to the introduction of the Customs Bill, words may be inserted in the Bill, that the coffee of Mysore is the growth of a British possession.

It occurs to the Court that doubts, which they have reason to know have been entertained of the true interpretation of the table of duties in the Bill in question, would be removed by a different collocation of the sentences imposing the duties, which, it appears to them, would be more clearly expressed if thus placed:—

"Coffee the produce of and imported from any British possession, 5d.

"Coffee not the produce of any British possession, but imported from any British port within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, 9d.

"All other coffee, 10½d."

I have, &c.

J. C. MELVILLE, Secretary.

William Clay, Esq.

(E)

Mr. *Poynder* wished to ask a question, before they proceeded to business.

The *Chairman*.—This is a special general Court, and we must proceed with the business.

Mr. *Poynder* hoped the hon. Chairman would not prejudge him, but that he would hear the question before he refused to answer it. He wished to know where he should find these documents—in the reading-room, or where?

The *Chairman*.—Whatever documents are laid before Parliament, are also submitted to the proprietors, who have a full opportunity for their inspection. This being a special general Court, it is irregular to put questions.

Mr. *Poynder* said, when the nature of the question he asked was considered, he thought the hon. Chairman would acquit him of having unnecessarily intruded, in requiring information on the subject.

#### EAST-INDIA SHIPPING.

The *Chairman* next stated, that he had to lay before the Court another bill, which was now in progress through the House of Commons, entitled "A Bill further to regulate the Trade of Ships built and trading within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter."

Sir *C. Forbes* wished the bill to be read at length.

The *Chairman* said the bill was very long, and little could be gathered from having it cursorily read.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, as the measure appeared to be one of great importance, it appeared to him that it ought to be read at length.

The *Chairman* said, the bill was merely intended to render that legal as to the legality of which doubts were at present entertained. It was introduced to legalize certain proceedings in India, about which doubts were now entertained. It did not propose to make alterations—but to legalize that which was now constantly done. Its object was to make legal certain points, connected with the shipping trade within the East-India Company's territories, upon which doubts were before entertained, and especially for securing a clear registry of vessels.

Sir *C. Forbes* said he had not heard of the bill before that day, and he should wish it to be read at length.

Mr. *Hogg* expressed a wish to explain the nature of the bill, with every provision of which he was acquainted. By taking that course much time would be saved.

Sir *C. Forbes* said he would rather hear the bill read by the clerk.

Mr. *Hogg* said, he merely wished to afford the Court information on the subject, and he was sorry that his offer had been met in so ungracious a manner.

The bill was then read at length by the clerk. The following is an abstract of it:

The preamble first recites the Act of the 55th Geo. III. "for the registry of ships built in India," which exempted from any forfeiture or penalty ships not the burthen of 350 tons, built within the limits of the Company's charter, and employed in trade within those limits, by reason of such ship not being registered; it next recites two Acts of the 4th Geo. IV., for "registering vessels" and "for consolidating and amending the laws with respect to trade carried on to or from places within the limits of the Company's charter," by which the 55th Geo. III. was repealed; and sets forth that it is expedient to restore to the said ships the privileges to which they were entitled by the said Act, and that it is fit that indemnity should be afforded in respect of the consequences of the repeal of such privileges by the said Acts of the 4th Geo. IV., or either of them.

To effect this object,

Clause 1 enacts,—That, until proclamation be made by the Governor-general in Council, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, the said Acts of the 4th Geo. IV. shall have the same force and effect as if the 55th Geo. III. had not been repealed.

55th Geo. III.

Clause 2 enacts,—That for all purposes of indemnity and discharge from all actions, &c., and for all purposes of confirming and giving validity to all sales, assignments, &c., this Act shall have the same force and effect as if the 55th Geo. III. had not been repealed.

Clause 3 enacts,—That it shall be lawful for the Governor-general in Council to declare by proclamation that all vessels built within the limits of the Company's charter, being owned by British subjects, shall be deemed to be British ships for all purposes of trade within those limits; provided that, upon such declaration being made, the Governor-general in Council shall cause to be published in the London Gazette a list of the names of the said vessels, and of the names of the owners thereof.

Clause 4 enacts,—That the said vessels (being of British ships, and for the purposes of trade within the limits of the Company's charter) shall be deemed to be British ships for all purposes of trade within those limits; provided that, upon such declaration being made, the Governor-general in Council shall cause to be published in the London Gazette a list of the names of the said vessels, and of the names of the owners thereof.

Clause 5 enacts,—That licenses granted by the Governor-general in Council, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to any person or persons, to trade with the said vessels, shall be deemed to be valid and effectual in all respects.

or by native princes in subordinate alliance with the Company, and which have been or may now be in possession of the same, shall be deemed to be valid and effectual in all respects.

Clause 6 enacts,—That the several provisions and remedies in the 3d and 4th Wm. IV., for "the better regulation of the trade of ships built in India," shall be deemed to be valid and effectual in all respects.

ing of persons in possession of the same, shall be deemed to extend to the territories under the Government of the E.I. Company.

Clause 7 enacts,—That wherever, by the 3d and 4th Wm. IV., any provision is made for the better regulation of the trade of ships built in India, such provision shall be deemed to be valid and effectual in all respects.

East-India Company, by, to, or with, the Governor-general in Council, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to any person or persons, to trade with the said vessels, shall be deemed to be valid and effectual in all respects.

which, under the said Act, shall be deemed to be valid and effectual in all respects, for any Government, &c. of any of her Majesty's colonies, &c. to stay proceedings commenced in any court touching the force and effect of any register granted to any vessel, or to any person or persons, to trade with the said vessels, shall be deemed to be valid and effectual in all respects.

if any suit, information, or libel, shall have been commenced, touching the force and effect of any trading within the said Court, to cause all proceedings thereon to be stayed, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known and certified thereon.

Sir C. Forbes said, he was sure that this bill must be allowed, by every one, to be a most important measure. He had listened, anxiously, to discover whether, in its provisions, any mention had been made of a grievance which had recently been noticed in that Court, and which formed one of the points prominently put forward in the petition from the East-India Company, which had, a short time since, been presented to both Houses of Parliament. That grievance consisted in the hardship of the law, as it applied to vessels, the property of British subjects, coming from India, and manned by natives of India. He hoped the Court would not separate without recommending the introduction of a clause into this bill, providing that the crews of all ships coming from the East-Indies, the property of British owners, and manned by subjects of the East-India Company, should be considered and treated as British subjects. This notoriously was not the case at present; for a ship coming from India, and manned by natives, was compelled, on going back, to employ a certain number of British seamen, and the owners were thus compelled to carry to India a portion of those who previously formed part of the native crew as passengers. He was not, he believed, out of order in making these observations, and calling the attention of the proprietors particularly to this subject. As this bill was of so much importance, he did think that a special Court should have been summoned for its consideration alone. He was not to be told, that this was a special Court, merely called as a matter of form, for the purpose of having certain bills laid before it, without observation; and he trusted that what he now said would be sufficient to induce other gentlemen then present to take this opportunity of pressing on the minds of the directors, the absolute necessity which existed of not suffering this occasion to be lost, but of seizing it at once, for the purpose of introducing such a clause as he had alluded to. He could see no reason why natives of the East Indies, living under the British Government, should be debarred from those rights that were enjoyed by other British subjects. Unfortunately, the interests of India were overlooked or were trodden under foot on every side. The interests of that great country were borne down by the West-India interest (*hear, hear!*)—by the shipping interest (*hear!*)—by the manufacturing interest (*hear!*)—in short, by every interest that could be brought to bear

against it. (*Hear, hear!*) What, then, would be the consequence of such conduct? Why, if justice were not done by this country to India, India would do justice to herself. For his own part, he wished to see the day when she would compel justice to be done to her. She had the power to insist on justice, and he trusted in God that she would exercise that power. Most unquestionably the proprietors, and especially the gentlemen behind the bar, who were directors of this Company, were bound to take up the grievances of India, and to exert their best power to see that her interests were not trifled with. They had done so, he knew, in some instances. Petitions had been presented to both Houses of Parliament, in the present session, but they had failed to produce the effect which he had wished and hoped for. The present opportunity, he repeated, should not be allowed to escape, for doing that justice to India which she had a right to expect, and which, sooner or later, must be granted to her. He had listened with great anxiety in the hope of hearing that there was something in the bill to meet the grievance to which he had adverted; but, as he found that it contained nothing of that nature, he had come to the conclusion, that they ought to petition the House of Commons to make an alteration in the bill for that purpose.

Mr. Weeding said, he was sorry that he, for one, could not agree to the proposition of the hon. baronet. The House of Lords, in their report on the Company's petition, had already declared that, to interfere with the navigation laws, in relation to East-India shipping, would be contrary to the interest of this country and of India herself. Those laws, they stated, were necessary to the naval supremacy of Great Britain—were necessary for the maintenance of that race of British sailors, by whom her fleets were manned, and who carried her flag triumphantly over the whole world (*Hear, hear!*) That supremacy they considered beneficial to India herself, as well as to Great Britain, and therefore they declared that they could not recommend the alteration prayed for. It would be recollected, that, at the general Court, in December last, when the petition to Parliament was under discussion, he had stated that the only part of the petition to which he objected, was that portion of it which touched on this point, and he had expressed his wish that that particular paragraph should be omitted. His suggestion was, however, disregarded. The House of Lords had given their best consideration to the subject, and they had declined to interfere with the navigation laws. This being the state of the case,



he did not think it was necessary to call the attention of Parliament to the subject on this occasion. Now, with regard to the advertisement for this special general Court, the notice was exceedingly short. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not know any thing of this bill until he saw the advertisement, (*Hear, hear!*), and the directors themselves appeared to have been ignorant of it until a day or two ago. (*Hear, hear!*) In his opinion, it would be expedient for the Company to have some person on the look-out (so to speak) for the purpose of informing them as to what was proceeding in Parliament. They were sailing amongst rocks and shoals, and they ought to have some skillful officer to look out a-head, in order to give them due notice when any thing appeared that was connected with the interest and prosperity of their great Indian empire, so that they might be prepared to act as the emergency demanded. (*Hear, hear!*) It would be worth their while to have such a person in their employment, and, amongst the multitude of experienced Indians who were connected with the Company, it would not be difficult to make a proper selection. He earnestly hoped that the directors would instruct some officer of the Court to undertake this duty. Let him be paid fairly for it, and the Company would find it well worth their while to bear the expense. (*Hear, hear!*) If this course were adopted, they would have more time for the consideration of important measures. He saw that, by the fourth clause, power was given to the Governor-general in Council to license and admit ships belonging to native powers to all the privileges of British ships. He should like to know the exact meaning of that clause, and to what extent it was meant to apply.

*Sir C. Forbes* wished to ask whether the hon. proprietor was in order?

*The Chairman*—The hon. proprietor is certainly in order: he is advertising to one of the clauses of the bill.

*Mr. Weeding* would be obliged to the hon. baronet not to interrupt him. He did not interrupt the hon. baronet, although a great part of the hon. baronet's speech had nothing whatever to do with the subject immediately before the Court. He felt that he was quite in order; because he was speaking of a clause in the bill, which gave to the Governor-general a right to license native vessels, and to give them the privileges of British vessels, within the limits of the Company's charter. By that clause it would appear that any native prince within those limits, whether the ally of France or of any other power, might have this license extended to his vessels. Now, he would ask, whether there ought not to be in-

serted in this bill, a clause, providing that such license should not be granted unless the native state, to which the vessel belonged, was friendly to the interests of this Company.

*The Chairman* said, he did not mean to enter into the general question with respect to this bill; but it was necessary to observe, with reference to what had fallen from the hon. bart., that the measure was intended, as its title declared, "to regulate the trade of ships built and trading within the limits of the Company's charter." It had nothing whatever to do with ships trading between India and England. This bill was unquestionably a very important one; and he should have been sorry had it been embarrassed by such a provision as the hon. bart. alluded to. Besides, the point upon which the hon. bart. expressed so much anxiety was one of those that were included in the petitions recently presented to both Houses of Parliament; and against conceding which, the House of Lords had recorded their opinion. It was, he conceived, a subject that could not, with propriety, have been included in this bill; and he hoped that the Court would not adopt any such resolution, with respect to it, as the hon. bart. had suggested.

*Sir C. Forbes* said, he found by the clauses of this bill, so far as he could gather them, that they gave to the Governor general of India a power to license native vessels, and to place them on a footing with British vessels. The rights, then, of those who owned British shipping were involved in this bill. This being so, he could see no impropriety in introducing a clause for the purpose of placing the native crews of India-built ships coming to this country on the same footing with other British subjects.

*The Chairman*.—This bill has nothing to do with the trade out of the limits of the Company's charter.

*Sir C. Forbes* could see no reason why, if justice were to be rendered to India, a clause, such as he had mentioned, might not be introduced into this bill. They were not to be guided strictly by what the bill in its present state contained; but were at liberty to suggest such additions to it as they might deem necessary.

*The Chairman*.—The bill as it now stands was brought in at the special wish of the Court of Directors, as a measure that would be beneficial to the Company, and to India also. Now, I am of opinion, that the introduction of such a clause as the hon. bart. desires, would be productive of bad effects; and I should be sorry if his proposition were adopted. The point on which the hon. bart. is so anxious involves a question connected with the navigation laws of England—

and to have introduced it in this bill would probably have occasioned the loss of the entire measure. (*Hear, hear!*) I think, therefore, that the directors have done their duty in endeavouring to have the bill carried as it now appears. (*Hear, hear!*) To prove that the directors are perfectly alive to their duty—to show that they do not, on any occasion, lose sight of the interests of the Company—I need only refer to the letter, relative to the coffee duties, which they had caused to be written to Sir John Hobbouse.

Sir C. Forbes said, nothing which he had heard had convinced him that such a clause as he had suggested might not, or ought not to be introduced. This bill appeared to have been brought, neck and heels, into the House of Commons by an enemy, not a friend, to India. There was nothing in it friendly to India.

Mr. Hogg said, he could not allow the observations of the hon. bart. to pass without some reply. The hon. bart. saw nothing, it would seem, in this bill, that breathed a friendly feeling and spirit towards India. If the hon. bart. knew anything about the contents of the bill, he would see that it contained much that was friendly to India; but he thought, from what the hon. bart. had stated, that, in reality, he knew nothing about the measure. He admitted the difficulty of any gentleman, on merely hearing a bill read (he not having previously turned his attention to the existing evils to be removed, and considered maturely what was to be done for their removal), to collect its import and bearing. But no man, not perfectly understanding a measure, ought, he conceived, to hazard a decided opinion with respect to it; and surely no person could be supposed to comprehend the drift and purport of a bill, which he had merely heard read by the clerk. Out of courtesy to the Court of Directors, he had paid particular attention to this important subject; and, both in the Court of Directors, with his colleagues, and in his place in Parliament, he had considered the measure. Having done this, he had risen a short time before, to put the Court in possession of the enactments of this bill, when he was interrupted, not, he must say, very courteously, by the hon. bart. (*Hear, hear!* from Sir C. Forbes). He begged leave to thank the hon. bart. for the repetition of his courtesy, for that, he supposed, was intended by the hon. bart.'s cheers. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. bart., however, appeared to be solitary in the expression of his feeling. To come now to the subject before the Court. It was almost impossible to describe the state of confusion in which India shipping was involved, since the year 1823; and he believed that no bill had been introduced into Parliament, for twenty

years, that was calculated to operate so beneficially for the trade and commerce, and consequently, for the prosperity of the natives of India, as the bill then under consideration. Now, he would say, that that man was no friend to India who exaggerated and magnified her injuries. (*Hear, hear!*) That man was no friend to India, who, when a boon was tendered to her, turned round on the moment, and assailed it with vituperation. (*Hear, hear!*) Such a man, he repeated, was no friend to India. (*Hear, hear!*) But he was, on the other hand, a friend to India, who received with pleasure and gratitude boons held forth to that country, and who laboured, with temperance, and also with zeal, for the removal of acknowledged evils. (*Hear, hear!*) Therefore, when the hon. bart. complained that gentlemen behind the bar had not responded to his peculiar feelings, he, for one, was sorry to say that he had not responded, and did not respond, to those violent feelings, although he would not yield to the hon. bart. in his anxiety for the prosperity of India. He would now state to the Court the difficulties under which India shipping laboured, and which it was the object of this bill to remove. Since 1823, there were three classes of ships trading within the limits of the Company's charter, which were actually existing by sufferance. (*Hear, hear!*) In 1815, when the registering system was first applied to India, the Act of Parliament, then passed, exempted three distinct classes of ships, engaged in trade within the limits of the charter, from the operation of the registry. Unfortunately, however, in 1823, another act passed, repealing that of 1815, which rendered it unnecessary for the three classes of vessels, to which he had referred, to come under the registry law. The directors took the alarm. They exclaimed, "What has the legislature done? all these vessels, hitherto protected, are now liable to confiscation!" The government also took the alarm—and orders were sent out that those ships should not be seized, though, as the law stood, they were liable to seizure and confiscation. It was very well to do this. But suppose some of these vessels had been seized by king's ships, and sent before the court of admiralty for adjudication. In such a case, those vessels must have assuredly been condemned. Now, what would be the operation of this bill? it would restore the exemption which was allowed previously to 1823, and bring back the state of the law to what it was in 1815. (*Hear, hear!*) The bill farther provided, that all sales, transfers, and assignments of shipping property, made under an uncertain state of the law, should be considered good and valid, as if the law had never been altered, and the Act of

1815 had never been repealed. That was the retrospective effect of the bill. And what did it provide for prospectively? It enacted that the Governor-general in Council should have the power of declaring that all ships or vessels built within the limits of the charter, and owned by her Majesty's subjects, should be deemed British ships for all purposes of trade within those limits. They had obtained, and obtained in the most effectual manner, this important benefit, of which the hon. bart. did not seem to be aware. The legislature empowered the local government to declare what ship should, and what ship should not, be registered, and to make the necessary regulations, to be enforced by suitable penalties, for the guidance of vessels trading within the limits of the Company's charter. In passing this bill, they had cautiously abstained from mooted questions which might have excited the hostility and opposition of the shipping interest in England; and, with that object in view, they had kept out of sight all mention of ships trading between India and England. There was another point of the bill to which he now wished to call the attention of the Court. There were some princes in India, from whom the government had taken away all their sea-ports; and it was naturally asked, "What is to become of them? how are their subjects to dispose of their produce?" It was deemed right that they should enjoy certain privileges—but they had no ports. What, then, was to be done with respect to those powers? Some of them kept ships for trading purposes—some for religious objects; but, as the law stood, they were liable to seizure. By this bill, however, which permitted the Governor-general to extend to ships belonging to native powers the privileges of British ships, protection was afforded to them. This great benefit was extended to the natives of India, and yet the hon. bart. expressed no gratitude for it. By the sixth clause, provision was made for the prompt restoration of registers. Every one knew how important it was to get speedy possession of the registry of any ship or vessel, and not to be put to the delay, expense, and trouble of proceeding in a court of law, if the captain kept it back improperly. It was doubted whether that part of the Act of the 3 and 4 William IV., which related to this subject, and which was exceedingly stringent, applied to India. The law set forth, that any person unduly retaining a ship's register, should be compelled, by a summary process, to restore it; and it was declared by this bill, that the provisions of that Act should have full force and effect in our East-Indian territories. Looking to the whole measure, he did not recollect one single thing respecting the interests of India

shipping, which had been complained of that was not redressed by this bill, with the solitary exception mentioned by the hon. bart. He was sorry that that was not also provided for; but they could not expect to get all they desired; and he would ask any reasonable man, whether he would be content to lose a great and important boon, merely because one minor grievance was left unredressed? (*Hear, hear!*) The shipping interest of Bombay would be, more than any other, benefitted by this measure, though it would be greatly beneficial to the whole shipping interests of India; (*Hear, hear!*) and he hoped that the grievance complained of by the hon. bart. would hereafter be removed. (*Hear, hear!*) He admitted the great hardship on the owners of vessels coming from Bombay to this country, with native crews, not being allowed to navigate them back to India with the same hands. He fully admitted the hardship which arose from such a state of things, and he certainly never should be wanting, as far as was consistent with the public weal, in endeavouring to remedy the cause of complaint. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped, however, that the Court of Directors would not be accused of not having done their duty, when they had laboured to have this bill passed without opposition, because they had not introduced a clause into it that would inevitably have excited hostility, and probably would have led to the defeat of the whole measure. (*Hear, hear!*) Let any proposition of the nature of that to which the hon. bart. referred, be brought forward alone, and no doubt it would meet with considerable support; but let it not be introduced in a bill of this kind—which contained many excellent enactments—so as to run the risk of wholly losing the measure. He hoped the Court would excuse him for saying these few words, but he was anxious to show that the Court of Directors had not neglected their duty. This bill was submitted to the Court of Directors before it was printed; it had received their anxious attention throughout its progress, and it now met with their entire approbation. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. D. Salomons said, he did not rise to prolong this discussion. He thanked the hon. director who had just spoken, for the light which he had thrown upon the subject; and he greatly regretted when they met there for the discussion of public business of importance, that personal feelings should be allowed to interfere with their proceedings. He believed that no man felt more interest in the affairs of India than the hon. baronet did, but sometimes, in the heat of discussion, the hon. baronet went a little farther, perhaps, than on reflection

he could approve of. (*Hear, hear!*) They ought not, he conceived, to shew a carping disposition, when a measure was proposed, having for its object the interest of the East-India Company, and the interest of the country at large, because they could not immediately obtain all they desired. Although he thought that the legislature did not pay to the interests of India all the attention which those interests deserved, yet, when he found such a measure as this successfully carried through Parliament by the directors, he thought it was wrong to manifest a hostile and discontented feeling, rather than to evince gratitude for what had been obtained. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted, therefore, that the feelings of the honourable baronet would be satisfied, and that the feeling of every hon. proprietor would be satisfied by the explanation of the measure which had been given by the hon. director, who had clearly pointed out the necessity that existed for it, and the benefits that it was calculated to produce. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes said, he thought that the Hon. Proprietor and the Court generally ought to thank him for the information which he had been the means of eliciting (*Hear, hear!*) How stood the case? Why, when he rose to make a few observations on this bill, the hon. Chairman was about proceeding with the order of the day, without saying a word on the subject. He thought, therefore, that the Court ought to give him credit for having occasioned the statement which they had heard from the hon. director to be brought forward, a statement which he supposed was satisfactory to many proprietors, although it did not wholly satisfy him.

Mr. Warden said, he dissented entirely from the view taken of this subject by his hon. friend (Mr. Hogg). The bill professed simply "to regulate the trade of ships built and trading within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter;" but, as it admitted the ships of native powers to the privilege of British ships, it was calculated to throw much of the business of ship-building into the hands of foreigners, and was thus subversive of one of the most important provisions of the Navigation Laws. The present system had existed for 16 years without any evil effects having been felt from it. It was true, indeed, that the Government of Bombay had represented that the whole state of the shipping interest there was in confusion, and that much evil had resulted from the state of things that prevailed. But he would maintain that the evil complained of was altogether imaginary, and that the shipping interest in India was sufficiently protected. Now, what would be the effect of this measure?

To extend to the ships of native powers the privileges of British-built ships. He saw the great advantage which we at present derived by carrying the produce of native states in British-built ships; but, by this provision, that produce might hereafter be carried by foreigners. They ought to encourage ship-builders in their dominions, but this measure would injure them by encouraging foreign ship-builders. The ship-builders were now complaining of the badness of their trade, and this bill would tend to aggravate the evil. A petition had been lately sent over from the native merchants of Bombay, the facts detailed in which were directly opposed to the system sought to be established by this measure. The petitioners set forth the evils under which they laboured in consequence of the privilege of the British flag being extended to ships built in the ports of foreign states in India, and they called on Government to remedy the law in that respect. With the permission of the Court, he wished part of that petition to be read.

The *Chairman*.—To be read as part of your speech, I suppose?

Mr. Warden.—Certainly.

The clerk then read the following extract from the petition:

First. That the act of Parliament, the act which remission on the part of the Government

Secondly. Foreign vessels could not formerly be employed in carrying trade from port to port in India, but in sailing from one port to another in India, were restricted to their original cargoes shipped from the different countries they belonged to; this restriction, however, seems now done away, to the great injury and loss, as your petitioners represent, of the country ships.

Thirdly. Either owing to there being no prohibition by law, or to such being easily evaded, your petitioners, as well as the owners of British ships, can at present change their flags whenever it suits them. Of this a very glaring instance occurred lately, which your petitioners venture to bring especially to the notice of your honourable House, in the case of the *General Wood*, a vessel originally built at Demau, a Portuguese port, by a Portuguese merchant, Sir Roger de Faria, of Bombay, on account of Portuguese merchants at Macao, by

me of to assume British colours under the name of the *General Wood*, in order that the vessel might be employed in the Burmese war. On this profitable employment having finished, she then assumed Danish colours as the *Tyden*, and was engaged in the China trade, and loaded with cotton from Bombay to Whampoa. Afterwards this vessel was again permitted to change the Danish for the British flag under the former English name of the

desire of all Governments to prevent, and your petitioners trust that the instance adduced will lead your proceeding

Mr. Warden continued.—Under such circumstances, he conceived that this ship was seizable. But what would be the effect of this bill? Was it not calculated to aggravate and extend the evils of which the petitioners so justly complained? Under its provisions, he contended, foreign ships might deprive them of the carrying trade, they assuming the flags of native states. He was not at all surprised that the hon. bart. did not understand the bill; and, in his opinion, it was a measure that should be taken more fully into the consideration of the Court of Proprietors than had been done.

The *Chairman* said, he was no lawyer, and would not, therefore, enter into the legal part of the question; but he might be permitted to observe, that the law advisers of the Company in India, as well as here, and the attorney and solicitor-general, held rather a different opinion on the subject from that which his hon. friend entertained.

Mr. Lewis said, this was admitted, on all hands, to be a very important measure—and yet it appeared, that, in consequence of the manner in which it had been brought forward, not a single proprietor had had an opportunity of reading the bill. The present discussion merely shewed, that they knew not whether the provisions of the bill were good or bad—detrimental or beneficial. With respect to the observations of the hon. director (Mr. Hogg), the whole of his speech was an exposition of matters contained in the bill, with which the proprietors in general were utterly unacquainted. That hon. director had, of course, defended the measure, which, he admitted, was his own production.

Mr. Hogg.—I neither directly nor indirectly made any such admission. I said, that, jointly with my colleagues, I gave my best attention to the measure, and that I believed the whole of the directors were favourable to it.

Mr. Lewis said, the Court would judge whether the observations of the hon. director did or did not tend to such a conclusion as that which he had drawn. But, certainly, he was led to believe from what the hon. director had stated, that he considered himself as chiefly instrumental in framing and introducing the measure. The hon. director had stated this bill as containing a boon—and he had said, that that man was no friend to India, who did not like the measure. He (Mr. Lewis) would, however, ask, "Where is the boon?" for he protested that he could not perceive it. The hon. director said, that every bill which was passed, in anywise favourable to India, was a boon, for which they ought to be grateful. But, he would ask, when the hon. director thus talked of a boon, had India no rights

to claim? Had India no wrongs to be redressed? (*Hear, hear!*) She had both the one and the other; and, therefore, they should not be told that they were not friendly to India, because on this, or on any other occasion, they called on the legislature, however importunately, and with however little chance of success, to pass any measure, which they might conceive to be useful to that country. The hon. director said, they were not friends to India, who employed themselves in exaggerating the wrongs of India. There was no necessity, he conceived, for exaggeration; and, in his opinion, they best discharged their duty to India and to this country, who boldly proclaimed her injuries, and endeavoured to apply a remedy to them. (*Hear, hear!*) No doubt, the Court of Directors saw the propriety and necessity of this bill, and had exerted themselves to carry it. To them he was thankful. But when he turned to the legislature, he saw no reason to be thankful to them for their conduct towards India. What they had done for India—and it was little enough—had not been done willingly. It had been extracted, it had been torn from them with the utmost difficulty. He trusted, therefore, that they would hear no more talk of a boon to India. With respect to the bill itself, the hon. bart. did not find fault with it. He did not object to a single clause of the measure. The hon. bart. had had no opportunity to consider the bill; and, therefore, he could not say whether it was good or bad. The hon. bart. had merely complained that it contained no provision with reference to extending to natives of India navigating British-owned ships to this country the rights of British subjects. It appeared, however, from what had fallen from the hon. director (Mr. Warden), that considerable doubt was entertained as to the beneficial tendency of this measure. That hon. director differed in opinion, *toto cælo*, from his hon. colleague, who spoke early in the discussion, and described the bill as one of the best measures ever passed for India. This circumstance shewed, that the matter ought not to be settled hastily and at once, when so great a difference of opinion existed between such authorities. The hon. bart. did not, as had been insinuated, carp at the measure. He said, that, in his view of the subject, the present afforded a fair opportunity for the proprietors to call for the introduction of a clause into the bill, for an important purpose, which he mentioned—namely, a clause, providing that the natives of India, coming to this country on board British ships as seamen, should be entitled to all the privileges of British seamen. Why, the simple answer to that proposition might have been (without accusing the

hon. bart. of manifesting a carping disposition), "We do not think it right to introduce such a provision here." Now, upon that point, he was desirous of saying a few words. And, in the first place, he would merely ask, whether, in the petitions which had been presented to Parliament, and which embraced this very subject, they really meant what they there set forth? And, if they did, how could they now turn round and tell the hon. bart. that it was a question that should not now be mentioned? They were warned not to act and insist on the principle disclosed in their petition, with respect to the placing of natives of India, navigating ships British-built and British-owned, on a footing with British seamen. And why? Because, forsooth, the House of Lords had come to a determination that such a privilege should not be conceded. Now, he had read their lordships' report, and he was by no means satisfied with it. Now, what had the committee of the House of Lords said on the subject? It was rather amusing—and he should take the liberty of quoting it. They said "In the provisions of the navigation laws, relating to the natives of India, the committee cannot recommend any alteration. It appears to them that the law, as it at present stands, affords to the merchant exporter from India every indulgence, which it is consistent with the general interests of the empire that he should possess." Here, then, was the mistake into which his hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) in touching on this point had fallen. His hon. friend had spoken of "the interests of India," being benefitted by an adherence to these laws; but the report said nothing about India.

Mr. Weeding.—The report speaks of the general interests of the empire—in which those of India are of course included.

Mr. Lewis.—The report then went on to state,—“And they (the committee) cannot but think that the petitioners themselves, will, on consideration, reconcile themselves to restrictions which, however occasionally inconvenient to individuals, have for their object and effect, the maintenance and extension of that hardy race of native British seamen, by which alone our colonial dependencies can be protected, and the independence of the United Kingdom itself can be secured.” Now, what, he demanded, had this to do with natives of India, on whose behalf they petitioned Parliament? He wished to learn from men who were practically acquainted with the subject, how a relaxation of those laws, which now injudiciously affected the natives of India, could be detrimental to this country? For his own part, he could not see that this country would be less able to maintain that naval supremacy

which was her pride and boast, if the privileges of British seamen were extended to native seamen navigating British vessels. He trusted, therefore, that the Court of Directors would entertain the proposition of the hon. bart. He could not see why they might not introduce in this bill a provision to remedy a grievance which loudly called for redress, and which formed one of the prominent items of their petition to Parliament. By doing so, they would be acting consistently with themselves, and manifesting that zeal and attention to an important subject which it well deserved.

Capt. Shepherd highly approved of this bill, which was calculated to confer great advantages on India. He thought that the evils apprehended by his hon. friend (Mr. Warden) were fully provided against by the 3d clause of the bill, which enacted, "That it shall be lawful for the Governor-general of India in Council by proclamation to declare that all ships or vessels built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the East-India Company, being owned by her Majesty's subjects, shall be deemed to be British ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limits; provided that, upon such declaration being made, the said Governor-general in Council shall, and the said Governor-general in Council is hereby accordingly empowered to make regulations, to be enforced by suitable penalties, concerning the registering, licensing, and ascertaining the admeasurement of the tonnage and burthen, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels." Thus the Governor-general in Council will have the power to adopt measures for preventing such frauds as had been alluded to. Indeed, the great advantage of this bill was the power it conferred on the Government of India. Parties on the spot, who were equally interested in the prosperity of India, and who had the best means of judging how it could be most efficiently forwarded. With respect to the proposition of the hon. baronet for introducing a clause to extend to seamen, natives of India, the same privileges that belonged to British seamen, it was evident that that desirable object could not be obtained in this bill. It was before Parliament in another shape. If they attempted to carry the point as now proposed, they would, most probably, lose one great object, while they were fruitlessly driving at another. A committee of the House of Lords had given an opinion on this subject, which, he thought, was most unsatisfactory. (*Hear, hear!*) The House of Commons had not made any report whatsoever with respect to it. To him, however, it was clear, that ultimately the point must be conceded, and that it was an injustice to compel Indian ship-owners

when they sent their vessels to England, to return with an additional crew of European seamen, and again, on their reaching India to send back these Europeans as passengers to England, that it was really tantamount to a prohibition upon all Indian shipping from trading to England; notwithstanding, therefore, the report of the House of Lords, he thought the injustice of the law as it at present stood, so evident, that when clearly understood, Parliament would ultimately grant the prayer of the memorial: it would have been unwise, however, to have risked the loss of the present bill by pressing the subject forward on this occasion.

Mr. *Weeding* wished to make a few observations on a point to which the hon. director (Mr. Hogg) had, in some measure, adverted. The Company had, it appeared, taken from certain native princes their sea-ports, and the hon. director stated, that it was right, in consequence, to allow vessels, belonging to such powers, to trade with all the privileges of British vessels, within the limits of the Company's charter. This provision would, he feared, exclude British owners from a trade to which they were entitled.

Mr. *Hogg* said, it was one of the objects of the bill to grant to the vessels of native princes in alliance with the Company, the privileges of British ships. Situated as those native powers were, he thought that they should be allowed an opportunity of exporting their produce in their own ships. He differed from his hon. friend in thinking that they should be compelled to send their produce from port to port in our ships. He conceived that they ought to have the power to send away their produce in their own bottoms; and, therefore, that their ships should enjoy all the privileges of British ships within the limits of the charter.

Mr. *Weeding* did not think, because they had taken from some native princes certain sea-ports, that, therefore, they should concede to any vessels which might be employed by those princes, the privileges of British ships. This was a course manifestly contrary to the interests of their own subjects, from whom they derived taxes, and whom they were bound to protect. On that point he must say that he disagreed from the hon. director. It was undoubtedly the duty of the Company to confer, as far as they possibly could, every favour which they could command, on their own subjects. He could not see the justice or the policy of giving to native princes advantages that would be put into operation against those who paid taxes to the Company, whilst they paid none. Some of those princes possessed sea-ports and sea-coast. The rajah of Travancore, for instance. Now, he had not the least objection to his using

these advantages, as he best might, for the benefit of his subjects. But he would say, "do not let the Governor-general give to the ships of the rajah of Travancore those privileges which may enable him—the rajah—to set up against ourselves as carriers." He deprecated the idea of making princes merchants, which this bill had evidently the tendency to do. If we authorized the Governor-general to grant licences to the ships of native princes, we might depend upon it that it would not be the subjects of the Guicowar or the rajah of Travancore that would benefit by it, but those princes themselves. This proceeding was not just to the Company. They had abandoned commerce—they had abandoned trade; and he recollected the discussions which had taken place in that Court on the subject, when it was contended—strongly contended—that the character of sovereign was incompatible with that of merchant. Well, then, if that were the case, let them not encourage the union of those characters in India—let not that system, which was repudiated here, be carried out there. They ought, upon every sound and prudent principle, to refuse to the princes of India the power of becoming merchants. Let them not concede to those princes the right to trade to Madras and other ports, and thus to deteriorate the interests of those who paid taxes into the Company's treasury. He was bound to say, that he wished every prosperity to our native allies; and he only entreated the Court not to countenance a power that would enable the Governor-general to convert those native princes into merchants, whose interests must be hostile to those of the Company's subjects.

Mr. *Hogg* said, the hon. proprietor seemed to labour under a wrong impression as to the principal clauses of the bill. He begged leave, therefore, to call the hon. proprietor's attention to the third clause.

Mr. *Weeding*.—I know it all by heart.

Mr. *Hogg*.—The clause enacted, "That it shall be lawful for the Governor-general of India in council by proclamation to declare that all ships or vessels built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the East-India Company, *being owned by her Majesty's British subjects*, shall be deemed to be British ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limits, including the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and dependencies thereof; provided that upon such declaration being made, the said Governor-general in council shall, and the said Governor-general in council is hereby accordingly empowered to make regulations, to be enforced by suitable penalties, concerning the registering, licensing, and ascertaining the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden, and generally for the trading within the

limits aforesaid, of such ships or vessels, anything in the act to the contrary notwithstanding; which regulations shall be of equal force and effect with any laws and regulations which the said Governor-general in council is authorized to make, but shall be subject to disallowance and repeal, and shall in the same manner be transmitted to England and be laid before both Houses of Parliament, as in the case of any other laws or regulations which the said Governor-general in council is now by law empowered to make." Here the words "*being owned by her Majesty's British subjects*" shut out every person from the benefit of the provision for whom the Governor-general had no power to legislate. The provision applied to British subjects resident in India, for whom the Governor-general had power to legislate, and to native subjects, who possessed the same right as any British subjects. So much for ships built in foreign ports. The fourth clause said—"And whereas it may be expedient to admit to similar privileges and advantages any ships or vessels belonging to native princes or states in subordinate alliance with, or having subsidiary treaties with, the East-India Company, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; be it therefore enacted, that the Governor-general of India in council may, by such regulations as aforesaid, such regulations being subject as aforesaid, admit to the privileges and advantages of British ships for the purposes of trade within the limits of the charter of the said Company, including the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and dependencies thereof, or to any of such privileges and advantages, any ships or vessels belonging to such princes or states, or any of them, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; but any such regulations shall in fit manner provide for the registering, licensing, and ascertaining the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid, of such ships or vessels." Thus, full authority was given to the Governor-general in council to decide upon the mode, manner, and time in which such privileges should be granted.

Sir R. Jenkins concurred in all that fell from his hon. friend, Mr. Hogg, and his hon. friend in the chair, as to the impropriety of bringing forward a clause with respect to native seamen, as the subject was one on which the committee had not reported, and any proposal of the kind at present would be met by the objection that we should wait for the report.

Mr. Poynder said, that the Company derived £12,000,000 annually from their subjects in India, and yet it appeared they were not to be put on a better footing as to their commerce and navigation than the subjects of subsidiary powers.

Sir R. Jenkins would refer the hon. member to the petition on the subject, which had been presented to Parliament.

The *Chairman* observed, that the subject had been most fully discussed, and he would therefore suggest that they should now proceed to the other subject for which the Court had been specially summoned, on the requisition of nine proprietors, which requisition would now be read.

#### EQUALIZATION OF DUTIES, &c.—

##### ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

The clerk then read the following requisition:—

To the Hon. the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified according to law, request you will be pleased to convene a Special General Court, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing her Majesty in Council, praying for an equitable arrangement of the duties levied on East-India produce and manufactures, in consequence of the petition of the East-India Company to both Houses of Parliament on this important question not having been productive of that result which our fellow-subjects in India have a just and undeniable right to expect.

C. NORRIS,	CHARLES FORBES,
F. C. BROWN,	THOMAS WEEDING,
A. HOGG,	DAVID SALOMONS,
GEORGE FORBES,	JOHN FORBES,
	CHARLES GRANT.

London, July 29, 1840.

Mr. M. Martin then rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice on this subject. He observed, that in submitting the resolution with which he should conclude, he was aware of the difference which subsisted between the Company and Government on the subject of that resolution, and he should not have had the honour to appear before the Court that day, had the petition which the Company had presented received that attention from one branch of the legislature which it had from the other. That other branch (the Lords) had, by its committee, affirmed the justice of the Company's claims, and fully established their right to address the legislature and the throne on this subject. The language used by the committee, and the principles it asserted, bore so fully on this case, that he could not avoid directing the particular attention of the Court to them. "It appears," (said the committee in its report of February last) "that the general principle upon which commercial regulations affecting the intercourse between the United Kingdom and the colonial dependencies, and the mutual intercourse of those dependencies with each other, should rest, should be that of perfect equality, subject to exceptions only where the permanent interests of the whole empire, in the temporary circumstances of any part of our foreign possessions, may seem to render such exceptions necessary or expedient; that no partial favour should grant to one colony any advantage over another, either in the colonial ports,



or in those of the United Kingdom, still less that Parliament should partially secure for the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, any advantage in any colonial port, over the competing produce and manufactures of its own dependencies; for it is the firm conviction of the committee, that colonial possessions scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and legislatively dependent on the acts of a distant government, can only be maintained in peaceful and willing obedience, by making strict justice and impartiality the sole guide of every legislative proceeding by which they may be affected." After those principles laid down by the committee, it would be hardly necessary for him to enter into a detail of those grievances which the committee had admitted. But it was said, the Company had greatly exaggerated their case; this he begged to deny; the case had been rather under than over stated. The effects of restrictions on East-India produce would be greatly injurious to our commerce; the injury would be greatly enhanced in time of war. Let him briefly state to the Court a few of the articles on which restrictive duties were placed, coming from the East-Indies, as compared with similar articles imported from our colonial possessions. Thus, sugar, the produce of, and imported from, any British possessions in the West-Indies, America, and the Mauritius, including maple from Canada, paid a duty of £1 4s. per cwt., while sugar coming from our Eastern possessions (excepting from Bengal, and since the 5th June last from Madras) paid £1 12s. per cwt., making an excess of duty of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. against India, being  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the prime cost of the article laid down in England. Take the next article, rum, the produce of, and imported from, any British possession in the West-Indies, America, or the Mauritius, distilled from the lees necessarily produced in making the sugar; it paid a duty of 9s. per gallon, while rum distilled in the same way, being the produce of, and imported from any British possession in the East Indies, paid a duty of 15s. per gallon, or  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. against India, being four times the prime cost of the article laid down in England. In the article of rum shrub, the excess of duty against India was 233 per cent., being £1 10s. on East-India produce, as compared with that of British possessions in the West-Indies, America, or the Mauritius. Thus, also, tobacco, manufactured in the last named places, paid a duty of 2s. 9d. the pound, while that from India paid 3s., being a difference of between 9 and 10 per cent., or about twice the prime cost of the article in India. He could point out other instances of the excess of duty on articles of East-India produce, bearing from 10 to 100 per cent. beyond those of the produce of our own possessions in

the East-Indies, but he was unwilling to take up the time of the Court with the enumeration. Those instances he had mentioned would sufficiently illustrate his statement, that the case of India had not been exaggerated in the Company's petition; indeed the grievances, of which that petition complained, seemed now to be admitted on all hands. They were all agreed that India was entitled to an equality, in her commercial intercourse with us, with any other of our foreign possessions; but the question was, what did the Company mean by calling for a redress of East-India grievances? They had had a tedious and minute investigation before a committee of the House of Commons, and it was sought by certain parties to show, by a close examination and cross-examination of the witnesses, that India had in fact no grievance to complain of. In that he would only say that he was willing to let the case be decided by the evidence. When that evidence should be before the public, he had little doubt that they would at length obtain that justice which they claimed for India. In this respect (he meant as related to the evidence) they had to complain of the course taken by the House of Commons. The select committee of that House had broken up without printing the evidence taken before it, or even making an analysis of it, as the Lords did; but bye and bye, when further evidence would be gone into, a whole mass of it would be thrown before the public, which not one in ten of the members of that House would read, and which would at last find its way into the waste-paper cellars. In the mean time, the people of India would be without a remedy for their grievances, unless the course which he proposed should be adopted, namely, that of addressing her Majesty in Council, praying that she might be graciously pleased to place East-India produce on the same footing, as to duties, with her other possessions. By this course, we should give to her Majesty's ministers an opportunity of acting on their own sense of Indian grievances, and of advising her Majesty to exercise that power which, in his opinion, she unquestionably possessed; next they should lay before her Majesty the hardships suffered by our East-Indian fellow-subjects, in not being recognized as British-born subjects, as far as related to the navigation of East-India vessels to and from this country. One of the complaints made in our petition was, that the provisions of the navigation law, relating to natives of British territories in India, operated injuriously to the interests of such natives, and therefore we submitted that the policy of countenancing the ~~the~~ was a fair subject for ~~the~~ committee did, it appeared, consider the

subject, and in the report we find it noticed thus: "By the 4th Geo. IV., c. 80, four British seamen only are required for every one hundred tons of the registered burden of any ship partly manned with lascars, and if that proportion of British seamen should not be procurable, the Government of India and the governors of any of the possessions within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, are authorized to permit the ship to sail with a less proportion; and within the limits of the charter, no number of British seamen is required as part of the crew. The inconvenience is, that a vessel with a lascar crew from India to this country, cannot return, but under the provisions of the law as applicable to all other British vessels sailing from a British port. Negroes, natives of British possessions, it appears, are deemed to be British seamen, although the natives of British possessions in India are not so deemed; and there is a feeling that the natives of India are entitled to be considered in the same light." Here, then, is a full admission, on the part of their lordships, that negroes, the crew of a British ship from a British possession, are to be considered as British subjects, for all purposes connected with the navigation of that ship. Was it not, then, let him ask, a great hardship on the free-born natives of India, subjects he might say of Great Britain in that country, that they should be denied any advantage which was accorded to a crew of negroes, who might have been, for any difference it made in the case, slaves all their lives, up to the very moment of entering a British port? Was that, let him ask, doing justice to India? Was it fair equitable dealing to deny to a free-born native, that which he granted to an African slave? With respect to what had been said by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding), as to the rajah of Travancore, he would only ask, was that hon. proprietor aware that that rajah paid £90,000 a year to the Company? That he was not allowed to hold any political intercourse with any other state? That the hon. proprietor himself would not be allowed to settle on the rajah's dominions without the permission of the Company? That the whole revenue of that country might be assumed, and would be so in the time of war, or other emergency which might be deemed to render it necessary? Was the hon. proprietor aware of all these facts, and if he was not, would he, in the face of them, persist in saying that that native prince ought to be treated as a foreigner, and that he should not have extended to him and to his subjects, privileges which we did not refuse to African negroes?

Mr. Weeding had only said that he would not give the privilege to the rajah himself. It might be extended to his subjects if they would.

Mr. M. Martin, in continuation, contended that as we had the power of assuming the Government of all or most of the states dependent upon us in India, and appropriating the revenues to the general purposes of the Company's government, we ought not to consider the inhabitants of those states in any other light than as British subjects. There was the state of Oude from which at one time we drew a subsidy of £500,000 and afterwards £760,000, from which we took in 1801, to the value in land of nearly one million and half, in lieu of the subsidy. Then there was the nizam, who paid an annual sum of £300,000 for keeping up an army which might at any time be made applicable to the general service of the Company. When . . . . . considered, and also that we did not allow these states to have any intercourse with others, he must again ask, whether in fairness or justice we ought to deny them the advantage of being considered British subjects? Recollecting the advantages which we had derived from them for so long a period of their dependence upon us, was it not cruel now to turn round upon them, and to deprive them of those benefits which they had a right to look for, as the natural result of our intercourse and our protection, and tell them they must be deprived of both because they were foreigners? He would admit that what had been said about Mysore was a weak point, but it was urged that we were about to assume that and other large territories in India. If that were the case, it would be much better, more dignified, that all the states which contributed to the wealth and power of British India, should, in return, have the advantage of British protection and unrestricted commercial intercourse. He did trust, therefore, that the Company, by pursuing a dignified and temperate course, would eventually succeed in carrying out their beneficial intentions towards the natives of India; but in hoping for this, he owned he was somewhat disheartened by the apathy with which this subject was met, both in and out of Parliament. There were only a few, a very few, who took a strong interest in the proceeding, present in the committee, but even with these he was surprised that they did not obtain some recognition of their claims. Nothing, however, was done by that committee, save the accumulation of a mass of evidence, which they did not print, nor of which they even gave an analysis, for the information of those who were so grossly ignorant of Indian affairs as were the great majority of the members of the House of Commons. He spoke not here with respect to party, but he candidly owned that he had no confidence in either Whig or Tory Government as related to India. He relied solely on the joint

exertions of the Court of Directors and Court of Proprietors. To these he looked with a hope of success for having justice done to India by a redress of its grievances. He would now move—

That an humble address be presented to her Majesty in Council, expressing the regret of this Court that the petitions of the East-India Company to both Houses of Parliament have not been productive of that result which our fellow-subjects in India had a fair and undeniable right to expect, praying for the equalization of the duties levied on the manufactures of India and British manufactures, and that such more equitable and manned the

Sir Charles Forbes, in seconding the motion, said, if he had recollected what had occurred in the early part of the day, he would have suggested to his hon. friend (Mr. Martin) to have made his motion more general, in order to obviate the objections made by one or two hon. proprietors. It was not his (Sir C. Forbes') intention to enter into the discussion of the general question at that moment, but he could not avoid advert- ing to the question of India shipping, as one on which he considered that very gross injustice had been done to the native owners. That useful and most industrious body of men had to compete here with, and were opposed by, the great body of the shipping interest of this country, who never seemed to take into consideration the vast advantage which this country derived from India shipping interests, but who fell into the very gross mistake of thinking that their interests as British ship-owners would be compromised by doing justice to India. Now as there was no doubt that the general feeling of that Court was to do that justice, let them throw from themselves the iniquity of applying such a principle to India as that which he had just noticed. He was not then a member of that House which had treated the petition of the Court with so much neglect, but he was not at all surprised at what the committee of that House did, for he understood that they sat with doors closed against those who took an active interest in favour of India, while the agents of West-Indian proprietors were allowed to be present. Was it to this influence that they were to attribute the refusal of the committee to publish the evidence taken before them?

Sir R. Jenkins said, that the hon. baronet was mistaken in supposing anything of the kind. The committee objected to the publication of the evidence in parts; but with that the agents of the West-Indian proprietors had nothing to do; and, in fact, they were not present.

Sir C. Forbes did know of his own knowledge that former committees on the subject allowed parties to be present and to make suggestions as to questions, &c. He did not know how this was in

the reformed Parliament, but shutting the door at all looked bad. He also strongly objected to making selections of witnesses, whose opinions were well known before hand to have a particular bias. He did not mean that this should apply even in the slightest degree to the evidence of their excellent secretary, which was, no doubt, both able and important, but he did regret that the examination had not been extended to others—to his hon. friend Mr. Brown, for instance, who took so warm an interest in every thing relating to the welfare of India. Mr. Brown, he understood, had applied to be examined, but his application past unheeded. This, he thought, was not treating East-Indian interests well. However, as his hon. friend, Mr. Brown, was now in the Court, he (Sir C. Forbes) should say no more on that matter at present. As to the evidence which had been taken by the committee of the House of Commons, it was not printed, but even a few extracts would shew how little the interests of India were represented in the present House of Commons. Formerly, there were 15 or 16 members who took a deep interest in, and might be fairly said to represent, Indian interests in that assembly. That, however, was before the days of parliamentary reform. Whether the change that had since been made was an improvement or not, he would not then stop to inquire; but there was a method then by which the representatives of important interests could find their way into the House of Commons, and that way existed at present; aye, and to an extent much greater than formerly. The only difference was as to the mode of managing the matter. The mode of the bribery and corruption was indeed changed; the principle remained unaltered. Now, as to the right of British seamen, which was allowed to the West-Indian or African negro, but denied to the free-born native of our Indian possessions, he thought the case exceedingly hard against the latter. As the law and the practice now stood, a ship, manned entirely with negroes, might sail from a British port to any port in India within the territories of the Company's charter, but a ship manned with the free natives of India, coming to a port in this country, would not be recognised as having a British crew, but must take back, on her return voyage, a number of British seamen in the proportion of 4 to each 100 tons of the ship's burden. Now that, he must say, was a gross injustice to the natives of India, and it was in this feeling that, in case of the

to both Houses of Parliament, they should follow them up by a petition to her Majesty in Council, who he contended had the power to make the necessary

alterations in that respect. He earnestly hoped that the Court of Directors would give their support to this as well as to the other parts of his hon. friend's motion.

Mr. *Fielder* did not think it at all good policy to introduce the question of British seamen or British shipping into this motion. That question, and the equalization of duties rested on totally different grounds. With respect to the latter point, he hoped that the members of the House of Commons would do their duty to India. For, let it be remembered, that when a deficiency of the supply of colonial sugar took place, the country mentioned as that from which the supply should be procured, was not India, but the Brazils. This was certainly not doing justice to India, and he joined with the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) in hoping that we should do justice to our East-Indian possessions by an alteration of our commercial policy in this respect. He would contend that for the last 150 years we had not acted towards our Indian possessions as justice and good policy ought to have suggested. We took the produce of other countries, which could be as well and more cheaply supplied by India. Let us look to America; she was once a colony of this country. She was now an independent, a powerful, and a rival state, and yet we took her cotton, to the almost exclusion of that of India. If we wished to do justice to that country—if we desired to avail ourselves of its resources, and at the same time to make them available to its own prosperity, as well as to ours, we must alter our commercial policy, and give to its produce at least the same advantages which we extended to that of others of our foreign possessions. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Poynder* observed, after hearing what had been said on this subject, he must express his regret that the proprietors had not had a better opportunity of considering the great object to which the motion referred. Had they had the opportunity, he thought they should be enabled to do much more than being the registrars of the edicts of others upon it. This, perhaps, might be considered "odious truth," but he would speak out. He had not seen any notice of the bill in question until that day, nor any notice of this meeting until the day upon which it was to be held. He thought it would have been much better to have given the proprietors more than twenty-four hours' notice of their meeting, for the question for which they were assembled was one of the utmost importance to them all. While he was upon his legs, he could not avoid referring to an able article in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, relating to our Indian affairs. He earnestly hoped that that article would be much read, as it would

lead to a better sense of what we owed to India, arising from a fuller knowledge of the whole subject. He did hope that, when hon. proprietors came to possess that fuller knowledge, it would lead them to do a little more than talk (as they often did there) *de omnibus rebus*—and sometimes *de quibusdam aliis*. He hoped that they would substitute action for conversation, and that they would practically exert themselves in seeing that justice was done to India. We had derived many most important benefits from our possessions in that country. We ought in common fairness to make those advantages reciprocal.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that he strongly objected to the latter part of the motion before the Court, and thought that the hon. proprietor, Mr. M. Martin, should confine himself to the prayer for such an equalization of the duties on Indian and Colonial produce as may do justice to India. They asked that cotton and silk from India might be admitted on the same terms as those from our other foreign possessions. Why should they not? There was no earthly reason for carrying on the duties as they now existed. Then equalize them. There were the duties on tobacco, 2s. 9d. the pound from our own possessions and from America, while we laid 3s. the pound on that from India. Let those duties be equalized. We were bound to take that step in order to do that justice to India which she had so well deserved at our hands. He thought they were also bound to take the step recommended in the first part of the motion, of addressing her Majesty in council, and praying for an equalization of duties, in order to shew to the people of India that the Court of Proprietors had done every thing in their power by appealing to all the authorities in the country from which a redress of Indian grievances might be expected. Upon that subject, he would read an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Lords: "The committee cannot proceed to report to the House their opinion with respect to the various matters referred to in the petition without first directing the attention of the House to the very peculiar position in which India is placed amongst all the other dependencies of the British Crown, and to the claims arising out of that position which it seems to have upon the justice and generosity as well as upon the policy of Parliament. Possessed of a population four times greater than that of the United Kingdom of all the rest of the British empire in all parts of the world—defraying from its own resources the whole charge of its civil Government and of its military defence—subject to the rule of British-born subjects, in all the higher and more lu-

crative and honourable offices of the State, India is further required to transmit annually to this country, without any return except in the small value of military stores, a sum amounting to between two or three millions sterling, of which by far the largest portion must necessarily be transmitted in each and every year without regard to the cost at which such transmission may be made, or to the derangement of the ordinary calculations of merchants which it may occasion. The committee cannot doubt that Parliament will see in those circumstances imperative reasons for giving to the prayers of the petitioners who approach it on the part of the people of India, the most favourable and indulgent hearing; and that it will be a subject of regret, if circumstances of temporary pressure in other dependencies of the Crown, or general views of policy embracing the whole empire, should render it necessary to decline complying with any part of the claims which have been so strongly urged upon its consideration." He (Mr. Weeding) must say that this expression of the committee did it great honour, for it certainly was a shame that after buying up slavery in our West-India colonies, and at so large a price as we had paid for its abolition, the duties on rum, the produce of free labour in different parts of our possessions, should be so disproportioned. It was on these grounds that he supported the motion for an address to the Queen in Council. Let them knock at the Council door, and respectfully call upon her Majesty and her Council for that redress which was denied to them elsewhere. In the Council they would find many to assist them who were borne down by particular interests elsewhere. Let them then send their petition to her Majesty in Council, for unquestionably her Majesty had the power of making the alterations which they required.

Sir R. Jenkins said that, having taken a part in discussions elsewhere on this subject, he could not now avoid saying a few words on it. In the first place, then, he concurred in the remark, that an assent to this motion would be by implication declaring that the Houses of Lords and Commons had not done their duty. Now he was by no means prepared to go that length. They (the Court of Proprietors) had themselves called for a committee of the House of Lords, and also one of the House of Commons, to consider their petition. Those committees had been appointed, and had heard evidence on the allegations of the petition. The committee of the House of Lords had made a report, but the Commons had not yet agreed to any report, nor had they even published any analysis of the evidence. Now what would be the natural

answer of her Majesty's ministers to this new application? They would say, "You asked for a committee of the House of Commons, as well as of the Lords, and now you will not wait to know the result of their labours, but take altogether a new course. Under these circumstances we can do nothing, we can advise nothing, until the reports of both committees are before us." Should such an answer be made to this application, what would be gained by it? In his opinion, nothing. It would be only so much time and labour thrown away. Besides, the application would be nugatory on other grounds. The address, or petition, to her Majesty in Council asked her to do that which she had not the power to do. Her Majesty could make no alteration in the rate of duties without the consent of Parliament. The cause which they had all so strong an interest in supporting, would do much better without such an address as that now proposed. Though no practical results had yet been derived from the steps the Court had taken, yet it could not be said that they had been without advantage. The recommendation of the Lords' report was, it was true, but meagre, yet their (the Company's) claims had derived much benefit from the unreserved manner in which the right of India to an equalization of duties, had been recognized and declared. The Commons, too, though they had yet made no report, nor published the evidence, had done much by the manner in which they had sifted the whole question. In his opinion the able evidence given by their secretary would have been quite sufficient to establish their claim, and they might have very safely rested upon that testimony alone, without the examination of another witness; for whatever might have been the allegations and claims of the silk manufacturers, and of the West-India interest, the allegations contained in the petition of the Company remained untouched. Besides, the course which they hitherto adopted had to a certain degree enlisted on their behalf the favourable consideration of the great body of the consumers, and also of the Government itself; for the more fully their case came before the public, the more it would be seen that their interests and those of the consumers were identified. Under all these circumstances, he must repeat his conviction that the presentation of a petition to her Majesty in Council would do no good, but that, on the contrary, it would tend to weaken a cause which was rapidly gaining ground in the estimation of the public.

Sir R. Campbell concurred with his hon. friend in the chair in thinking that the presentation of the petition or address to her Majesty in Council would do no good.

Even supposing it were to be immediately laid before the Council, nothing whatever could be done in it until the next session of Parliament; for supposing that the Council were to make a report as favourable to their claims as that which had been drawn up by the Lords' Committee, still her Majesty and Council could do nothing in the matter without the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament. Her Majesty, by the advice of her ministers, could not consent to place herself in opposition to the other branches of the Legislature, and this petition would only have the effect of placing her in an awkward situation with respect to those branches.

Mr. *Hogg* hoped that, as they all seemed to have one common wish and one common object, no diversity of opinion as to the means by which that object might be attained should intervene to defeat or retard it. As they all agreed in so many points, they ought to proceed with zeal, tempered with discretion, in their efforts to serve India. "*Festina lente*" might not be a favourite motto with some, but it was, at all events, a safe one, and they would be wise to act upon it. The select committee of the House of Commons, to which their petition had been referred, had been blamed by some hon. proprietors for not having made a report. But why had they not done so? It was because the West-India interest had stated that they had more evidence to produce, and if the Committee had reported upon the East-India evidence which had been submitted to them, without waiting for the other, they would have exposed themselves to the charge of excluding important testimony, and their report would be considered as altogether *ex parte*. For his own part, his mind was made up on the subject; but neither he nor those members of the Committee who concurred with him could consent to come to a decision which must be considered premature while so many witnesses were still in attendance waiting to be examined. Under these circumstances, they could only report the evidence, and they thought it would be better to wait until the whole had been concluded, than send it before the public in parts. How could it be fairly said that the Houses of Lords and Commons had not done their duty to India, when, except to the members composing the respective committees, the evidence was, as yet, unknown? It would then be premature, nay more, it would be unfounded, to say that the case of the Company was weak; so far from being weak, he had the strongest reliance on the effect of that evidence when it came into the hands of members, and was circulated through the country. He had no doubt that it would do its work in creating a favourable feeling towards the claims

of India, which in the result would be attended with the best effects. But let him ask, what good could they expect from a petition to her Majesty in Council? Why should that Court ask her Majesty to do that which the law did not empower her to do? She might, perhaps, be able to alter the regulation of the Navigation Laws, which required four British seamen for every 100 tons in an East Indian vessel, sailing from a British port, on her return voyage; but this bore relation to the strength of the crew, and he did not at all see why it should be mixed up with the question of the equalization of duties, and still less, he repeated, did he see why the Court should assent to a petition, calling on her Majesty to do that which in law she had not the power to do, for she could not repeal a duty; for that the concurrence of the two other branches of the Legislature was necessary. In conclusion, he must repeat what he had said at the commencement, that the motion before the Court would not promote their common object, but, on the contrary, would tend to weaken their claims.

A *Proprietor* wished to contradict a statement that had been circulated, that the spirit sought to be imported from India was made from rice. That was not the fact.

Mr. *Hogg* said that that statement had been already contradicted.

Mr. *C. F. Brown* said that, as he had been referred to by name, he wished to ask the hon. director (Mr. *Hogg*) a question. That hon. director had said that all the witnesses for the claims of India had been examined. Now he (Mr. *Brown*) wished to ask the hon. director whether his (Mr. *Brown's*) name had not been sent up to the Committee with a tender of his evidence, and whether it had not been refused?

Mr. *Hogg* denied having said that all witnesses had been examined. All he had said was that all that were considered necessary on the part of the Company had been examined. But let him add, that he did not think they were bound to examine all who tendered themselves as witnesses. He and his hon. colleague (Sir *R. Jenkins*) had called all the witnesses whom they had thought necessary, and, indeed, they had limited the evidence as much as possible, in the hope of being able to get a report from the Committee in the present session.

Mr. *C. F. Brown* feared he had not made himself understood. He wished to ask whether his name had not been sent up to the committee, and whether he had not been personally objected to?

Sir *R. Jenkins* said, that not having the pleasure of knowing the hon. proprietor, he could not have made a per-

sonal objection to him. He was not even aware that the hon. proprietor had sent up his name.

Mr. *Hogg* expressed himself to the same effect. He was not aware of the hon. proprietor having sent up his name.

The *Chairman* said, that no doubt the common object of all in that Court was to promote the interests of their Indian possessions. The improvement of the condition of those possessions was what he was sure they had all at heart; but after the readiness which the Court of Directors had shewn to attend to the wishes of the proprietors in this respect, he thought it would be much better that the matter should be left in their hands. He could see no probability of any beneficial result from the proposition before the Court. With respect to most of the points to which the motion referred, the Queen in Council was absolutely powerless. They had in the evidence before the Lords and in their report the most conclusive proofs of the justice of their claims on behalf of India. He did not see the evidence taken before the committee of the House of Commons, and therefore could say nothing on the subject. Indeed, his own opinion was, that they required no evidence before Lords or Commons in support of their claims. He was sorry, therefore, that the committees had been appointed, because he thought they could have gone on much better without them. Again, he must say, that he saw no practical good which could be expected from this motion. Her Majesty had not the power to grant what they asked. It was useless, therefore, to press the motion.

Mr. *Poynder* did not say that her Majesty should be addressed on this occasion as the Sovereign, or that as such she possessed the power the exercise of which was now sought—she had the power as one of the three estates of the realm.

Mr. *Lewis* did not think the question was, whether the Queen possessed this power or not. The object of the motion was to lay before her Majesty in Council their prayer for that redress, for which they had appealed in vain to the two Houses of Parliament. That was the great object of the motion—and on that ground it had his support. He supported it also because it would tend to impress on ministers the earnestness with which the Court sought the end in which they all joined. They had strong grounds for pressing their claims on the part of India for an equalization of duties. Those grounds were admitted in a very unreserved manner in the report of the Lords' Committee, an extract from which he would read. "It appears to the committee," said the report, "that

the general principle upon which commercial regulations affecting the intercourse between the United Kingdom and the colonial dependencies, and the mutual intercourse of those dependencies with each other, should rest—should be that of perfect equality." In this principle he (Mr. Lewis) fully concurred. It was all that India asked. The report went on to say, "subject to exception only where the permanent interests of the whole empire, or the temporary circumstances of any part of our foreign possessions, may seem to render such exception necessary or expedient—that no partial favour should grant to one colony any advantage over another, either in the colonial ports or in those of the United Kingdom, still less that Parliament should partially secure for the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom any advantage in any colonial port over the competing produce and manufactures of its own dependencies; for it is the firm conviction of the Committee that colonial possessions scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and legislatively dependant on the acts of a distant government, can only be maintained in peaceful and willing obedience by making strict justice and impartiality the sole guides of every legislative proceeding by which they may be affected." Now, they admitted fully the truth of all those propositions: but what was the restriction? It was this: "That there should be a system of perfect equality, subject to the exception only where the permanent interests of the whole empire or the temporary circumstances of any part of our foreign possessions may seem to render such exceptions necessary or expedient." With regard to the first of those exceptions, it appeared to him to clash with the general interests of the empire. He might go so far as to admit it was a proper exception: but would they say it was to extend to all parts of the empire? He would ask, what would be the value of the principle? He would ask, what was then contained in their petition to the House of Commons that might not be defined by that exception? And with regard to the exception itself, where was the justice or propriety of it? The West-Indian colonies might be labouring under great difficulties by the sale of their produce at a lower rate than formerly: but they had enjoyed that monopoly for many years; they had been the favoured objects of the manufacturers here; and was it because they had had those advantages for so long a time, that they were to continue to have them in detriment to our East-Indian possessions? He should be sorry if any such reason as the length of enjoyment by any colony of any particular advantage should operate in the

minds of the legislature in so important a question. How could they carry any part of the principle which they had acknowledged into effect if they allowed such things as these to influence them? In accordance with that principle, that established principle of equalization of duty, the committee first recommended what? the immediate removal of all those restrictive duties on any of the British colonial dependencies. That was what they now asked. Then, in accordance with the same principle, they further recommended "that no partial favour should be granted to one colony, nor any advantage over another, either in the colonial ports or in those of the United Kingdom; still less that Parliament should partially secure for the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom any advantage in any colonial port over the competing produce and manufactures of its own dependencies; for it is the firm conviction of the committee that colonial possessions, scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and legislatively dependant on the acts of a distant Government, can only be maintained in peaceful and willing obedience by making strict justice and impartiality the sole guides of every legislative proceeding by which they may be affected." This was all very just; but it was marred by the exception to which he had referred. Now he wanted to ask this question: Might not those persons who were now trading to Ceylon and Australia come forward in the same way, if you give them notice, and say "it is extremely unfair: why don't you give us an opportunity of telling you the difficulties under which we labour? We will shew you what the West-Indies do." In the same way also the people of the West-Indies might complain in respect of the tobacco trade. Those persons might say, "this reduction of duty is most unfair to us. We have bought our ships at a great cost; we have laid out large sums of money; we have invested our capital in our trade, and if you allow this, we shall be great sufferers." And so might go on every person more or less interested in the matters which were embodied in the petitions which they had presented to the House of Commons, until at last the result would be no remedy whatever for India. But what he said was this; let them take the report of the House of Lords, and enforce and impress on the minds of the people of this country that part of it which related to the equalization of the duties. And if they were anxious that our possessions in India should be kept in a "state of peaceful and willing obedience to British authority," let them follow the course which justice marked out, and not wait, session after session, before they addressed her Majesty

in Council, respectfully asking her Majesty by an order in council to effect that which they desired. Let them immediately give to India those advantages and remedies which had been so long withheld from her, but which she was so justly entitled to. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Clarke* said, he much doubted whether there was a sufficient case made out to justify their addressing her Majesty. If the House of Lords had not lately gone into committee on the subject, or if there had been any particular circumstance arising out of that proceeding, there might then have been an especial case made out for an address to her Majesty. But he had another reason why he objected to the present motion. They all admitted that India was entitled to this justice at their hands. The Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors were not in opposition in that point; but their difference was as to the mode. He was one who would have supported this motion immediately, if there had been any reluctance on the part of the directors to carry out the objects the Court had in view. (*Hear, hear!*) But he saw no such reluctance, nor did he see any substantial neglect on the part of the House of Commons, or any ground so special as to justify this motion. He should, therefore, although he concurred in much that had been said by the hon. mover, oppose the motion.

Colonel *Sykes* observed, that an hon. proprietor had said, the committee of the House of Commons had been useless and that no good whatever had resulted from it. If that were so, he should then be inclined to vote in favour of this motion; but as he was not of that opinion, and, on the contrary, thought the evidence brought forward would be very useful, he should not vote with the hon. mover. At the same time he might say, that, as far as his own observation went, there was an universal feeling prevailing in this Court to work out the objects that were now brought forward.

Mr. *Weeding* begged to propose an amendment to the motion of the hon. proprietor. It would bring the matter to a conclusion at once, and in a way that was perfectly legitimate and constitutional. He had only a few words to say in answer to an hon. member of Parliament within the bar, whose zeal for the interests of India they all knew, and whose attention to the affairs of India they must all thank him for. (*Hear, hear!*) He would remind that hon. gentleman, that the Queen sat in Council with members of both Houses of Parliament. Those members presided over our plantations and colonies, and could advise her Majesty to send out to the governors of our different colonies a command that equal justice should be



done to all; and if they were now to address her Majesty in Council, might the members of that council not say, "We have not time to consider the subject during this session of Parliament, but we will do so in the next session?" Did the hon. gentleman mean to say they ought to remain quiet and suppose the House of Commons would do it of themselves? The House of Lords had already pronounced an opinion, and if this Court slumbered now, the matter would die away. But if they went on addressing her Majesty, and again brought the subject under her consideration, they might hope to effect their object. He would say, urge it upon the attention of her Majesty's Council, which he would say, as British subjects, they were entitled to do. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. director called upon them not to give too much confidence to his statement, if he wished them to suppose, after the opinion which the committee of the House of Lords had given, that they would succeed without doing anything more (*Hear, hear!*). It was, as he believed, necessary for them to go on actively and perseveringly, but prudently and wisely, towards the attainment of this object; and if they did not do so, there would be no chance of effecting it. (*Hear, hear!*) He should therefore propose an amendment to the present motion. If it only brought forward a matter of fact, at least some good would be done by it. They could not fail to attend to it. He therefore proposed to amend the original motion by omitting the words "and that ships built, owned, and manned, by her majesty's subjects in India, be entitled to the full rights and privileges of British-built shipping."

Mr. *Lewis* seconded the amendment.

The *Chairman* said, the amendment was the same, with the exception of a few words at the end, as the original motion, which had led to so much discussion; and he thought the principle of the objection was the same to each; that was, he thought it was premature for the Court to bring forward a motion for an address at this moment to the Queen in Council. They had not yet had an opportunity of knowing what the evidence before the committee of the House of Commons was, and it was premature to say the House of Commons were not prepared to do anything for them. They had no right to throw out such an aspersion. His own impression was, that they would have a much better chance of success by allowing the Court of Directors to follow up their own course, and avail themselves of every opportunity of pressing the subject on the attention of her Majesty's ministers, and those influential persons who could assist the Company in their views.

With that impression, then, he trusted the hon. mover would consent to leave the subject in the hands of the Court of Directors. He was sure there was no indisposition on their part to attend to it; and he thought it would not only be more satisfactory, but that they stood a better chance of success if the matter were entirely left to their arrangement.

Mr. *Twining* said, a question so important as that which they had been discussing to day was one which could hardly be done justice to in a Court so thinly attended as the present (*Hear, hear!*). If they were now to press such a subject as this, he thought it could not be attended by that degree of weight and importance which a petition to the Queen and Council on a question of this nature demanded. He thought they ought first to look to the good that would be done when the subject was further considered by the Government, and which he believed would be really the case. But if they were now to go to the Queen and Council, and take any part in a measure of so much consequence as this, they would, in his opinion, materially stand in the way of that investigation which might hereafter take place, and which, he trusted, would be attended by most beneficial consequences. He thought, after what had occurred, it was scarcely possible they could venture to take on themselves the responsibility of urging any step to be taken now which might afterwards be necessary, and which might weaken their chance of success on a more important occasion. It would be very much better, and particularly when the then state of the Court was regarded, if the question were allowed to rest where it was, without this proposition being carried out: and after being assured, as they were, that every opportunity would be watched by which the great objects of the petition they had presented to Parliament would be advanced, he considered it a very hazardous and unpromising measure to approach the Queen in Council in the manner in which it had been proposed by the hon. mover (*Hear, hear!*).

Mr. *Montgomery Martin* said, there appeared to be a total misapprehension on this subject. The Queen and her Privy Council were one of the co-ordinate branches of the legislature, and hon. proprietors had just as much right to petition the Sovereign, as they had to petition any other branch of the legislature. The course was generally to go to the lower House of Parliament first; afterwards, to the hereditary branch of the legislature; and, lastly, to her Majesty, or to the Queen in Council. By adopting the course which he now proposed, they were not stepping out of the proper line (*Hear, hear!*); they were acting in

thorough unison with ordinary practice, and pursuing a perfectly legitimate mode of petitioning. With regard to the statement, that the House of Commons had not done any thing on the subject, he begged to ask the hon. director, the member for Shrewsbury, and the member for Beverley,—whose great attention to the committee during the time it sat, he could never sufficiently thank them for—whether the committee of the House of Commons had not closed their proceedings?

Sir R. Jenkins said the case stood thus :—The committee, seeing there was no chance of coming to a conclusion this session upon the evidence that was before them, passed a resolution that that evidence should be reported to the House, but that the committee themselves should make no report on the subject.

Mr. M. Martin took it for granted that the committee which had sat during the present session of Parliament was perfectly at an end; and that, therefore, nothing more was to be expected from that committee. That was a material point: the committee of the House of Commons was, as he understood, entirely closed.

Sir R. Jenkins said his hon. friend did not know what the evidence before the committee was.

Mr. M. Martin said he was not speaking of the evidence, but of the fact, that the committee had declined reporting, in the slightest degree, on that evidence. His hon. friend (Sir Charles Forbes), who supported him, made the same complaint, that not the slightest attention had been paid to that evidence.

Sir R. Jenkins.—The House of Commons have not yet got that evidence. It is not yet printed: it is not before them.

Mr. M. Martin resumed. The objection which he, in common with others, made to that committee was, that no report, no decision, one way or the other, had emanated from it. And now the committee was entirely at an end;—they complained that one branch of the legislature had refused to give any opinion on the petition of the East-India Company, while the higher branch of the legislature had paid the greatest attention to it. There was, therefore, only one course for them to follow; and that was to go to the other co-ordinate branch of the legislature (*Hear hear!*) He thought that was a straightforward and constitutional course; and he was addressing men who would not go out of that line which the Constitution afforded them. He would not have urged any objection to the committee, had he not known that that committee was entirely at an end. The question of evidence was quite another thing; but he might be permitted to state that

he was compelled to go into three tedious days' proceedings on the affairs of the West Indies, which had little or no relation to the subject before the committee. And why was it? Because evidence was brought forward in the committee to make most unjust assertions, and a most unfair contrast towards India.

Mr. Twining said he must object to such strong language being used by the hon. gentleman. (Cries of "*Order, order.*")

Mr. M. Martin continued. He said that from the knowledge he had. He knew that some of the members of the committee felt grieved that the great question which they had to consider should be made a question of such paltry matters as whether spirit could be distilled from rice a half-penny a gallon cheaper than spirit from the sugar-cane. This petty question occupied many weeks of the time of the committee. It behoved the great manufacturing interests of this country to support them; and he hoped that this Court would be determined to obtain what was not a boon to India; no! they wanted not a boon, but justice. (*Hear, hear!*) Those who asked a boon for India would do better to place it on the broad grounds of justice; (*Hear, hear!*) and it was not justice to India alone, but to England. It was not merely an Indian question, but an English one. If it had been an English question only, then he would have agreed with his hon. friend (Mr. Weedon), that our own neighbours ought to be supported; but what they now sought for their fellow-subjects in India was, a full proportion of the advantages which were derived from the treasure and blood they had sacrificed for this country. It was asserted in evidence before the committee that he was seeking to obtain for foreigners the advantages of British subjects. That assertion, he would say, was an insult, as well as an injustice. He begged pardon of the Court for expressing himself strongly (*Hear, hear!*), but he felt strongly on this subject, and believing, as he did, that the welfare and honour of British interests in India depended on the natives of British India being considered, not as foreigners, but as fellow-subjects, he could not help expressing his strong disapprobation of such assertions being made (*Hear, hear!*) He would be the last person to throw one atom of discord into the consideration of this matter; but being assured there was but one opinion in the Court of Proprietors on the subject, he trusted the Court of Directors would coincide in that opinion, and would agree to address the third co-ordinate branch of the legislature. Unless they made strong efforts, that which they wished to obtain would never be conceded. When the public saw the evidence, and that it was

there broadly and distinctly stated that British India was not a part of the British empire (*Hear, hear!*), were they not bound to go forward, and not wait session after session for a contradiction of that statement? (*Hear, hear!*) He was not an advocate for rash and hasty proceedings; and he thought his evidence was a proof of that. He had spoken calmly and respectfully: and in proposing the motion to the House of Commons, he had endeavoured to do it in as few words as he possibly could. If he had spoken strongly, it was because he had felt the necessity for it; and that it should go out to India that they were persevering in their endeavours to effect the object they had in view. The House of Lords had affirmed most fully the principle of free trade for India; and he declared before this Court, as he had previously done before the House of Commons, that unless the report of their Lordships was acted on, it were better it had never been promulgated. (*Hear, hear!*) He was more urgent with regard to improving the commerce of India, because of the excessive expenditure this country was daily throwing on India: first, it threw upon India the greater part of the expense of the Persian mission; then the expense of the Afghanistan expedition, which was more a question relating to Russia than to India; and now it was going to add the expense of the Chinese expedition. (*Hear, hear!*) It was necessary, therefore, to grant to that great and magnificent country, India—not a boon—but justice. What did they ask? That she should receive any exclusive benefit, or any immunity? No! but that she should be admitted to a full participation of the benefits and rights which other dependencies of Great Britain were allowed to enjoy. They who advocated the same opinion as he (Mr. Martin) held, wished to perpetuate British power in India; and what they now sought for was justice to the people of that mighty empire. He stated that strongly, because he knew that a benefit arose to India from the discussions in this Court. Those who addressed this Court spoke not only to persons here, but to their fellow-subjects in India. And the people in India looked, as they ought to do, with the greatest respect to the proceedings of this Court. It was essential to the maintenance of British power in India, that the greatest respect should be paid to the executive authorities; that there should be the greatest confidence in the British civil and military officers in India; and that there should be a heartfelt anxiety in this Court to lose no opportunity of advocating the interests of India. If this motion were now rejected, what would be the consequence? That they

would be thrown over for six months longer; they must present another petition; have another committee; and again go through all the tedious paraphernalia of admitted facts. There was only one point more to which he would beg to advert, and it was this; that the Queen and Council had the power, as he stated originally, to do all that was necessary. They complained of the duties levied on East-Indian produce and manufactures in Australia, Ceylon, and other places, varying from ten to thirty, or forty and even fifty per cent. higher than those levied on the products of the British colonies and United Kingdom. The Queen had the power to send out instructions to the governor of each colony to place the produce of British India on the same footing as that of any other part of the British empire. There was not the slightest necessity for an Act of Parliament, because an order in Council would be quite sufficient. There was one important point connected with this question, which was fully admitted by the House of Lords, nay more, strongly recommended by them. They said in their report, "In accordance with this principle of equality, the committee first strongly recommend the immediate removal of all those distinctive duties in Australia and in Ceylon, by which advantage is given to the industry of the United Kingdom over that of India and of our other colonial dependencies." Would that be carried out after the committee had made so strong a recommendation of it? Ought they then to refuse to persevere in obtaining what must be such a great good to India? It was shown that not less than 300,000 gallons of rum annually were exported through this country from the West-Indies to Australia as British produce. And why should not India have the same power of exporting her produce? In the island of Ceylon, which was separated from India by only a narrow strait, the produce of British India was received as British produce, and why should it not be the same in more distant parts?

Major *Oliphant* rose to order. The hon. gentleman was not confining himself to a mere reply.

Mr. *Martin* resumed. He was only showing the great advantage that would proceed from this part of the recommendation of the committee of the House of Lords, if it were adopted. But he would not detain the Court longer, or refer to that portion of the House of Lords' report, which stated that the Queen in Council could legislate for Mysore coffee. He thanked them for the attention with which they had listened to him, (*Hear, hear!*) and if he had expressed himself strongly, it was because he felt strongly on this subject; but those who knew him

were aware that he would be one of the last persons in the world to weaken the authority of the British in India, and that it was only to show the people of India that this Court was determined to watch over their interests, and carry out towards them the great principles of justice, that he had undertaken to obtrude his observations on the Court. He had done so with every desire to cooperate with and sustain the Court of Directors, in giving to India that which he believed to be as much their due as of any other part of the British empire. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes said, the hon. Chairman of By-laws had complained of the speech of his hon. friend, as being very strong. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Twining.—“Of course, I may be allowed to explain what I said.”

Sir C. Forbes.—“You don’t know what I am going to say.” (*Great laughter.*) The hon. gentleman had said his hon. friend had made use of strong expressions. Now in his (Sir C. Forbes’) opinion, they were not half so strong as the case required. (*Hear, hear!*) He would now repeat them, particularly those with reference to the witnesses that were brought forward to give evidence against India before the committees of the House of Lords and House of Commons. (*Hear, hear!*) Would their able and excellent Secretary, Mr. Melvill, say that in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords too, it had not been the case? The West-Indian influence was strong in both Houses. He had seen the report which had been laid before the House of Lords by their committee; and although he had not seen that of the committee of the House of Commons, he would say nothing more than that was required to prove a case for India. (*Hear, hear!*) The West-Indian interests were evidently induced to throw the East-India question over-board. As had been justly said, they admitted the principle of the Company’s claims for India, but it was not expedient they should be granted now. (*Hear, hear!*) Expedient! Justice should give way to expediency, as he had often urged before. (*Hear, hear!*) But he should ask, as his worthy friend had said, what justice could there be in examining twelve witnesses on one side of the question, and only two on the other? He believed that to be the case. In the House of Lords, with the exception of Mr. Melvill’s evidence, there was scarcely any worth listening to. One gentleman was examined there, who was not present in the Court to day, and whose name he would not mention, but his evidence was not worth anything. Now in the House of Commons undoubtedly his hon. friend (Mr. Martin) went into a very long and painful examination, which was most ably con-

ducted by the hon. directors, Sir R. Jenkins and Mr. Hogg, whose anxious attention to the subject he thanked them for. (*Hear, hear!*) But how could they resist that great party of West-Indian influence who were waiting in the lobby of the Houses of Parliament, ready, as he had been told, to be examined before the committee? (*Hear, hear!*) Those persons said, as he was informed, “Oh, if you want any evidence for the East-Indies, you must examine us, and other witnesses, for the West-Indies.” But the West-Indies did not require anything of the sort. They had got power enough both in the House of Lords and the House of Commons to defeat the interests of the East-Indies, (*Hear, hear!*) and they had used that power most unjustly and unmercifully. And he did not wonder at it; for only let them look to the persons who were put on the committee in the House of Lords, and more especially in the House of Commons. (*Hear, hear!*) There were some there that ought not to have been there. (*Hear, hear!*) Who would admit a defendant to be a witness in his own cause? No interested persons should have been examined before that committee. (*Hear, hear!*) They were not competent to form a judgment on it. (*Hear!*) They might turn their witnesses out of the Court, and it might be said there was no cause for their doing so; but then it would prevent their hearing what other witnesses said, and they might then be told very justly, “if you give a judgment, you must give a reason for it; and perhaps your judgment may be right, whilst your reason is wrong.” (*Hear, hear!*) He could only say, he was sorry to see who were members of the committee of the House of Commons. There were right hon. and hon. members there, whose names he should not have expected to have found on that committee. These things would sometimes ooze out (*Laughter*) and from what he could understand, the course of the examination carried on by some of the West-India planters, and the evidence that was adduced before the committee, were anything but what they ought to have been. (*Hear!*) So entirely was it on one side, that it required the utmost exertions of some hon. members who sat on the committee to give anything like an appearance of justice to their proceedings. (*Hear, hear!*) The committee was not a fair one. There was no breach of privilege in saying that; if there were, they could attack him for it. But he was going on to say this—he found that many of the members of the committee did not attend to the proceedings at all. Many of those whom he had named were to be less interested, and less open to prejudice, did not attend any of the meetings of the committee. The com-

mittee, in fact, did not appear to be formed on an honest principle; and certainly there was at present a very great want of persons in the House of Commons to stand forward ably and independently, to maintain the rights of the people of India in opposition to those who might advocate the interests of the West Indian colonies. With respect to the question as it now stood, it appeared to be, whether the wishes of the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the bar should be attended to in preference to the original motion. (*Hear!*) He hoped, however, they would not stultify themselves by throwing out the proposal of his hon. friend. (*Hear, hear!*) They had now got through four hours, but unquestionably they had been very well spent (*A laugh*); and notwithstanding what had been said by an hon. proprietor, he should have had no objection, if the Court had been a little thinner than it was even now (*Continued laughter*), so that they might listen well to what was said, and decide wisely and cautiously. But let them not make milk-and-water speeches; there was time enough for that bye and bye, for before long they would get no tea. (*Hear! and a laugh*). But let them not, he said, make milk-and-water speeches, when they heard able and independent arguments uttered in favour of a cause which might be deferred, but could not be put down. He said, justice must be done to India sooner or later. They might ward it off as long as they could, but the day of retribution would come, and that would be forced from them which now it was in their power to grant, without making any sacrifice whatever.

Mr. *Hogg* wished to correct an erroneous impression which, from some of the observations of the hon. baronet, appeared to exist in his mind, with respect to the constitution of the committee of the House of Commons. The committee was first nominated, as a matter of form, by Sir John Hobhouse; but that right hon. gentleman, wishing it to be as fairly and impartially constituted as possible, offered the nomination of it to his hon. friend, the member for Shrewsbury. Nothing could be more fair or candid than the conduct of the right hon. gentleman, and that was proved by his resigning to his hon. friend the nomination of the committee. And how did his hon. friend perform that office? He had no power to appoint an *ex parte* committee (*Hear, hear!*). If he had done so, the report would have been valueless. But, on the contrary, he selected an equal number of those who were supposed to be interested in East-Indian matters, and of those who were connected with West-Indian matters; and he then added a number of names of those who might be considered to be impartial. And

if that committee were renewed in the next session, the public would attach weight to the names of those who were supposed to be advocates of East-Indian interests were his hon. friend, Sir R. Jenkins, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Irvine, and Mr. Ewart. Of those who were regarded as representing the interests of the West-Indies, the names were Mr. Gladstone (*Hear, hear!*)—Yes! but he believed that that gentleman's interest in the East Indies was equal to that which he possessed in the West-Indies (*Hear, hear!*)—he had sugar estates in India of immense extent, and was the only person in India who had introduced there the steam-engine in the manufacture of sugar; and his interest was therefore very great in India (*Hear, hear!*). The next was the name of Mr. Goulburn (*Hear, hear!*), a gentleman who had considerable property in the West-Indies (*Hear, hear!*). So also had Mr. J. Elliot, whose name was amongst those who formed the committee. His hon. friend then added the name of Mr. Brocklehurst, because he was the representative of a place where the silk interests were cultivated. Then came the name of Mr. Clay, the Secretary of the Board of Control, who had no interest, he believed, one way or the other. Afterwards, the name of Sir James Graham, who, in the early period of the session, attended the committee most diligently, but who, from various things that had occurred, had been prevented from attending so regularly towards the close of their meetings. Sir George Grey was also put on the committee, and, he might say, a more able and impartial man never sat in the House of Commons on either side. Mr. M. Philipps was also put on the committee, because his name was connected with the interests of the cotton-spinners. Lord Sandon, who represented the great commercial and important town of Liverpool. Now, he would, after that description of the committee, ask every gentleman present, and especially the hon. baronet, whether it was or was not a fairly constituted committee (*Hear, hear!*).

Sir C. *Forbes* would only reply by asking this question: Did all those members attend in their places on the committee? Or did they take any part in the proceedings?

Mr. *Twining* said, he should be ashamed, if he permitted any question, that had reference to observations of a personal nature, however deficient he might think them in terms of courtesy or respect, to obtrude itself on the time of the Court. He would apologize to the hon. baronet for having interrupted him as he had done (*Hear, hear!*); but his object was to as-

sure the hon. baronet—and it had been done more correctly by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, than he could have done it himself—that what he had noticed was not in reference to any strength of opinion which he might himself offer, but that there was a doubt in his mind as to how far it was right and decorous, in discussing any subject in this Court, that they should make any reference to the constitution of a committee of the House of Commons, and to the conduct and principles of those who sat on that committee (*Hear, hear!*). That was the sole object he had in view: and never for one moment had he the slightest desire to check the discussion of those subjects which hon. proprietors might think it their duty to bring forward. He was aware that his observations were of little importance; and it had been insinuated in this Court to-day, that he was there on purpose to support the Court of Directors in whatever course they might adopt. But he could not conceive that any thing which he offered could be of any consequence or assistance whatever to the hon. directors, unless, indeed, the observations he might have the good fortune to make, in this Court, were in support of that which ought to be supported. He certainly thought that the matters now under consideration, the proposition of carrying it to the Queen and Council, was not the best course for them to pursue. He could not devise any measure that was more completely undesirable, or more likely to be without any good end. It was true they might, in the first instance, have addressed the Queen and Council as they had addressed the House of Lords or House of Commons: but, as he conceived, they would now do it under totally different circumstances. It would now be in the nature of an appeal upon a great and highly important question, which had already received a decision to a certain extent,—and, as they should bear in mind, to a certain extent only. If that question were submitted to the hasty decision of the Queen and Council now, they would, he believed, often have to regret hereafter that they had taken that course. He thought it highly undesirable that such a course should be taken under the circumstances, and he considered the present state of the Court, notwithstanding what had been said on that point by the hon. baronet (*Hear!*)

Mr. Poynder said, that both the arguments of the hon. Chairman of By-laws, and that of the worthy Chairman himself, if they were carried out to their full length, would go to this extent, that if it were improper to address her Majesty, after having addressed the House of Lords and House of Commons, as reflecting upon those two branches of the legislature for

not having done their duty; then they should not do that which they had been doing day after day, namely, address the House of Lords after they had addressed the House of Commons. (*Hear!*) Now, with great submission, he did think that argument so perfectly feeble and untenable in itself, that it really appeared to him the sooner the hon. gentlemen who adopted that course of argument abandoned it the better for them all. (*A laugh!*)

Sir C. Forbes wished just to observe that it was not his intention in the slightest degree to have said any thing towards the hon. Chairman of By-laws, that was at all offensive or uncourteous. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman.—What is it then that it is proposed we should do?

Mr. Martin.—“Address the Queen in Council.”

The Chairman.—But does the hon. gentleman call the Queen in Council one of the branches of the legislature?

Mr. Martin.—“I said that the Queen in Council is one of the co-ordinate branches of the legislature.”

The Chairman said, if they addressed the Queen individually, they would then be addressing one of the branches of the legislature. But the Queen and Council could do one thing, and one thing only, that was to relieve them with regard to the duties in the colonies. He would say, however, with regard to the present motion, that to address the Queen and Council at this time was altogether premature. (*Hear, hear!*) And therefore, as to the amendment or the original motion, he must oppose it as far as he could. He should be glad too if his hon. colleagues concurred with him, as it would prevent a division of the Court, which was not desirable in a question like this. He understood, however, that the hon. gentleman would withdraw his original motion in favour of the amendment.

Mr. M. Martin then withdrew his motion, and Mr. Weeding's amendment was put as a substantive motion.

An Hon. Proprietor asked whether there was not some other way of effecting the object in view besides addressing Her Majesty?

The Chairman said, he thought the Court of Directors had shewn, by the whole course of their proceedings, that they were ready to adopt every measure that could advance the objects of the Company.

On a show of hands, the Chairman declared that the motion had passed in the negative.

Sir C. Forbes demanded a division, when there appeared,

For the motion ... ..	10
Against it ... ..	20

Majority against addressing } her Majesty ... .. }	10
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(H)

Mr. Poynder said, this was a Special Court, and therefore without giving up his right to do so, he would not put a question which he had intended to have put to the hon. Chairman, simply on this ground, that the question to which he alluded was at this time pending in Parliament, and he therefore considered it most prudent not to press it now. The hon. gentleman

then gave notice of the following motion for the next General Court :

That there be laid before this Court a copy of the order in council, or other act of the Indian Government, awarding (on the abolition of the pilgrim-tax) to the Rajah of Khoordah or other authority connected with the temple of Juggernaut, the sum of Rs. 50,000, or £5,000 per annum, for the future.

The Court then adjourned.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE EAST.

Mahableschwur, May 20.

The consecration of the new church, which took place on the 8th, by the bishop, assisted by two chaplains, proved a very interesting ceremony. The church is spacious and airy, and quite equal to the accommodation of the number of visitors at present resident upon the hills, but should the buildings increase with the same rapidity in the ensuing years as they have done in the last three or four, the church will speedily require enlarging. This edifice has been erected entirely by private subscription, and as the community is not a rich one, the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in the construction of a place of public worship, contributed by persons, many of whom will probably not be at the hills another season, shows a highly commendable spirit.

Another very interesting work is being carried on by the Rajah of Sattara—the formation of an artificial lake, by means of a bund, or embankment, across the narrowest portion of a wide and deep valley. There is nothing but a fine piece of water wanting to complete the beauty of the home view from these hills. The distant prospect embraces the Bancoote river; and the sea; but in the fore-ground there are only small water-courses, or the infant streams which have their sources in the neighbourhood. The bund is a very solid piece of workmanship, but owing to the cheapness of the labour, and the abundance of materials at hand, the expense of its completion will not exceed Rs. 15,000, to £1,500.

Among the natural products of the hills, there is enough of wild arrow-root to feed a whole nation; the trouble of digging it, and the process of preparing it, hitherto not understood by the native inhabitants, have prevented its being employed as an article of diet, and it is at present nothing more than a weed. The tea-trees, which have been planted here, are flourishing; but there is great want of

a scientific horticulturist, many things either failing or not being attempted, in consequence of the absence of theoretical skill and practical experience. Potatoes flourish in great perfection, and pease may be grown abundantly.

The Rajah of Sattara is here, paying his respects to the Governor; he came up on horseback, his pilgrimage on foot to the holy temples of Mahableschwur being, like many other religious intentions, postponed to a more convenient season. The rajah does not affect much state, and certainly those who have only visited Mahratta courts can have little or no idea of oriental magnificence. There are two or three other natives here, jagheerders of the Deccan, and their encampments add much to the animation of the scene; for the convenience of water, however, they have pitched their tents in the vallies, and in consequence of the lowness of the ground, and the mists that prevail, cholera has broken out in one of the camps, and it is said that six persons have already fallen victims to this dreadful scourge. An early monsoon is expected, in consequence of certain atmospheric tokens, which are said never to fail. The hawkers and pedlars of this part of India, who are like the swallows, departing prudently before the bad weather sets in, are making preparations for flight, and the thrifty are laying in stocks of tapes and threads, muslins and calico, under an apprehension that speedily nothing of the kind will be procurable.

Bombay, May 23.

An appointment has taken place in the Supreme Court, which is calculated to afford great satisfaction to the native community. The judges have bestowed the interpretership upon Narayan Dadenath, senior pupil of the Elphinstone College. This young man is not only an excellent scholar, but, in addition to his thorough acquaintance with the English language, is devoted to the pursuit of literature.

He had, upon the small means which he possessed previous to this appointment, contemplated the establishment of a reading-room and library. to be supported by subscriptions from the Elphinstone scholars, who feel the want of a collection of English books upon subjects connected with polite literature. There can be nothing more likely than studies of this kind to remove the superstition and prejudice which impose so many fetters upon the native mind. We see considerable numbers of Hindus, Parsees, and Mohamedans in Bombay, who have a most thorough acquaintance with the English language, and who have mastered the principles of those sciences necessary for the carrying on of any particular pursuit, yet whose minds, not having been enlightened by reading, are still governed by the most absurd notions, and under the dominion of the grossest fancies. When, on the other hand, we find natives who have had the advantage of extensive reading, we are equally surprised and pleased with the perfect freedom which they evince from all that is prejudicial and debasing. As far as my experience goes, I should say that the natives of India, when once adopting European ideas and habits, will surpass their tutors in purity of manners and in refinement of feeling.

It has been said, very erroneously, that the natives have been, and are likely to become, corrupted by their intercourse

with Europeans in India. Now, whatever English people may be at home, they certainly shine in this country, since none but the respectable classes are settled in it, with the exception, perhaps, of the privates of the Queen's regiments, who are all under excellent discipline, and are, generally speaking, an orderly, well-conducted body. If we do not all of us practise what we preach, our preaching is calculated to have a good effect; we have erected a high standard of morality, and the horror we express at deviations from the truth is likely to produce, and indeed has produced, a strong effect upon reflecting minds. It is useless to expect that a whole community will speedily change a code of honour which differs so widely from our own, but there seems no reason to doubt that those acute feelings which prefer death to disgrace, may and will be turned to the best purpose. Many are the mortifications and privations to which natives submit, rather than lose their caste. When public opinion and a respectable name in society shall be substituted for rules and regulations, of a selfish clique, the result will be the same, and we shall find natives, Hindus especially, quite as sensitive (if not more so) on the subject of character as Europeans. This will probably be a work of time, and can only be effected by the comparison of other institutions with their own.

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## Postscript.

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The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Journal de Frankfort* writes, that the preparations for renewing the expedition against Khiva are nearly completed; that Gen. Perowsky has left St. Petersburg, being again invested with the command of the invading army, whose former disasters are not attributed to want of ability in this officer, but to circumstances over which human prudence could have no control; that measures are now taken to surmount the difficulties which forced the troops to retreat. The beasts of burden have been increased in number, and a different line of march has been chosen, which will allow the army, probably much more numerous than before, to have its magazines and stores at all times within its reach.

Letters from Constantinople, of 17th July, state that advices had been received from Circassia of the mountaineers having gained another signal victory over a Rus-

sian division of twelve thousand men, near Ghurghara.

The *Russian Invalid* has at length broken silence respecting the events in the Circassian war, which confirm, in great part, the accounts which have appeared in the German and English papers respecting the losses of the Russians, and the desperate valour of the Circassians, who exhibit an "open contempt of death," scaling walls, rushing into trenches, and penetrating batteries.

Letters from Alexandria bring accounts of the pacification of Syria. The Druses and other insurgents had sent hostages to Damascus, in return to propositions made by Mehemet Ali, granting them important concessions. On receipt of this intelligence, the Pasha immediately addressed a circular letter to the Consuls, apprizing them of the pacific conclusion of the Syrian insurrection.



## REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &amp;c,

## UNIFORM OF MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 7, 1840.*—The Commander-in-chief is pleased, in consequence of appeals made to his authority by the members of the Medical Board, to direct, that they shall hereafter, at all public places, and on all occasions of ceremony, wear the uniform prescribed for them by the Gov. G. O. of the 22d July 1839, so well suited to their relative rank, and merited by their long and valued services.

At church, at the levees, or entertainments at Government house, or at the residence of the Commander-in-chief, and at great public entertainments, the full dress is to be worn.

At the meetings of the board, or other professional duties, and generally, when out of their own houses, the blue frock, with a forage cap, is the fit costume; and his Excellency has no objection to the lightest materials being used.

The Commander in Chief directs, that all other boards connected with the army will conform to these rules; and he takes the opportunity of reminding officers, that all presidents of military courts, boards, or committees, are responsible to him for their correct assembly, dress, and proceedings.

## THE BRITISH DETACHMENT LATELY SERVING IN PERSIA.

*Political Department, May 11, 1840.*—The British detachment, lately serving in Persia, having returned to India, Lieut. Col. B. Shee, commanding, and the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the detachment who have not been directed to proceed on other duties, are replaced at the disposal of the Governments of the Presidencies to which they respectively belong, from the date of the return of the head-quarters of the detachment to Bombay.

## MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

*Fort William, May 20, 1840.*—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to direct, with a view to carry into effect a proposition made by the general management of the Military Orphan Society, and agreed to by a majority of the subscribers, both of the army at large and of the particular ranks to be affected by the change, that the rate of subscription of lieutenants, assistant-surgeons, and veterinary surgeons, be raised from Rupees (3) three, to Rupees

(3-12) three and twelve annas, per mensem each.

## MOVEMENTS IN THE ARTILLERY.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 23, 1840.*—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, the following movements of a portion of the artillery regiment are to be carried into effect, as herein detailed:

The 1st and 2d companies of the 4th battalion of artillery at Dum-Dum to embark as soon after the 1st of July next as boats can be furnished, and proceed by water and relieve the 1st and 2d companies of the 5th battalion at Cawnpore.

The relieved companies of the 5th battalion to embark on the return boats, and proceed to Benares and Dinapore, to relieve the 3d and 4th companies of the 3d battalion.

On the companies of the 3d battalion being relieved at Benares and Dinapore respectively, they will occupy the boats vacated by the relieving companies, and proceed to Dum-Dum.

## ELIGIBILITY TO BECOME MEMBERS OF GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 26, 1840.*—The Commander in Chief having had under consideration the inconvenience occasionally experienced from the operation of the G. O. of the 26th June 1832, is pleased to reduce the period which an officer must serve, before he shall be deemed eligible to be appointed a member of a general court martial, to two years; but his Excellency desires, that the alteration now authorized in the period of probation may not be applied, under any circumstances, to members or superintending officers of courts of requests, in regard to whom, and to young officers, the regulation of 1832, above quoted, is to be strictly acted upon.

## BRIGADE COMMAND AT FEROZEPORE.

*Fort William, May 27, 1840.*—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to authorize the addition of a brigadier of the 2d class to the present establishment, for the purpose of being attached to the station of Ferozepore, which is in future to be considered a brigadier's command.

## DRESS OF OFFICERS HOLDING APPOINTMENTS OF AN UNMIXED CIVIL NATURE.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, June 3, 1840.*—A reference having been made to Government, relative to the proper dress to

be worn by officers holding appointments of an unmixed civil nature, the following despatch, of the 27th May 1840, received from the Secretary to the Government of India, military department, in reply, is published for general information; and his Exc. the Commander-in-chief directs that the instructions therein contained may be strictly adhered to.

"In the opinion of the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, military officers, however employed, cannot be more respectably or properly dressed than in the uniform prescribed for them; it being provided by existing regulations that, where no staff uniform is specified, officers on staff or other detached employ shall wear that of their respective regiments.

"2. His Lordship in Council accordingly conceives, that the officers employed in the revenue survey, and in the thuggee department, &c., although holding unmixed civil appointments, should be required to wear their military uniforms, more especially when in a military cantonment."

The last paragraph of the General Orders by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, under date the 7th Dec. 1839, commencing "officers holding appointments of an unmixed civil nature, &c. &c.," is hereby cancelled.

## COURT MARTIAL.

MAJOR C. NEWBERY.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 23, 1840.*—At a general court martial, assembled at Cawnpore on the 9th April 1840, Capt. (now Major) Charles Newbery, of the 9th regt. L. C., was arraigned on the following charges:—

*Charges.*—*First.* For having, in the years 1838 and 1839, when commanding the 1st regt. of cavalry, Oude auxiliary force, knowingly made false musters of men and horses, in the following instances:

*First Instance.* In having enrolled, as having been entertained on the 1st of April, and 1st and 3d of May 1838, four sowars, who never served in the regiment, and whose fictitious names were continued on the rolls to Nov. 1839.

*Second Instance.* In having enrolled, as having been entertained as sowars, at various dates, between April 1838 and July 1839, fifteen boys incapable of performing the duties of sowars, whose names were continued on the rolls until Capt. (now Major) Newbery was ordered to discharge them on the 1st Oct. 1839.

*Third Instance.* In having returned as present, on the 1st Oct. 1839, Jemadar Nubee Bux, who was then absent from the regiment.

*Fourth Instance.* In having returned as present, on the 1st Oct., 1st Nov., and

1st Dec. 1839, Sowar Emambux Khan, who had died on the 13th of Sept. of the same year.

*Second Charge.*—For having appropriated to his own use a sum, of uncertain amount, but not less than Rs. 1,498, drawn on account of the four fictitious sowars referred to in the first instance of the first charge.

*Finding.*—The Court, having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, is of opinion, that the prisoner, Capt. (now Major) Charles Newbery, of the 9th regt. L. C., is

Guilty of the first, second, third, and fourth instances of the first charge.

Not guilty of the second charge.

*Sentence.*—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty of the whole of the first charge, does sentence him, the said Captain (now Major) Charles Newbery, to be cashiered.

The finding upon the first charge, and the sentence thereon, approved and confirmed.

(Signed)

J. NICOLLS, General,  
Com.-in-chief, East-Indies.

*Recommendation by the Court.*—"The court having discharged a painful duty, by awarding the sentence imperatively called for by the articles of war, unanimously begs, by an earnest recommendation in his behalf, most respectfully to solicit his Excellency's leniency towards the prisoner.

"The court grounds this recommendation on the firm conviction that, greatly as the prisoner has swerved from the strict path of duty, he has been led astray by an error in judgment, having its basis in an anxious desire for the good of his corps, unwarped by pecuniary considerations or feelings of private emolument.

"The court begs further to adduce, in behalf of the prisoner, the high character he has hitherto sustained as an officer, during a period of eighteen years' service; and it therefore ventures to express a fervent hope that justice may be merged in mercy, and its appeal to his Excellency's prerogative may not be made in vain."

Whereupon the court was instructed to re-consider their finding on the 2d charge, and assembled accordingly on the 7th May 1840.

*Revised finding on the second charge.*—"The Court now finds the prisoner, Capt. (now The Major) Charles Newbery, 9th regt. L. C., guilty of having drawn the sum of Rs. 1,498 on account of the four fictitious sowars, but acquits him of having appropriated it to his own use; it having been shown that the greater part has been expended for the purposes of the corps, and the remainder not being more than was likely to be required for the same object.

*Sentence.*—The court having found the

prisoner, Captain (now Major) Charles Newbery, guilty of so much of the second charge, does sentence him to refund the whole of the Rs. 1,498 to the state.

Confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General.

Com. in Chief, East-Indies.

*Recommendation by the Court.*—The Court again begs respectfully to impress upon his Excellency its conviction, that the prisoner was not guided in his conduct by considerations of private advantage, but by a misguided zeal for the efficiency of his regiment, and under this feeling begs to solicit his Excellency's clemency in his behalf.

Remarks of His Exc. the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief is exceedingly sorry that such a trial as this should have been called for; that a field officer should have been arraigned for making false musters, a crime which, carried to any extent, would sap the foundation of our strength, might be followed by similar frauds in all the minor ranks, and which compromises that which officers cannot but consider as most precious, integrity of word and action.

Whatever provident, advantageous, or charitable purpose these false musters were intended to answer, Major Newbery had no right so to use them. He must have known both the guilt and the penalty; but he risked his profession and character, rather than solicit Brigadier Anquetil's consent to the adoption of any one of those measures, or his advice thereon.

The Court has twice endeavoured to turn his Excellency from the strict performance of his duty respecting this trial; to the recommendation of the court, most respectfully composed, he yields, because he believes that no other officer of this army has ventured, for many years, to follow such a course, and because he now thinks that no other officer will be rash enough to do it.

After such an example and warning, it is almost unnecessary to say, that the law will be rigidly administered in future cases.

Major Newbery is to be released, and to return to his regiment, refunding, according to the sentence, the sum of rupees 1,498 to the pay master of Cawnpore.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 29. Lieut. O. Campbell, invalid estab., to be post-master at Mynpoorie.

30. Mr. T. Thripleland to be deputy-collector under provisions of Reg. IX, of 1833, in zillah Jounpoor.

May 2. Mr. M. F. Muir, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, to conduct duties of civil and sessions Judge of Saharunpore, during absence of Mr. Bacon.

8. Mr. W. Blunt to continue to officiate as junior member of Board of Customs, salt, and opium, and of Marine Board.

11. Lieut. S. R. Tickell, assistant to Governor General's Agent to resident at residuary escort.

Capt. W. J. B. Kayvett, 39th N.I., to be assistant to political agent in Upper Sind, v. Capt. Mackintosh returned to his appointment at presidency.

12. Mr. J. P. Gubbins to be magistrate and collector of Panceput; to take effect from 16th April.

The appointment of Mr. J. Powell, senior, on 16th April, to be sudder ameen at Bijnore, cancelled at his request.

14. Mr. A. M. Clarke, surgeon 13th N.I., to be postmaster at Banda.

15. Mr. G. C. Barnes to be settlement officer of Panceput.

18. Mr. Henry Torrens to officiate for Mr. T. H. Maddock, as secretary in secret, political, and confidential department of Governments of India and Bengal from 5th May, until further orders.

Capt. George Hall Macgregor, regiment of artillery, appointed to officiate as political agent at Jelalabad.

Lieut. C. A. Jackson, 31st N.I., appointed an assistant to political agent at Candahar.

19. Mr. W. T. Trotter to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr, v. Mr. G. W. Batty.

Mr. E. A. Samuels to be magistrate of Tirhoot.

Mr. G. P. Leycester to be magistrate of Hooghly.

Mr. H. C. Halkett to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, v. Mr. Leycester, and to be stationed at Jessore.

The following appointments took effect on 1st April 1839: Capt. James Matthele, deputy commissioner of Assam; Capt. James Wemyss, senior assistant, to commissioner of Assam; and Lieut. C. Scott, junior assistant to ditto.

20. Mr. F. D. Bellow to be postmaster at Kurlong.

21. Capt. P. C. Anderson, commandant of palace guards at Delhi, who had obtained leave of absence, returned and resumed charge of his duties on 15th May.

23. Mr. F. Currie to be a judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut for North Western Provinces.

Mr. J. Thomason appointed to be secretary to government for North Western Provinces.

25. Mr. W. Bracken to officiate as secretary to Board of Customs, salt, and opium, during absence of Mr. H. Torrens, and Mr. J. C. Campbell to officiate as deputy collector of customs, during absence of Mr. Bracken.

Mr. E. M. Wylly to officiate as special deputy collector in zillahs Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, and Pilibheet.

26. Mr. G. Gough to be civil and sessions judge of Sarun, from 9th May, the date of Mr. H. Nisbet's departure to Europe.

Mr. H. Stainforth to be civil and sessions judge of Sylhet, v. Mr. Gough.

27. Mr. G. D. Turnbull, writer (reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages), to be attached to North Western Provinces.

June 2. Major L. Bird, principal assistant to agent to Governor General on South Western frontier, permitted to be absent for three months, on private affairs, from 16th June, making over charge of the division to Lieut. T. Simpson.

Mr. R. R. Sturt to be collector of Backergunge.

Mr. H. ... to be deputy collector, continue, tor of Mymensingh.

Mr. C. B. Trevor to be magistrate of Backergunge.

Mr. H. C. Halkett to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Baraset.

Mr. C. T. Sealy to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore.

Mr. S. Bowring to be magistrate of Beerbhoom, and to continue to officiate as collector also of that district.

Mr. E. E. H. Repton, magistrate and collector

of Balasore, to be also assistant superintendent of tributary estates in zillah Koonjur, in addition to zillahs Mohurbhunj and Neelghur, where he is already assistant superintendent.

Mr. James Alexander to officiate, until further orders, as additional collector of Mymensingh.

3. Mr. E. Stirling to officiate in offices of government agent and secretary to Government Savings Bank, during Mr. McClintock's absence, or until further orders.

4. Mr. R. J. Loughnan to officiate as collector of Burdwan (East), v. Mr. E. Stirling appointed to

Mr. J. H. Astell embarked, under medical certificate, on leave to the eastward, on board the steamer *Queen*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 14th May.

Mr. H. M. Clarke embarked, on leave to the Eastward, on board the same vessel.

*Obtained leave of Absence, &c.*—May 2. Mr. G. W. Bacon, absence for one month, on private affairs.—Mr. W. E. Money, leave for one month, on ditto.—5. Mr. D. Money, leave of absence for one month, on private affairs.—13. Mr. T. H.

months, from 15th Aug., to Simla.—18. Mr. L. Wilkison, an extension of leave from 23d May to end of June.—22. Mr. T. Sanjys, leave for one month, on private affairs.—June 3. Mr. G. F. McClintock, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

May 20. Under authority of Hon. the Court of Directors, the services of the Rev. R. P. Brooke, now on Bengal establishment, to be reckoned from date of his appointment as chaplain at St. Helena,

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

*Fort William, May 13, 1840.*—Capt. John Butler, 3d N.I., to officiate as agent for family money and paymaster of native pensioners at Barrackpore, v. Brev. Major Henry Carter proceeding on leave.

Capt. John Mathias, 33d N.I., to officiate as adjutant of native invalids and paymaster of native pensioners at Meerut and Haupper, during absence of Capt. Hugh Boyd, or until further orders.

Lieut. E. S. Capel, 53d N.I., to be adj. of Calcutta Native Militia, v. Brev. Capt. H. A. Boscawen, app. assist. secretary to Government of India in military department.

Ens. G. N. Oakes, 46th N.I., who is now at presidency on leave of absence, to act as adj. to Calcutta Native Militia, till arrival of officer appointed permanently to the situation, or till further orders.

Capt. James Roxburgh, 39th N.I., 2d assistant, to be 1st assistant Military Auditor General, v. Capt. R. G. McGregor transf. to inv. establishment.

Capt. E. T. Milner, 30th N.I., officiating 1st assistant, to be 2d assistant Military Auditor General, v. Capt. James Roxburgh prom.

Conductor James J. McCann transferred, as a special case, from military to civil branch of the service, with reference to his appointment as deputy superintendent of police.

Lieut. George Gordon, 5th N.I., to officiate as the residency escort, v. Lieut. J. H. Firth, on appointment on 14th of Commander-in-Chief.

*May 20.*—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Thomas Fraser, 7th L.C., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Richard Boulton, 440, in suc. to Capt. retired.

65th N.I. Lieut. R. L. R. Charteris to be capt. of a company, and Ens. Joseph M'Canoe to be lieut., from 17th March 1840, in suc. to Capt. Joseph Whiteford dec.

Ens. W. L. Mackintosh, 43d N.I., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-General: the same to have effect from date of vacating his appointment in political department at Shikarpore.

That leave of absence of Lieut. J. H. Firth, 14th N.I., is rescinded from this date.

The undermentioned officers of Cavalry and Infantry promoted to rank of Captain by brevet, from dates expressed:—*Cavalry.* Lieuts. G. W. Master, 4th L.C., and R. A. Master, 7th do., 12th May 1840.—*Infantry.* Lieuts. P. K. Hopper, 73d N.I.; Markham Kitcoe, 6th ditto; James Marshall, 61st do.; J. F. Middleton, 32d do.; James Ramsay, 35th do.; W. H. Rickards, 14th do.; C. J. Richardson, 57th do.; J. K. Phipps, 41st do.; F. A. Williamson, 63d do.; David Nisbett, 53d do.; and C. U. Tripp, 38th do.; from 13th May 1840.

May 27.—34th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Moore to be capt. of a company, from 14th Aug. 1839, v. Capt. and Brev. Major G. H. Robinson retired.

Ensign Robert Thompson to be lieut., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Moore prom., with rank from 8th Oct. 1839, v. Lieut. Wm. Gibb removed to 2d Europ. regt.

44th N.I. Ens. G. M. Prendergast to be lieut., v. Lieut. T. W. Hill retired, with rank from 8th Oct. 1839, v. Lieut. James Wemyss prom.

Lieut. E. B. Conolly, 6th L.C., promoted to rank of capt. by brevet, from 25th May 1840.

That leave of absence of Lieut. J. H. Firth, 14th N.I., to medical Assist. Surg.

June 3.—Lieut. Arthur Hall, 5th L.C., sub-assistant in charge of Kooruntah Dhee stud depot, has leave of absence from 1st June to 30th Nov. 1840, for purpose of visiting the river stations in neighbourhood of the depot, on account of urgent private affairs, as well as for benefit of his health.

Lieut. the Hon. R. B. P. Byng, 62d N.I., appointed to officiate for Lieut. Hall, recently appointed to aid Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode in discharge of depot duties, during absence of that officer, or until further orders.

sion.

1st-Lieut. N. C. MacLeod, corps of engineers, to be executive engineer in Ramghur division.

2d-Lieut. Richard Strachey, corps of engineers, to be assistant to 1st-Lieut. W. E. Baker, on Delhi canals, v. Lieut. N. C. MacLeod.

64th N.I. Ensign George Baillie to be lieut., from 24th May 1840, v. Lieut. C. S. Bremner dec.

Cadet of Infantry J. H. Firth admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Messrs. Gurney Turner and R. O. Davidson admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

With reference to orders dated 27th May, the following appointments made:—Col. E. F. Waters, c.b., at present temporarily employed as a brigadier, to be a brigadier of 2d class on establishment.

*Erratum.*—The rank of capt. by brevet assigned to Lieuts. J. V. Snook, of 23d, and Thos. Walker, of 1st N.I., in orders of 5th April last, directed to be dated from 11th instead of 15th April 1840.

*Head-Quarters, May 7.*

That leave of absence of Lieut. J. H. Firth, 14th N.I., to medical Assist. Surg. April.

The Ramghur light infantry bat. order of 8th April, directing Lieut. E. Garrett, doing duty with it, to take charge of detachment of 5th local horse, attached to the battalion, confirmed.

May 9.—Cornet M. J. Turnbull to act as adj. to 7th L.C., on departure of Lieut. Ekins; date 21st April.

Major Gen. E. H. Simpson permitted to reside and draw his pay within Meerut circle of payment.



Napier, officiating ex-  
ling, for one month,  
leave to proceed to Madras on private affairs.—  
June 2. Major J. A. Thomson, 1st Europ. Regt.,  
to remain in extension, from 5th June to 1st Aug.,  
for purpose of procuring a passage to Van Die-  
men's Land.—Ens. C. E. Phillips, 41st N.I., from  
24th May to 24th Aug.

to at  
Col. T. H. Feb.  
—1st  
Sept.  
tory  
from 4th June to 4th  
Capt. F. C. Milner, 36th N.I., ditto ditto.

To Visit *Cherra Poonjee and Presidency*.—June  
5. Lieut. E. C. F. Beaumont, 32d N.I., from 10th  
Oct. to 10th Jan. 1841, preparatory to applying for  
furlough to Europe.

To Visit *Hills north of Deyrah*.—May 9. Lieut.  
C. S. Bremner, 64th N.I., from 3d May to 3d Jan.  
1841, on med. cert.—12. Capt. R. Campbell, Hur-  
rianah, L. Inf., from 1st June to 30th Sept., on  
private affairs.—22. Capt. D. Thompson, Assist.  
Adj. gen. Dinapore, from 10th June to 10th Oct.,  
on ditto.—29. Maj. Gen. J. W. Fast, from 2d  
May to 15th Nov., on med. cert., and to enable  
him to join his command of Saugor division.

To Visit *Mirzapore*.—May 12. Lieut. R. A.  
Smith, 19th N.I., from 20th June to 31st Oct., on  
private affairs.

To Visit *Futtehgurh*.—May 26. Ens. R. R.  
Mainwarring, 7th N.I., from 10th June to 10th  
Sept., on private affairs.

To Visit *Simla*.—May 22. 2d Lieut. A. G. Good-  
wyn, engineers, from 1st July to 1st Sept., on pri-  
vate affairs.—29. Capt. E. Marshall, inv. estab.  
(instead of Mussoorie).—June 2. Ens. H. J. W.  
Carter, 66th N.I., instead of Meerut and Mussoo-  
rie, for period granted in order of 20th April last.

To *Nymensing*.—May 12. Ens. J. L. Llewellyn,  
71st N.I., from 22d March to 4th July, to remain,  
on private affairs.

To Visit *Patna*.—May 22. Lieut. G. Parker,  
74th N.I., from 20th June to 20th Oct., on private  
affairs.

To *Patna*.—May 15. Ens. J. S. Davies, 11th N.I.,  
from 15th May to 15th Aug., to remain, on private  
affairs.

To Visit *Lower Provinces*.—May 12. Capt. R.  
W. Beatson, inv. estab. from 15th May to 15th  
July, on private affairs.

To *Allahabad*.—May 19. Lieut. N. C. MacLeod,  
engineers, from 15th June to 15th Aug., in exten-  
sion, on private affairs.

To *Cawnpore*.—May 19. Cornet R. T. Snow,  
9th L.C., from 11th April to  
on med. cert.—June 3. Assis  
M.D., from 1st May to 10th  
fairs.

To *Benares*.—June 2. Lieut. Interp. and Qu.  
Mast. C. C. J. Scott, 32d N.I., from 24th May to  
1st July, to remain, on private affairs.

To visit *Cherra Poonjee*.—May 15. Brev. Capt. L.  
Horne, 57th N.I., from 8th May to 8th Nov., on  
med. cert.

To visit *Landour*.—June 2. Lieut. C. Corsar, 64th  
N.I., from 1st May to 30th June, on private affairs.

To *Almorah*.—May 15. Lieut. C. Ralfe, 3d N.I.,  
from 1st May to 1st May 1841, to remain, on med.  
cert.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—May 25. Mr. J. F.  
Bacon, civil assistant surgeon of Moradabad, on  
the private affairs, till end of August 1841.

in extension, to enable him to join his regt.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

May 14, 1840.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

6th Foot. Lieut. J. F. Jones, from 17th Foot, to be lieut., v. Messiter who exchanges, 4th May 1840.  
17th Foot. Lieut. G. H. Messiter, from 6th Foot, to be lieut., v. Jones who exchanges, 4th May 1840.

21st Foot. 2d-Lieut. F. Holland to be lieut. without purch., v. Macknight dec., 8th May 1840.

May 18.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

13th Foot. Lieut. H. C. Wade to be capt. without purch., v. Sutherland dec.; Ens. J. W. Cox to be lieut., v. Wood appointed adjutant; Lieut. J. S. Wood to be adj., v. Wade prom.; all 22d April 1840.

57th Foot. Ens. F. C. W. Fitzpatrick to be lieut. without purch., v. Goodrich dec., 27th April 1840.

May 23.—In compliance with instructions received from the General commanding in chief, Capt. W. F. Kerr, 9th Foot, appointed brigade-major to her Majesty's troops at Madras, v. Kitson prom.

May 30.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

17th Foot. Capt. W. Barnes, from 41st Foot, to be capt., v. Blackburne who exchanges, 2d June 1840.—Ens. W. Gordon to be lieut. without purch., v. Kyffin dec., 21st May 1840.

21st Foot. 2d-Lieut. John Watson to be lieut. without purch., v. Crawford dec., 31st May 1840.

41st Foot. Capt. J. Blackburne, from 17th Foot, to be capt., v. Barnes who exchanges, 2d June 1840.

Lieut. J. Diddop, 41st Foot, to be capt. by brevet in East Indies only, from 27th July 1840.

## FURLOUGHS, &c.

years, on private affairs.—30. Capt. J. G. Rawstone, for two years, on private affairs.

To *Landour*.—May 20. Lieut. R. A. Yule, 16th Lancers, from 20th May to 15th Nov. 1840, on med. cert.

To remain at *Cawnpore*.—May 30. Ens. W. S. Carter, 16th F. (instead of proceeding to Landour.)

To *Bombay*.—May 14. Lieut. and Adj. G. D'Arcy, 94th F., from 15th April to 15th July 1840, on private affairs.

## SHIPPING.

### Arrivals at Kodgerree.

MAY 12. Recovery, from Bombay and Cannan-  
no, enock and Cape;  
P enator, from Mau-  
ri Tigris, from Li-  
verpool; Sultana, from Bombay and Allepee.—17.  
H.M. brig Childers, from Trincomallie.—22. Countess of Alinto, from Table Bay; North Briton,  
from Sydney.—29. H.C. ship Annapolis, from Kew.

Ariel, from China and Singapore.—20. Resolution,  
Juadan and  
and Penang;  
cherry.—3. Blake, from Hobart Town and Ma-

dras.—7. *Colonist*, from Colombo and Madras.—9. *Mary Mallaby*, from Mauritius; *Justina*, from Singapore; *Gloucester*, from Mauritius.

#### Sailed from Saugor.

MAY 11. *William*, for Singapore.—12. *William Gales*, for London; *Elizabeth Annale*, for Singapore.—13. *Hamilton Ross*, for Cape of Good Hope; *Cloun*, for Singapore; *Governor Doherty*, for Singapore; *Boston*, H.C. steamer; *Mary Imrie*, for ; *Nicholls*, for Moulmein; *Lavinia Munro*, for London; *Dalmatia*.—17. *Hooghly*, for Mauritius.—20. *Arethusa*, for Madras.—25. *Junna*, for Liverpool.—26. *Solida*, *Tourville*, and *Gironda*, all for Bourbon; *Arundelchunder*, for Madras.—28. *Hope*, for Isle of France.—29. *Hermine*, for Batavia.—31. *Felicity*, for Liverpool; *Abbotsford*, for Mauritius; *Lady Clifford*, for Liverpool; *Jessey*, for Penang.—JUNE 1. *Amiable Creole*, for Bourbon; *Louisa Munro*, for London.—3. *Persian*, for Liverpool.—4. *Nassaruth Shaw*, for Singapore and China; *Harlequin*, for Singapore; *Elizabeth*, for Moulmein and Rangoon; *Anna Robertson*, for London; *Lingfong*, for Cochin and China.—5. *Dido*, for Singapore.—6. *Amelia*, for Singapore.—9. *Lawrence*, for Berbee.

#### Departures from Calcutta.

MAY 19. *Lord Amherst*, for China.—JUNE 5. *Tory*, for London.—6. *Mary and Jane*, for Cape.

#### Arrivals of Passengers.

*Per Recovery*, from Bombay: Major Jervis, engineers; Capt. W. P. Milner, 31st regt.; Messrs. Bowhill, Johnson, and Ridgway.

*Per Elizabeth*, from Greenock: Rev. W. Glen, L.M.S.; A. Robertson, Esq., chemist; W. Robertson, Esq., merchant; Hugh Haegh, jun., Esq.; Mr. A. W. Graham.

*Per Victor*, from Madras: Capt. and Mrs. De Verne and child; Messrs. Dunnell, Locke, and Ramsay, merchants.

*Per Resolution*, from Bombay: Lieut. W. E. MacLeod, 20th Bombay N.I.; Mons. Kemssal.

*Per Stratford*, from Mauritius: Capt. J. V. Forbes, 15th N.I.

*Per Cacique*, from Penang: Mrs. Marshall; Mrs. Bowen; Mrs. Rawley; Capt. Florence.

*Per Bengal*, from Sydney: Mr. C. R. Gall; Mr. Michael Hickey; Mr. Daniel Macmahon.

*Per Water*, from Hobart Town: Mrs. McKay; Mrs. Pilkington; Mrs. Wixon and 2 sons; Miss Helen; Miss McKay and Pilkington, and Lieut. Downville, H.M. 21st regt.; 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 11 men and fire, 27 women, and 58 children of H.M. 21st Foot.

*Freights to London (June 8).*—There is a slight improvement in the rates of passage for passengers and cargo.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

April 24. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. J. C. Rouse, H.M. Buffs, of a daughter.

28. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. Wintle, officiating major of brigade, Meywar field force, of a

magazine establishment, of son.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of A. A. Anthony, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Kurnaul, the lady of John P. Gubbins, Esq., civil service, of a son.

11. At Benares, the lady of George Lindsay, Esq., civil service, of a son.

12. At Cuttack, the lady of D. Cunliffe, Esq., of a son.

14. At Patna, the lady of James Corbet, Esq., principal assistant opium agent, of a son.

15. At Kurnaul Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of John Howell, Esq., of a son.

18. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. Stuart Menteith, volunteer battalion, of a daughter.

20. At Kidderpore, Mrs. Herbert Marshall, of a daughter.

21. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas Wilson, junior, of the steamer *Lord William Bentinck*, of a son.

23. At Hazareelbaugh, the lady of Capt. Revell, 2d European Regt., of a son and heir.

— At Comillah, the lady of C. Cardew, Esq., civil service, of a son.

24. Mrs. C. T. Stapleton, of a daughter.

25. —, of a daughter.

27. —, of a son.

28. —, W. A. Green, Esq., Bengal medical establishment, of a daughter.

— At Kishnaghur, the lady of C. W. Fuller, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Entally, Mrs. P. Mosely, of a daughter (since dead).

— At Jaunpore, the lady of Capt. E. A. Cumberland, 73d N.I., of a daughter.

29. At Chittagong, the lady of A. Seonce, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

31. At Allipore, Mrs. Wm. Greenaway, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Young, of the Indian Navy, of a son.

— At Cossipore, Mrs. J. Prussia, of a son.

June 1. At Calcutta, the lady of Manackjee Rustomjee, Esq., of a daughter.

3. Mrs. William Rice, of a daughter.

4. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert George, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. R. C. Powell, of a son.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Clarke, of a son.

7. At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. J. P. Meik, H.M. 49th Foot, of a daughter.

— Mrs. S. G. Wyatt, of a son.

8. The lady of C. F. Dumaine, Esq., of a son.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Minoss, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

April 29. At Meerut, Major Weston, of the 31st N.I., to Jessie Macdonald, second daughter of John Playfair, Esq.

May 4. At Almorah, Lieut. H. Le Mesurier, adjutant 61st N.I., to Joanna, fourth daughter of the late Robert Menzies, Esq., of Dalreoch, Perthshire.

7. At Kurnaul, A. W. C. Plowden, Esq., 3d L.C., and third son of the late R. C. Plowden, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Caroline Charlotte, fifth daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq., of the same service.

— At Berhampore, Andrew Wilson, Esq., Bengal medical service, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Hon. Edward Grey, Bishop of Hereford.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Leggatt, of the harbour-master's department, to Miss Anne Theresa Jones.

11. At Dum-Dum, Lieut. E. W. S. Scott, of the artillery, son of the late John and lady Arabella Scott, of Ballygannon, county Wicklow, Ireland, to Eliza, daughter of Brigadier W. S. Whish, C.B., commandant of artillery.

12. At Dadoopoor, Mr. Charles Durant, head assistant superintendent's office, Bhuttee States, to Miss Maria Lassetter.

13. At Cawnpore, R. Marshall, Esq., M.D., 56th N.I., Dinapore, to Harriet, second daughter of Major S. Swayne, commanding 5th N.I., Ferozepore.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. Manuel Mendies, of the General Post Office, to Miss Elenora Smith, sister of John Smith, Esq., merchant of Canton.

18. At Delhi, Edw. T. —, of the Bengal medical establishment, to Mary Anne, John Browne, Esq., Bengal medical establishment, of son.

19. At Calcutta, James P. Molloy, Esq., to Mar-

garet, daughter of the late Capt. Ellis Hudson, of the Queen's Own.

20. At Calcutta, T. Catania, Esq., junior, to Cornelia Rosalinda, second daughter of C. A. Fenwick, Esq.

22. At Mussooree, Lieut. C. Harris, 27th N.I., to Anna Auber, only daughter of Major J. Barday, late of the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Augustin to Miss S. G. Robinson.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Michael Potter to Miss Indiana Harvey D'Mello.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Falkner, third son of the late J. Falkner, Esq., of Prospect Hall, county Tipperary, Ireland, and brother of the Rev. R. Falkner, to Miss Mary Angore, only daughter of the late Col. Wm. Passmore, Bengal army.

June 1. At Chupra, Edward A. Samuells, Esq., of the civil service, to Anna Charlotte, second daughter of W. A. Fringle, Esq., of the same service.

4. At Calcutta, Mr. N. Carr, Tagore, and eldest daughter of Carr, Tagore, and assistant harbour-master.

Letely. At Delhi, Wm. Ramsay White, Esq., H.M. 16th Lancers, to Maria Ferreira, daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Kinloch, county of Perth, North Britain.

#### DEATHS.

April 9. At Bareilly, from jungle fever, contracted on his return from his annual visit to Almorah, the Rev. George Ward, chaplain, aged 45.

26. At Jellalabad, Cornet John James Galloway, 2d L.C., second son of Colonel Galloway, c.b., aged 21.

May 3. At Bogwangolah, of fever, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Rose.

9. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Duncan, chief officer of the ship *Juma*.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Hughes, assistant in the judicial and revenue department, aged 30.

— At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. Deputy Commissary S. Chhill, aged 52.

— At Burdwan, Catherine Emily Cheek, daughter of the late Rev. W. Greenwood, aged 3 years.

14. At Furreedpore, Mr. J. G. Kramer.

17. At Parraul, near Dinagepore, suddenly, Martin, son of the late

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Blackburn, relict of the late Samuel Blackburn, Esq., aged 61.

18. At Chinsurah, Master Samuel Vant Hart, one of the brothers of J. N. Vant Hart, Esq., who recently met with an untimely end.

— At Calcutta, Nicholas Pallogous, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 42.

19. Mr. Jeremiah Daniell, aged 26.

20. At Landour, Lieut. C. S. Brenner, 64th N.I.

21. Juswunt Singh, rajah of Nabah, one of the protected Sikh chiefs. He is succeeded by his youngest and only son Gujinder Singh, about seventeen years old.

22. At Calcutta, Charles Horatio, son of Mr. John Kerr, aged 15.

— At Calcutta, Catherine, wife of Mr. Martin Rebeiro, aged 50.

23. At Calcutta, Thomas Boulton, Esq., surveyor, aged 55.

25. At Meerut, Manual Athanass, Esq., merchant, aged 62.

— At Calcutta, William Edwards, Esq., late of Buxar, aged 52.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Hember, of the ship *Tory*, aged 29.

26. At Calcutta, the Right Rev. Fre Antonio de Assumpcao, D.D., provisor of the Portuguese mission of Bengal, and vicar of the Boitacoonah Church, aged 64.

29. At Bareilly, Ensign E. M. Wylly, 40th regt. N.I., aged 19.

30. In Fort William, after a short illness, Lieut. Peter Craufurd, Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Jones, of the firm of Messrs. Jones, Allen, and Co., aged 38.

— Horatio Lock, Esq., aged 30, supercargo of the ship

31. At Calcutta, Mr. J. G. Kramer, assistant in the

Jun. At Calcutta, Mr. J. G. Kramer, Esq., merchant, aged 28.

6. At Midnapore, W. Beale Cooper, Esq.

7. At Calcutta, of consumption, in his 25th year, Mr. D. R. Hamilton, late an assistant in the *Hurkaru* press.

— At Calcutta, Madaline, daughter of Thomas Catania, Esq., junior, aged 6 years.

9. At Dum Dum, Major John Cartwright, assistant adjutant-general of the artillery. He died after an attack of cholera.

## Madras.

### GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

#### MOVEMENT OF CORPS.

*Fort St. George, May 9, 1840.*—The following movement is ordered:—

The 37th regt. N.I., from Palaveram to Singapore, to be there stationed.

#### INTERPRETER TO THE ARTILLERY.

*Head-Quarters, Bangalore, May 21, 1840.*—The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs it to be notified, that the adjutant and quarter-master of a European battalion of Artillery is not liable to be called upon to perform the duty of interpreter. Should it be necessary to examine evidence in the native language before an artillery European regimental court-martial, application must be made to the proper authorities for the services of an appointed interpreter from another corps.

#### INSPECTION COMMITTEE—PROVISIONS, MEDICAL COMFORTS, AND STORES FOR TROOPS ON BOARD SHIPS.

*Fort St. George, June 9, 1840.*—With the sanction of the Government of India, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the provisions and water provided by the commanders of vessels, and the stores, &c. supplied by the commissariat department, for the use of troops, including invalids and time-expired men, of her Majesty's and the Company's services, proceeding to England, shall be hereafter subjected to the inspection of one committee only, which will be constituted as here described, viz.—

1 Field Officer, or Captain.—President.
1 Subaltern.
1 Medical Officer.

the Town Major.

To be detailed by the 1 Officer of the Master Marine Board. Attendant's Department.

It will be the duty of the Marine Board, on each occasion, when they have ascertained that the whole of the provisions, medical comforts, and stores of every description have been shipped, and are conveniently laid out for inspection, to apply, in the case of Queen's troops or invalids, to the Commander in Chief, through the Deputy Adjutant General of her Majesty's Forces, and in the case of Company's invalids, to the Officer Commanding the Garrison of Fort St. George, through the



Town Major, for a committee to be assembled for the purpose of surveying the stores.

The committee will proceed on board, and will not content themselves with merely looking at musters, but will invariably examine the whole of the stores provided for the troops, and will forward two separate reports in triplicate, one on the provisions supplied by the Commander to the Marine Board, and the other on the medical comforts, &c. furnished by the Commissariat to the Commissary General.

Printed forms of reports, with the quantities duly entered, will be furnished for the use of the Committee by the Marine Board and Commissary General respectively.

The commander of the vessel will be required to attach his signature to the report on the provisions and water.

In the event of any deficiency or objectionable articles being discovered on the first survey, the Committee will require the commander to make good the same; and in the event of his raising any difficulty, they will forward a special report to the Marine Board for the information of Government.

The Master Attendant, if not a member of the Committee, may be referred to by the Committee for his opinion on any question that may arise in the course of the examination, and his opinion, on occasions when such a reference is made, will be entered in the proceedings of the Committee.

The troops will not be embarked until official intimation has been received from the Marine Board by the proper department that the stores have been examined and approved of by a Committee.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 26. T. I. P. Harris, Esq., to act as assistant judge of Adawlut of zillah of Canara, under Reg. VII. of 1809, during absence of Mr. Dumergue on sick cert., or until further orders.

A. Freese, Esq., collector and magistrate of Chingleput, delivered over charge of that district, on the 15th May, to C. H. Hallett, Esq., acting

1 criminal  
the Zillah  
y, from J.

H. F. ...  
judge of  
Court  
on the 4th June.

The undermentioned civil servants have attained rank, viz.—Messrs. W. B. Hawkins and C. H. Woodgate, as junior merchants, from 9th May 1840.

Obtained leave of Absence.—June 2. W. R. Taylor, Esq., for one month, to proceed to Courtallum.—G. H. D. Dalrymple, Esq., assistant master-attendant, in extension, until 20th June.

### ECCLÉSIASTICAL

June 5. The Rev. Joseph Knox, A.M., to be chaplain at Cuddalore.

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 15, 1840.—The services of Lieut. W. C. Onslow, 44th N.I., placed at disposal of Supreme Government, with a view to his being employed in Mysore commission.

May 19.—Major Gen. John Woulfe, of infantry, appointed to general staff of army, from 22d May, and to command of Ceded Districts, in suc. to Maj. Gen. F. W. Wilson, C.B., whose tour on general staff expires on 21st May.

Lieut. F. W. Baynes, 22d N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. of that corps.

Capt. E. G. Taynton, 8th N.I., to officiate as secretary to General Prize Committee, during absence of Major Butterworth, C.B., or till further orders.

The services of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. T. Boddam, 2d L.C., replaced at disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces.

2d-Lieut. C. C. Johnston, corps of engineers, to be 1st-assistant to civil engineer in 2 division.

6th N.I. Major John Howison (invalided), Capt. T. McGoun, and Lieut. A. de Noe Walker, to take rank from 20th Dec. 1839, in suc. to Mitchell prom.

Col. (Maj. Gen.) John Briggs declared entitled to a half-share from Off-Reckoning Fund from 21st Dec. 1839.

Capt. S. A. Grant, 16th N.I., to be assist. adj. general to Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Maclean dec.

Lieut. W. G. Woods, 6th L.C., to be deputy assist. adj. general of army, v. Grant.

1st-Lieut. R. Morgell, of artillery, transferred to invalid establishment.

1st-Lieut. T. Smith, ...  
quitting limits of Madras presidency for embarkation to Europe.

May 26.—Major W. Shaw, of invalid estab., permitted to retire from the service.

1st L.C. Lieut. J. F. Porter to be capt., and Cornet M. H. O. Smith to be lieut., v. Walker dec.; date of coms. 23d May 1840.

Artillery. 2d-Lieut. W. B. Stevens to be 1st-lieut., v. Morgell invalided; date of com. 22d May 1840.

June 2.—2d N.I. Ens. D. W. McKinnon to be lieut., v. Junor dec.; date of com. 26th May 1840.

Capt. M. Carthew, 21st N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. John Woulfe, commanding Ceded Districts.

4th L.C. Lieut. F. G. J. Lascelles to be qu. master and interpreter.

Lieut. R. Henderson, corps of engineers, to act as civil engineer of 6th division, from expiration of Capt. Faber's temporary employment there, and during employment of Major Cotton on other duty, or until further orders.

June 5.—12th N.I. Capt. Brown, M.A., to be capt., and Ens. G. ...  
bet dec.; date of

Mr. Charles Timins admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

June 9.—The services of Lieut. Colin Mackenzie, 48th N.I., placed at disposal of Government of India, from 13th April 1840.

2d-Lieut. R. F. G. Fast, corps of engineers, to ...  
which he

Erratum.—In orders dated 11th Feb. last, noti-



## SHIPPING.

## Arrivals.

MAY 13. *Union*, from Coringa and Pondicherry.  
—14. *Laurel Amelia*, from Point de Galle.—19.

*Jeune Hortense*, from Pondicherry.—20. *Colonist*,  
from Vizagapatam; *Indian Queen*, from

Calcutta.—12. *City of Derry*, from Liverpool.

## Departures.

MAY 15. *Laurel Amelia*, for Arracan.—16. *Edward Robinson*, for Mauritius; *Victor*, for Ganjam and Calcutta.—20. *Cecelia*, for Moulmein.—23. *Clarissa*, for Penang and Singapore.—24. *Union*, for Masulipatam and Coringa.—28. *Sarah*, for Masulipatam, &c.; *Blake*, for Calcutta.—29. *Jeune Hortense*, for Karikal.—30. *Ganges*, for Mauritius.—31. *Colonist*, for Calcutta.—JUNE 4. *Cove*, for Mauritius.—6. *Robert Le Diable*, for Karikal and Tanquebar.—9. *Jeune Hortense*, for Coringa.

## Arrivals of Passengers.

Per *Colonist*, from Liverpool: W. Frith, Esq., and servant.

Per *Union*, from Coringa and Pondicherry: 1 European male servant; 1 European female servant; 173 native troops and followers.

## Departures of Passengers.

Per *Cecelia*, for Moulmein: Assist. Surg. Primrose, and four natives.

Per *Ganges*, for Mauritius: Capt. and Mrs. Burgess; Dr. Davidson; 4 servants.

Per *Colonist*, for Calcutta: Messrs. Gillanders and Riddell; Mrs. Newton; 7 natives.

Per *Edward Robinson*, for Mauritius: Capt. and Mrs. Harding; Mrs. Parsons; two servants.

Per *Victor*, for Ganjam: Capt. Robinson, D. Pasquier, and Du Verne, Esq.; Messrs. M. L. and W. L. Locky, Esq.; Messrs. M. L. and W. L. Locky, Esq.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

April 19. At Bolarum, the wife of Sub-Assist. Surg. Peacock, Nizam's service, of a daughter (since dead).

30. At Trevandrum, the wife of the Rev. John Cox, missionary, of a daughter.

May 7. At Waltair, the lady of Hugh Cheape, Esq., M.D., zillah surgeon, of a child, still-born.

10. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Major Charles Snell, 30th regt., of a daughter.

12. At Kurnool, the lady of Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre, 16th N.I., of a daughter.

— In Parcherry, Mrs. Thomas Brisson, of a daughter.

13. At Salem, the lady of Capt. Atkinson, 19th regt., of a daughter.

— At Calicut, Mrs. J. Desmond, of a son.

14. At Royapooram, the lady of Capt. Locke, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., of a daughter.

15. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Oswald Bell, 13th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Bangalore, the wife of Mr. Chas. Dinger, of a daughter.

18. At the Adyar, the lady of Major J. J. Underwood, superintending engineer, Presidency, of a daughter.

20. At Cuddalore, Mrs. Mary Ann Thompson, of a daughter.

— At Calicut, Mrs. J. Desmond, of a son.

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— At Calicut, Mrs. J. Desmond, of a son.

29. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. G. B. Arbuthnot, 3d L.C., and D.A.A. General Ceded Districts, of a daughter.

— At Bellary, the lady of Capt. G. B. Arbuthnot, 3d L.C., and D.A.A. General Ceded Districts, of a daughter.

Inspector of Police, H.M. 55th regt., of a son.

June 2. At Fort St. George, the lady of Major Lynar Fawcett, H.M. 55th regt., of a son.

5. At St. Thomé, the lady of Lieut. W. R. Studdy, 15th N.I., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

May 2. At Cochin, India, Richard Cooper, 45th N.I., and Miss Margaret Cooper, eldest daughter of the

farshire.

14. At Calicut, India, 15th N.I., to Lucie, daughter of Lieut. W. Leggatt.

19. At Madras, Lieut. Col. S. W. Steel, c.b., secretary to government, military department, to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. William Read, of H.M. service.

20. At Madras, Mr. James Coul to Miss Anne Davidson.

27. At Vepery, Mr. J. H. Kenrick to Miss Georgiana Louisa Berlie.

28. At Secunderabad, Lieut. C. J. Allardyce, 1st M.E. Regt., to Emella Ruth, widow of the late Capt. Macleod, 34th L.I.

## DEATHS.

May 5. At Bolarum, Rachel, wife of Sub-Assist. Surgeon Peacock.

12. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. C. J. Torriano, of the C.E.V. Battalion.

13. At Madras, John Canning, Esq., chief officer of the barge *Clarissa*.

16. At Ootacamund, Rowland F. Tyler, son of R. W. Chaffield, Esq., C.S., aged 3 years.

17. At Kamptee, of fever, Lieut. Col. Wakefield, of H.M. 39th regt.

23. At Madras, Capt. P. A. Walker, of the 1st regt. Light Cavalry.

23. At Vepery, Mons. J. H. Longeville, teacher of languages.

26. At Ootacamund, Lieut. Wm. Junor, of the 2d regt. N.I.

27. At Royapooram, Mrs. Paulina Temasfield, relict of the late Dr. David Temasfield; and on the 3d June, their third daughter, Miss Eleanor Temasfield.

30. At Bangalore, Mr. T. N. Stubbs, of the adjutant general's office, Madras.

June 3. At Madras, Major Patrick Corbet, of the 12th regt. N.I.

## Bombay.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &amp;c.

## SUBORDINATE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

*Bombay Castle, May 26th, 1840.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Government of India, is pleased to notify that the subordinate branch of the department of public works is henceforward to be open to the admission of such Europeans, East-Indians, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, as may be found qualified to perform the duties of the department with efficiency.

2d. The department will consist of four classes, to be designated supervisors, assistant-supervisors, overseers, and assistant-overseers, on the rates of pay stated as follows, viz.

Supervisors as Conductors.	Pay &c.	145 0 0
Assist. do. as sub-Conductors.	Pay &c.	105 0 0
Overseers, as Serj. Overseers.	Pay &c.	84 4 8
Assist. do. as Barrack Sergeants.	Pay &c.	69 4 8

3d. No individual will be admitted to this branch of the service who shall not be found to possess a sufficient knowledge of English, writing and accounts, to enable him to keep and prepare the various books and returns required by the existing regulations, and such a knowledge of plan-drawing as shall enable him to frame an estimate, and lay down a building from a plan. The Europeans will also be required to possess such a knowledge of the native language as to qualify them to converse in it with fluency.

4th. The above qualifications are to be ascertained by personal examination, by a superintending engineer of public works, or by two executive engineers, who shall forward a report on the qualifications of each applicant for admission to the department, to the secretary to the military board.

5th. Appointments to the department will be made by the military board, under the sanction of the Governor in Council in each instance, to the extent of establishment that may be authorized by Government from time to time, with reference to the wants of the service. Promotion from the lower to the upper grades, when vacancies occur, will also be made by the military board, on the recommendation of superintending engineers, and with reference to comparative length of service and merits, such promotions having previously received the sanction of Government.

6th. It is to be considered the special duty of the district executive engineers to afford every instruction in their power to subordinate officers of the department of public works, and to encourage them to a prosecution of all studies connected with that branch of the service. Superintending engineers, in their annual tours of inspection, will see that this important duty is duly fulfilled.

7th. Executive engineers are authorized to admit apprentices into their offices without pay, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the duties of the department. These apprentices, when reported duly qualified, will be considered eligible to admission into the department.—It is expected, that by a judicious adoption of this system, the office of each executive engineer will become a kind of school for the acquisition of scientific knowledge, connected with the department of public works, and his Honour in Council relies with confidence on the zeal and liberal spirit of the officers of the corps of engineers, to give the fullest effect to an arrangement which will afford them the means of disseminating through the country the benefits of that scientific education which they have acquired in Europe.

8th. The conductors, sub-conductors, serjeants, and corporals, overseers, and assistant-overseers, and barrack serjeants, now in the subordinate branch of the de-

partment of public works, will remain subject to existing regulations and be promoted, if duly qualified, as vacancies occur, as heretofore.

#### HEAD QUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—POONAH.

*Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, May 28, 1840.*—The Head Quarters of the Commander-in-Chief will be established in the Deccan on Monday the 8th of June, and there remain until further notice.

All correspondence from Bombay and Poonah will be despatched from those stations to Mahableshwar until the 4th of June *inclusive*; after which date, the address will be Head Quarters, Poonah.

The troops at the more distant places will regulate the despatch of their official papers, so that they shall reach Poonah on or after the 8th proximo.

#### ANSWERS TO OFFICIAL PAPERS.—EXTENSION OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

*Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, May 30, 1840.*—The delay being found productive of inconvenience to the public service, the Commander-in-Chief requests the attention of officers commanding divisions, stations, and corps, to the necessity of greater promptitude in answering official papers, which should be replied to, in all practicable cases, by return of post.

The incessant applications which are preferred by officers for an extension of leave of absence on private affairs, has also attracted his Excellency's attention, preferred, as such frequently are, at a period when it is impossible to rejoin at the expiration for which leave is solicited, owing to the season of the year, and the approach of the monsoon; his Excellency, therefore, considers it expedient to state to the officers of this army, that he cannot permit the continuance of so irregular a practice, it being expected that all applications for leave of absence on private affairs will include the period required to enable the party to re-join at the expiration for which leave is in the first instance authorized, nor will any subsequent applications for an extension be attended to, unless previously approved of by the officer commanding the regiment, station, and division to which the officers belong, and that it is most clearly and satisfactorily established that circumstances beyond the control of the individual have occasioned a departure from this order unavoidable.

#### RATE OF BATTAL PAYABLE TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN AFGHANISTAN.

*Bombay Castle, June 1, 1840.*—With reference to the G. O. dated 20th of Feb. last, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Go-

vernment of India, to publish the following statement, shewing the rate of batta payable to the different officers and classes of persons therein specified, as fixed by the Government of India :—

Major General Commanding Bombay division.—This officer will be allowed six months staff allowance, deducting the amount of batta already issued on his account.

Brigadiers.—The donation to these officers will be the batta of their regimental rank respectively.

Officers having Brevet rank; Officers having Official rank.—The rule laid down in the case of brigadiers is applicable to these officers also.

Superintending Surgeon.—This officer will be allowed the batta of captain.

Major of Brigade, Aid-de-Camp to General Officers, and Brigadiers.—These officers will be allowed the batta of their respective regimental rank.

Chaplain to the Force.—Will be allowed the batta donation of the rank of major.

Officers promoted whilst in Afghanistan; Officers promoted after return from Afghanistan, but obtaining back rank, dating from a period when they were in Afghanistan.—Under the G. O. by the Government of India, dated 25th of March 1840, the batta donation to officers will be the same as if they had been in the same rank in the same service, the donation to be the same as if they had been in the same rank in the same service.

Heirs of deceased Officers and Men, including those killed, &c. in Afghanistan.—Under the same G. O. the donation will be extended to the heirs or assigns of European officers and men, but not to those of the native troops whose heirs are already provided for by existing regulations.

Heirs of Soldiers killed within, or before proceeding beyond, the Bolan Pass; heirs of men returned wounded or sick &c., from the Bolan Pass, without going beyond it.—The G. O. of the 18th Nov. 1839, by the Government of India, having restricted the batta donation to troops who had proceeded beyond the Bolan Pass, soldiers who did not so proceed, will not be entitled, nor the heirs of such soldiers as are mentioned above.

Native Hospital Assistants, &c.; Enlisted Regimental men of all descriptions; Regimental Followers of European and Native Corps; Artificers of the Ordnance Department, Commissariat Native establishments; Clerks in public offices, European and Native.—The batta donation being, by the G. O. of the 18th Nov. 1839, limited to "fighting men," none of the classes of persons mentioned above will be entitled to it.

Amount for Sepoys and other native ranks.—The rate at which the donation will be paid to the Bombay sepoy, and other native ranks, is that of the batta usually

paid to such individuals on occasions of marching within their presidency.

Amount to be allowed to the old Bombay sepoys whose batta is Rupees (2, 8.) two and eight annas.—The batta to these individuals will be adjusted at the rate they would receive, if moving within the presidency.

European Soldiers.—The rate of batta drawn for European soldiers at this presidency, is the rate at which their batta donation will be adjusted.

June 6, 1840.—With reference to the G. O. of the 1st instant, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following subsidiary orders, as to the mode in which the donation batta is to be drawn.

1st. The claims of all deceased European officers and men are to be included in the abstracts of companies, detachments, or departments, and it will be particularly specified in the column of remarks, in the nominal roll accompanying each bill, whether the heirs or assigns of the deceased are present, as only in the case of their presence, will the amount be issued by paymasters, for the purpose of being paid over under the order and responsibility of commanding officers. In cases where the heirs or assigns are not present, the amount drawn will be deducted from the bills and transferred to the general treasury by paymasters, for deposit, until legally claimed. European soldiers and native officers, and men absent from their corps, will be drawn for on rejoining.

2d. The batta bills for the donation will be referred for audit and adjustment to the public departments of the presidencies to which corps, departments, or individuals respectively belong.

3d. Each bill will be accompanied by a nominal roll of the ranks drawn for in it; and European officers who may have been employed on the staff, or who may have been intermediately transferred to regiments not serving with the army, or who may be absent on leave, will prepare and submit separate bills, supported by certificates of service beyond the Bolan Pass.

#### MEDICAL WARRANT OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, June 13, 1840.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to medical warrant officers, situated beyond two hundred miles from the presidency, the benefit of full batta, as enjoyed by the officers of the commissioned ranks.

#### CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Notification.—In pursuance of instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, dated 8th Jan. 1840, the authorities under this

presidency, are required to recognize Mr. Philemon S. Parker, as consul of the United States at Bombay.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 21. Mr. C. E. Stewart to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Poona.

Capt. A. R. Wilson, 14th N.I., received charge of post office at Malligaum, on 13th Jan. last, from Capt. Macan.

22. Mr. George Inverarity, of civil service, to be attached to collectorate of Ahmednuggur, until next examination of junior civil servants takes place.

25. Mr. W. W. Bell, first assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur, permitted to resume his duties from this date; and the unexpired portion of leave of absence granted to him on 18th Sept. 1839 cancelled.

26. Mr. C. Price to be first assistant to collector of Rutnagherry.

Mr. William Courtney to be political superintendent of Sawunt Warrea.

C. Sir \_\_\_\_\_ judge of Poona, \_\_\_\_\_ 5th May, under 1 \_\_\_\_\_ n on 8th April.

27. Mr. G. J. Blane to act as collector of Sholapore from 9th April.

30. Mr. J. D. Inverarity to act as second assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur, from 25th May.

Mr. E. C. Jones to act as third assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur, from same date.

June 3. Mr. J. R. Morgan to act as second assistant to collector of Kaira, from 6th Feb. last.

J. G. Lumsden, Esq., assistant judge and session judge of Surat, resumed charge of his office on 28th May.

May.

5. Lieut. J. Jacob, of artillery, resumed charge on 13th May, of his duties as superintendent of experiments in boring for water in Guzerat.

6. Mr. J. D. Inverarity to be second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat, and to act as first assistant at same station.

Mr. W. Simson to act as principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

E. F. Danvers, Esq., to act as senior, and R. F. Barra, Esq., as junior magistrate of police, during absence of Mr. Le Geyt.

9. Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Hall, 3d Madras L.C., to be postmaster at Sholapore.

10. Mr. C. Price, acting first assistant collector, received charge of principal collectorate of Surat from Mr. Forbes on 1st June.

R. Mills, Esq., acting judge and sessions judge of Poona, and agent for Sindree in the Deccan, resumed charge of leave of absence.

16. Mr. D. Davidson to act as second assistant to collector and magistrate of Belgaum.

17. Mr. E. C. Jones to be third assistant, and to act as second assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. A. A. C. Forbes to act as third assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur.

**Erratum.—Examinations.**—In orders of 21st May, for Messrs. W. H. Payne and W. A. Pelly, in Maharratta, and in colloquial branch of Hindoostanee, read Messrs. W. H. Payne in Maharratta, and W. A. Pelly in colloquial branch of Hindoostanee.

**Obtained leave** absence for one P. W. Le Geyt, the Deccan, on ton, for twelve Hills, for health 30th June, to proceed to presidency, for health.—10. A. Bell, Esq., for one month, to the Deccan, on private affairs.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

June 3. The Rev. E. P. Williams to perform duty of chaplain at Malligaum, from 1st June to 30th Sept. next, and to visit Dhoolia twice during that time. The chaplain at Ahmednuggur to discontinue his visits at Malligaum during period above specified.

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 21, 1840.—1st or Gr. N.I., Capt. T. Clibborn to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. B. Raitt to be captain, and Ens. E. T. Peacocke to be lieutenant in suc. to Billamore dec.; date of rank 27th April 1840.

4th N.I. Ens. J. S. Aled to be lieutenant, v. Wheatley dec.; ditto 2d May 1840.

19th N.I. Ens. C. M. Barrow to be lieutenant, v. Jeffery retired from service; ditto ditto.

The undermentioned officers posted to regiments as follows:—Ens. A. R. Manson to 4th N.I.; Ens. George Scriven to 19th do.; Ens. G. U. Price to 1st Gr. N.I.

May 22.—Capt. J. S. Down, 1st Gr. N.I., to be brigade major at Sukkur, v. Clibborn prom.

Cadets of Infantry George Scriven and Walter Montron admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

May 25.—The undermentioned Cadets for Artillery and Cavalry permanently posted to Regiments to fill existing vacancies:—2d Lieuts. R. B. Brett, Robert Gordon, and J. R. Hawkins, to Regiment of Artillery;—Cornets H. R. Parker, to 1st L. C.; and Francis Whitmore, to 3d do.

\_\_\_\_\_ W. S. \_\_\_\_\_ and J. P. Sand \_\_\_\_\_ to ensigns.

Lieut. Giberne, 16th N.I., appointed to charge of police and bazar departments of detachment in Persian Gulf.

Capt. N. Strong, 1st Bombay Europ. regt., to take charge of police and bazar departments of detachment in Persian Gulf, on departure of Lieut. R. Creed to presidency, until relieved by Lieut. Giberne; date 10th April.

The services of Assist. Surg. Sullivan placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

\_\_\_\_\_—Ens.  
\_\_\_\_\_—Ens.

May 29.—The following orders are confirmed:—An order by the Com. in Chief of Army of the Indus, dated Larkhanah 10th March 1839, appointing Lieut. Kemball, 1st L.C., to act as sub-assist. com. gen., from 8th March till 6th May 1839.—An order by the Com. in Chief, dated Candahar 16th June 1839, appointing Cornet Todd, H.M. 4th L. Drags, to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Scott from 4th March 1839.—An order by the Com. in Chief, dated Candahar 6th May 1839, directing Assist. Surg. Rooke to receive medical charge of head-quarter-staff and details from Surg. Pinhey from 4th May.—An order by Maj. Gen. Willshtre, C.B. dated Candahar 27th June 1839, directing Surg. Pinhey to afford medical aid to staff and details during absence of Assist. Surg. Rooke.—An order by the same officer, dated Ghuznee 30th \_\_\_\_\_ Assist. Surg. Chatterton to \_\_\_\_\_ of staff and left wing 19th \_\_\_\_\_ 9th Aug. 1839, directing Assist. Surg. Rooke to resume charge of medical duties of Staff, &c from 5th Aug.

May 30.—Lieut. and Acting Adj. W. F. Marriott, of engineer corps, to act as interpreter to that corps.

June 3.—Ensign Shubrick, 25th N.I., to act as aide-de-camp to Hon. the Governor, from 1st June 1840.

Capt. McIntyre, 1st Europ. Regt., to be commissariat officer at Aden, v. Hogg proceeded to England.

June 4.—Mr. Apothecary Wright appointed to medical charge of Poona Auxiliary Horse at Seeror.

(K)

Surg. James Burnes, M.D., K.H., to be garrison surgeon at presidency, in suc. to C. Downey proceeded to Europe.

June 8.—Lieut. W. S. Jacob, 1st assistant Grand Trigonometrical Survey, received charge of his office from Capt. Shortrede on 22d May.

June 9.—14th N.I. Lieut. R. D. Stuart to be adjutant, to fill a vacancy; date 22d May 1840.

June 10.—Lieut. Black, 14th N.I., to act as interp. to 3d L.C., until further orders; date Rajcote 9th May.

Lieut. Meade to act as adj. to detachment of 10th N.I., to rds of 300 rank and Concan; date 27th May.

June 11.—Lieut. C. Threshie, acting deputy assist. com. general, received charge of commissariat and bazar department at Rajcote, from Lieut. Black, on 23d May.

Capt. E. Whichello, assist. com. general, received charge of commissariat at Poona, from Lieut. Black, on 23d May.

June 16.—Surg. H. Gibb to act as garrison surgeon, without prejudice to his medical charge, on departure of Surg. J. Burnes, K.H., on leave.

Assist. Surg. Ryan to act as police surgeon, as a temporary measure.

June 18.—Lieut. C. Hervy, 2d Europ. Regt., to be second in command of Selinde Irregular Horse, v. Clarke killed in action.

Office, May 22.—The undermentioned officers (lately admitted to service), to do duty with regiments specified, and direct:—W. S. Horwood, 20th N.I.; R. M. Johnstone, 11th do.; J. P. Sandwith, 8th do.

May 22.—Ens. E. McCulloch, of 5th, to continue attached to 21st N.I., until he can join regt. to which he stands posted.

May 26.—The undermentioned officers (lately admitted to service), to do duty with regiments specified, and direct:—W. S. Horwood, 20th N.I.; R. M. Johnstone, 11th do.; J. P. Sandwith, 8th do.

Ens. W. C. Anderson, 1st Bombay Europ. Regt., permitted to remain and do duty with 21st N.I., at Poona, until 1st Nov. next.

2d Lieut. J. C. Bruce, 2d bat. artillery, directed to proceed to Malligaum, and assume command of detachment of artillery at that station.

Assist. Surg. W. Sullivan posted to 9th N.I., and to proceed to join as soon as he is relieved from civil employment.

May 30.—Assist. Surg. H. P. Hathorn, 24th N.I., to receive medical charge of 6th company Colun-  
proceeding to

Ens. E. Thompson, at present doing duty with 25th N.I., transferred to do duty with 26th do., and to join immediately.

June 1.—The order dated 15th May, directing Assist. Surg. F. Harrison to proceed to Asserghur, and afford medical aid to staff and troops at that station, cancelled.

June 8.—Capt. G. More, 24th N.I., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

Ens. W. Montrieu (lately admitted to service) attached to do duty with 19th N.I., until further orders, and directed to join.

June 9.—Assist. Surg. Carnegie directed to proceed to Bhoof, and place himself under orders of officer commanding at that station; date 27th May.

Assist. Surg. Ferrar directed to assume medical charge of 9th N.I., from Assist. Surg. Chatterton; date 28th May.

June 12.—Surg. Montgomery to receive medical charge of 10th N.I., from Assist. Surg. Nicholson; date 13th May.

Assist. Surg. Peart to receive medical charge of left wing 13th N.I., from Assist. Surg. Nicholson; date Broach, 16th May.

Surg. J. Boyd, 12th N.I., posted to marine bat., v. Burnes appointed garrison surgeon.

25th do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 22. Capt. C. W. Grant, engineers; Assist. Surg. H. P. Hathorn; Deputy Assist. Commissary J. Bellow, ordn. dept.

#### FURLONGHS, &c.

To Europe.—June 16. Conductors J. Beard and W. Willis, of ordnance department, for three years, for health.

To Bengal.—June 11. Surg. J. Burnes, K.H., for six months, on private affairs.

To Poona.—June 12. Lieut. D. O. T. Compton, 18th N.I., from 11th June to 11th July, to remain, to settle accounts of the late recruit depot.—13. Ens. L. L. Evans, 16th N.I., from 12th June to 12th July, in extension, on med. cert.—14. Brev. Capt. S. Parr, sub-assist. com. gen., until 31st July, for health.

To Mahableshwar Hills.—May 27. Ens. C. Comeline, infantry, from 28d May to 10th June, on private affairs, assist to super-  
Dekhan, from 10th

To Presidency.—May 22. Lieut. W. F. Cormack, 15th N.I., from 1st June to 15th July, on private affairs.—17th N.I., from 25th May

upon subpoena by Supreme Court.—June 1. Maj. C. J. Conyng- ham and Lieut. Tweedale, 1st L.C., Lieut. J. S. Unwin, artillery, and Ens. J. M. Wiseman, 2d Europ. Regt., all in extension, to 30th June, for health.—Capt. G. More, 24th N.I., from 1st to 30th June, to remain, on med. cert.—Lieut. C. F. Sorell, 17th N.I., from 20th May to 31st July, on med. cert.—2. Brev. Capt. F. N. B. Tucker, 2d Europ. regt., from 29th May to 15th June, to remain, on private affairs.—3. Lieut. B. H. Crockett, N.V.B., from 20th May to 5th June, in extension, on private affairs.—11. Brev. Capt. F. N. B. Tucker, 2d Europ. regt., from 11th to 30th June, in extension, on med. cert.—13. Assist. Surg. C. Black, from 13th to 30th June, to remain, on med. cert.—Lieut. J. McGregor, Guz. Ir. Horse, from 31st May to 15th June, in extension, on med. cert.

To Deccan.—May 27. Lieut. C. Mellersh, 5th N.I., from 1st to 30th June, in extension, on med. cert.—30. Lieut. Col. T. Leighton, 16th N.I., from 1st to 30th June, in extension, on med. cert.—June 1. Capt. J. E. Parsons, 11th L.I., from 1st to 30th June, in extension, on med. cert.—8. Capt. J. E. Lang, N.V.B., from 1st to 30th June, in extension, on med. cert.

Obtained leave of Absence.—May 30. Ens. M. M. Macdonald, 22d N.I., from 30th May to 30th June, in extension, to enable him to re-join his regt. at Malligaum.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

May 21, 1840.—The undermentioned volunteers for Indian Navy arrived in H.C. steamer *Copatra* on 29th May, and are admitted to service in conformity with their appointment by the Hon. Court of Directors:—Messrs. A. W. Chitty, Edward Giles, C. A. Landeman, and Edward F. T. Ferguson.

June 5.—Consequent on retirement of Lieut. Winn, Mr. Midshipman A. Ford promoted to lieut., leaving date of his com. to be settled hereafter.

June 6.—Mr. Midshipman Timbrell suspended the service for habitual drunkenness, disobedience of orders, and contempt of authority, until pleasure of the Hon. Court of Directors is known.

13.—Assist. Surg. Cannan having been reported ill, at present, re-  
y, and placed under

Assist. Surg. Black tendered of Indian Navy of service, v. Cannan relieved.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 21. Purser William Turner.

## FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—May 21. Lieut. A. H. Gardner, for three years, for health.

## SHIPPING.

## Arrivals.

MAY 22. H. C. schooner *Constance*, from Kurra-  
chee; H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's ship *Caroline*,  
from Muscat; H. C. cutter *Nerbuddah*, from Tan-  
keria.—27. H. C. schooner *Mahi*, from Aden.—JUNE  
8. *Higginson*, from Liverpool; *Linton*, from Liver-  
pool.—9. *Crown*, from Liverpool; *Queen Victoria*,  
1. *ibel Gower*, from London;  
2. *Hindostan*, from Greenock;  
3. *col*.—11. *Caledonia*, from Liver-  
pool; *Ann*, from London; *British King*, from  
Clyde; *Earl Durham*, from London and Cape.—  
12. *Mary Mitcheson*, from Aden; *William Turner*,  
from Liverpool.—13. *Bencoolen*, from Port Jack-  
son, &c.; *West Indian*, from Suez, Aden, &c.—  
14. *Justina*, from London; *Charles Forbes*, from  
China, Singapore, &c.; *Monarch*, from Clyde.—  
15. *Oriental*, from New Zealand and Batavia;  
*Elizabeth Walker*, from Llanelly.—16. *Sir William*  
*Wallace*, from Mocha; H. C. steamer *Sesostris*,  
from Falmouth, Cape and Colombo; *Shaw Allum*,  
returned from Sea.—17. *Circassian*, from Aden,  
(with overland mail of 4th May).—18. *Salacia*,  
from Liverpool and  
Liverpool.—20. *Castle*  
*illa*, &c.; *Lord Auck-*  
*land*, from Muscat.

## Departures.

MAY 22. *Abbot*  
*brow*, for Aden;  
—24. *Faize Allu*  
for Bourbon.  
sooner *Constance*,  
for Aden; *Mor*, for the coast; *Moffat*, for London.  
—3. *Barbara*, for Liverpool.—4. *John Bull*, for  
Liverpool; *Mayavam Dayaram*, for Siam and  
Singapore.—6. *Romeo*, for Falmouth.—7. *Lady*  
*Fene-sham*, for London.  
pool; *Singapore*, for  
Aden, Mocha, and Sa  
pool.—12. *Eleanor Lancaster*, for Calcutta.—14.  
*Asia Felix*, for Singapore; *Bucephalus*, for Green-  
ock; *Tinamara*, for Calcutta.—15. *Shaw Allum*,  
for Calcutta (steamer put back); *Maria*, for London.  
—22. H. C. steamer *Victoria*, for Persian Gulf (with  
overland mail.)

## Arrivals of Passengers.

Per H. C. schooner *Constance*, from Kurrachee;  
Lieut. Gelamotte, 1st Gr. N.I.; 2 privates of  
2d Queen's Regt.

Per Imaum of Muscat's ship *Caroline*, from  
Muscat: Mr. J. S. Boulton, master mariner; 21  
Arabs.

Per *Mary Mitcheson*, from Aden: R. Waller,  
Esq.; 1 European soldier; 3 natives.

Per *Bencoolen*, from Port Jackson and Booby  
Island, Torres Straits: Mr. Gilbert Smith, a voy-  
age on pleasure.

Per *Charles Forbes*, from China, Singapore and  
Anjir: Capt. and Mrs. Rippon, 8th M.N.I.; Mr.  
R. H. Hunter; Mr. T. F. Gray; four Parsees.

Per *Sir William Wallace*, from Mocha: Mrs.  
Edwards and family; Mr. J. R. Dunstan, super-  
cargo.

Per *Circassian*, from Aden: Mr. Bowman; Mr.  
Malcolmson; Mr. Barron; Mr. Cole; Mr. Cohen;  
Mr. Blumer; 5 European troops, 2 women, and  
3 children; 61 native troops, 7 women, and 7  
children.

## Departures of Passengers.

Per *Faize Allum*, for Calcutta: Capt. Mackin-  
tosh; Mr. Bectson; Mr. Watson; Mr. Mackey;  
Mr. Buckland.

Per *Auguste*, for Bourbon: Lieut. E. Ashbur-  
ner, 8th N.I.; Rev. Mr. Stackhouse; one servant.

Per *Eleanor Lancaster*, for Calcutta: Mr. J.  
Flint.

Per *Singapore*, for Singapore: E. Joddrell, Esq.  
and J. W. Graves, Esq., officers of H.M. 18th  
regt.

Per *Shaw Allum*, for Calcutta: Capt. Wildridge;  
Lieut. Crawley; R. Walkinshaw, Esq.; C. M.  
Stuart, Esq.; 25 natives.

Freights (June 22).—As might have been ex-  
pected from the great increase of tonnage that has  
taken place within the last fortnight it has fallen,  
and 3l. 5s. to 3l. 11s. has been accepted to Liver-  
pool.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

May 16. At Aden, the lady of Capt. J. G. Hume,  
10th N.I., of a daughter.

19. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Henry Allan  
Harrison, Esq., of a son.

24. At the Breach, Bombay, the lady of Lieut.  
Cruickshank, engineers corps, of a son.

25. At Belgaum, the lady of Edward Gordon  
Fawcett, Esq., C.S., of a son.

29. On Colobah, Mrs. John Lawless, of a son.

June 8. At Auringabad, the lady of Capt. Com-  
mandant H. Stoddart, H.H. the Nizam's service,  
of a daughter.

— At Byculla, the lady of W. A. Montrieux, Esq.,  
of a daughter.

13. At Byculla, the lady of J. Vaupell, Esq., of  
a daughter.

— At Kalbadavee, Mrs. John Fido, of a son.

15. In the Fort, Mrs. Thomas Gardiner, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

June 10. At Bombay, Mr. Joseph Wilson, to  
Miss Harriet Brown.

16. At Byculla, Fred. G. Bone, Esq., of the In-  
dian navy, to Cornelia Sarah, third surviving daugh-  
ter of the late Indian navy, master

## DEATHS.

May 22. Near Suez, Mr. John Bonny, on route  
to Europe. The deceased fell dead from his camel,  
about two hours after his departure from Suez, to  
which place his remains were brought back and in-  
terred on the afternoon of the day following.

June 4. At Aden, Lieut. W. J. Western, of the  
Bombay engineers, aged 26.

5. At Bombay, of consumption, Mr. Richard  
Thompson, medical

10. At Baroda, in e, the  
Hon. J. Sutherland, er for

— At Surat, after a few days' illness, of a bilious  
fever, the Rev. Alexander Fyvie, of the London  
Missionary Society, aged 46.

12. At Ahmedabad, William Inglis Ferrar, Esq.,  
assistant surgeon on this establishment.

15. At Bombay, Mr. William Marshall.

18. Drowned, off the harbour of Bombay, by  
the shipwreck of the *Lord William Bentinck*, from  
London, the following individuals:—Mrs. Eck-  
ford; Mrs. Frazer; Miss Robertson; M. Jones,  
servant; Messrs. Whitmore, Day, and McPherson,  
cadets; Capt. Ord, commander of the vessel; Mr.  
Ord, his son; Mr. Kempthorne, first officer; Mr.  
Villiers, midshipman; Dr. Stockley, surgeon; 58  
recruits, besides women and children; and 16 of  
the ship's crew.

— Drowned, by the shipwreck of the *Lord Cas-  
tlerough*, from Kharrack, off Bombay, the follow-  
ing officers:—Capt. E. M. Earle, 24th N.I.; Lieut.  
Charles Walker, Engineers; and Dr. Davis.

19. The Rev. Louis Pereira, vicar of the Church  
of N. S. de Rozair of Mazagun, aged 35.

— Lately, John Fell, Esq., senior member of the  
Bombay civil service.

— Killed in action with the Belooches, in the  
hill country of North Cutchee, Lieut. Clarke, of  
the Scinde Irregular Horse.

## Ceylon.

GENERAL ORDERS—THE 18TH ROYAL  
IRISH REGIMENT.

The Major General, Sir Robert Arbut-  
not, in taking leave of Col. Burrell, the



officers and soldiers of the 18th Royal Irish Regt., with much pleasure performs the pleasing task of recording the entire satisfaction the regiment has given him from the period of his assuming the command in this island.

The Major General warmly congratulates Col. Burrell on the high state of efficiency and discipline attained by the regiment whilst under his command, in which Major Adams and the rest of the officers must have their due share of praise for their zealous co-operation and assistance, without which, however excellent a commanding officer's system might be, it could scarcely have arrived at such perfection. The effective state of the regiment for active service cannot be surpassed by any of her Majesty's regiments, and the Major General does not doubt, should the opportunity offer, this corps will be as distinguished for its bravery and valour in the field as it has been in more peaceful times for good order and superior discipline.

The Major General regrets that a regiment, so conspicuous as the 18th has been for its general good conduct, should be on the eve of embarkation from this island for another destination, and must express how gratifying it would have been to him could he have retained them in this command; but as their duty calls them elsewhere, the Major General sincerely wishes Col. Burrell, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, health and happiness, and repeats his firm conviction, should the 18th Royal Irish ever be tried before an enemy, they will realise the high notion he entertains of them, as a most gallant, effective, and distinguished corps.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

April 14, Lieut. Col. Macpherson, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be commandant of Trincomalee.

Major Walter, H.M. 95th Regt., to be commandant of Galle.

Lieut. Heyland, H.M. 95th Regt., to be staff officer of Trincomalee.

#### SHIPPING.

Arrival at Trincomalee.—May 7. *Clifton*, from Bombay.

Departures from ditto.—May 3. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, for Singapore (with troops). O. H. M. *Reid*, *Childers*, for (with troops). —17. *Allala* stores.—18.

Departures from Colombo.—May 2. *Espoir*, for London.—9. *Colonist*, for Madras; *Fairy Queen*, for London.—June 3. *Duchess of Northumberland*, for London.

#### Departure of Passengers.

Per H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, for Singapore: Col. Burrell, Major Adams, Brev. Major Dillon, Capt. C. H. Stratford, Hon. C. H. Stratford, W. Hewitt, tachment followers.

Per *Braemar*, for Singapore: Capt. Serjeant, Lieut. Swinburne, Ens. Edwards, 40 women, H.M.'s 18th R. I., and 62 camp followers.

#### BIRTHS.

April 17. At Colombo, the lady of C. A. Vanderstraaten, Esq., district judge, and assistant agent of the Wanny, of a daughter.

20. At Calpentin, the lady of Simon Casie Chitty, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

May 13. Mrs. G. F. Ohlmus, of a son.

14. At St. Sebastian, the lady of F. de Livera, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Kandy, the lady of E. Rawdon Power, Esq., civil service, of a son.

28. At Colombo, the lady of F. Fenerau, Esq., paymaster 95th regt., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGE.

May 6. At Colombo, B. Dodsworth, Esq., surgeon, to Jane Eliza, eldest daughter of the late John Wallbeoff, Esq., of the Ceylon civil service.

#### DEATHS.

May 3. At Colombo, C. F. Van Meybrink, Esq., late sitting magistrate of Chavagasherry, in the Northern Province.

13. At Point de Galle, of dysentery, Mr. John Wallace, formerly of Forfarshire, N.B.

14. At Colombo, Mr. John Morris, aged 26.

18 Mr. Jacobus Lodewyk, aged 80.

23. At Nuwera Ellia, Lieut. Col. Peddie, of H.M. 90th regt. of Foot.

## Penang, Singapore, &c.

#### SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Penang.—Previous to April 20.—H.M.S. *Larne*, with the *Defiance*, *Edmonstone*, *India*, and *Patriot*, all from Calcutta.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to April 30. *Snipe*, *Louisa*, and *Fly*, all from Penang; *Antares*, from Calcutta; *Cornelia*, *Perv*, and *Mary*, all from Batavia; H.M.S. *Cruizer*, from a cruise; *Actif*, from Rio de Janeiro; H.C. st. *Diana*, and *Inez*, both from Malacca; *Gipsy*, from Sumatra; H.C.S. *Alligator*, from Port Essington; *Virginia*, from Bombay; *Caroline*, from Port Phillip.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to April 30. *Fortitude*, and *Christina*, both for London; *Snipe*, *Antares*, *Ann McKim*, and *Actif*, all for China; *Reform*, for Manila; *Victory*, for Siam; *Gipsy*, for Sumatra.

Probable arrivals at London and Liverpool (April). Tin, £1; Sugar in bags, £5.5s. to £6.10s.; Pepper, £6.10s. to £7; Indies, £5 to £6; Measurement Goods, £6.

#### BIRTH.

May 23. At Singapore, the lady of E. J. Gilman, Esq., of a daughter.

## China.

#### SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to April 4. *Mary Sue*, and *Ariel*, from Trincomalee and Singapore.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to April 4. *Eliza Stewart*, *Susan*, and *Royal Saxon*, all for London; *Syden*, *Manilla*, and *Thomas Perkins*, all for Manila; *Margaretha*, for Tongkoo and Manila.

## Mauritius.

### SHIPPING.

*Arrivals.*—Previous to May 19. *India, Iris*, and *Ariel*, all from London; *Charlotte*, from Liverpool; *Agra, Gloucester*, and *Coromandel*, all from Marseilles; *Parrock Hall*, from Dublin; *Mary*, from Simon's Bay; *Senator*, from Table Bay; *Rockcliff*, from Bordeaux and Cape; *George McCleod*, from Halifax; *Constant*, from Nantes.

*Departures.*—Previous to May 8. *Senator*, and *Indian*, both for Calcutta; *Apollon*, for Pondicherry and Madras; *Constant*, and *Sans Pareil*, both for Bourbon; *George McCleod*, for Singapore.

*Freight to London* (April 28).—£4 per ton.

### BIRTH.

March 23. At Port Louis, the lady of Samuel Rose, Esq., of a daughter.

### DEATH.

May 4. Of dysentery, Capt. James Talbert, of the ship *Harrison*.

## Cape of Good Hope.

### SHIPPING.

*Arrivals in Table Bay.*—Previous to June 2.

*David Scott, Larkins, Alexander Robertson*, and *Packet*, all from London; *Harmony*, from Liverpool; *York Field*, from Whitehaven; *Dream*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Pasha*, and *Francis*, both from Amsterdam; *Trekboer*, from Algoa Bay; *Ide*, and *Noormahal*, both from Rotterdam; *Gratitude*, from Hayti.—13. *Thomas Metcalfe*, from Plymouth.

— Previous to June 2.

*D'Urban*; *Queen V*; *Fantom*, for West Coast.

*Arrival in Algoa Bay.*—Previous to May 12. *Dash*, from Cowes; *Trekboer*, from London; *Mary*, from Table Bay.

*Departures from ditto.*—Previous to May 15. *Helen*, for Calcutta; *Fame*, for Mauritius.—*Trekboer*, for Table Bay.

*Arrivals in Simon's Bay.*—May 25. *Lloyds*, from Table Bay.—31. H.M.S. *Andromache* (Capt. R. C. Baynes, C.B., to act as senior officer until an Admiral arrives from England), from Portsmouth.—June 1. *Isabella*, from Dublin.

*Departure from ditto.*—May 14. H.M.S. *Columbine* (with Admiral Elliot), for China.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Idolatry in India.*—On the 10th August, the *Bishop of London* called their lordships' attention to the connexion of the Government of India with idolatrous processions and practices in that country. He learned, with great satisfaction, that the pilgrim-tax had been abolished at Gyah, Allahabad, and Juggernaut. It appeared, however, that with respect to the last-named temple, the sum of £5,000 sterling, had been awarded to the rajah of Khoordah, who was connected with the temple—a transaction with respect to which he conceived some explanation was required. With respect to the attendance of European troops at idolatrous ceremonies, the despatch of 1833 directed that that custom should be wholly abolished; and all that was required was, that the instructions contained in that despatch should be fully and fairly carried out. Till a very late period, however, nothing had been done in accordance with those instructions. In Bengal the system had now been put an end to, but in the presidency of Madras nothing had yet been done. Christian troops were not only obliged to attend the idolatrous ceremonies of the Hindoos, but to appear also at Mahomedan festivals. He had in his possession a letter from an officer in the Company's service, complaining that on a recent occasion he had been obliged, on the requisition of the collector of the district, to attend at one of those idolatrous exhibitions.

Many Mahomedan soldiers had refused, he understood, to attend at these Hindoo idolatrous ceremonies, as being contrary to their religious feelings. Why should not the same freedom of refusal be allowed to Christians?

*Viscount Melbourne* said, Government were most anxious to put an end to the customs complained of: and so far as related to the *Company's troops* at these ceremonies, it was not meant to do honour to the idol, but to the individual prince who proceeded to the worship. The troops paid no attention to the ceremony; they bore no share whatsoever in it, and could not therefore be considered as in any degree paying respect to the idol. And it was evident, having a due regard to the situation of those individuals, that whenever they appeared in public, a certain degree of respect and attention should be paid to them. With respect to the care of the pagodas, they were in many instances connected with large and extensive property; they were in fact charitable endowments, granted for religious purposes, and, had those trusts been handed over to the natives, there was great danger that they would have been dilapidated, and perverted from their original purposes. Therefore it was that the Indian Government had taken charge of the funds, without the smallest idea that they were thereby encouraging idolatry. As to the delay which had taken place at Madras in carrying those reforms into effect, it was impossible,

in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of that presidency, that they could be so immediately and so speedily introduced there as in Bengal. He understood that letters had lately been received from the Governor of Madras, stating that he was about to proceed to carry the instructions of 1833 into effect.

On the 11th her Majesty prorogued the Parliament. In the speech delivered on this occasion, the following paragraphs refer to Eastern matters:—

“I am engaged in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby to afford additional security for the peace of Europe.

“The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and the indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, have compelled me to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, for the purpose of demanding reparation and redress.”

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*China.*—On the 27th July, in a Committee of Supply, on a vote of £173,442 for the expenses of the expedition to China, Mr. Gladstone called the attention of the house to the objects of the armament against China, particularly to the question of the compensation intended to be demanded from China for the opium taken from British subjects. England was about to call for two millions of money. It was highly probable that the projected hostilities would more than exhaust that entire sum. Suppose that China should at once grant the whole amount, would she not compensate herself by a tax on her exports of tea and silk, which tax must be eventually paid by the British consumer? But, independently of pecuniary considerations, was there in this case a ground of justice sufficient to warrant ministers in risking the evils of war? The British merchants contended that they were entitled to the value of the opium surrendered by them to Capt. Elliot; and that it was difficult for the British Government to deny that claim, after resolving to continue Capt. Elliot in office. Nay, indeed, the real principal in the opium trade was the Indian Government, sanctioned to a certain degree by the Government at home. These, however, were not reasons why the Government at home should seek to recover this value forcibly against China. It was said that Chinese officers had connived at the corrupt practices of the inferior agents; still it had been but a limited connivance, practised only by the lower officers. At all events, it had ceased before the recent

events, and the law of confiscation had been announced and enforced. Again, it was argued, that the proper remedy would have been, not a seizure of opium, but a stoppage of the general trade; but that would have been only to punish the innocent for the guilty. It was urged, also, that the steps taken by China were sudden and without notice. This could hardly be maintained in the face of the positive edicts previously issued by the Chinese authorities, and of the distinct, and, with reference to its peculiar habits, unusual remonstrances of the Chinese Government. Another argument was, that the Chinese, in contravention of the law of nations, had placed a body of strangers in duration, to enforce the delivery of property, in which the majority of them had no interest. This principle of mutual responsibility was excluded, indeed, from the conventional law of nations, to which China was no party; but it was in no wise repugnant to the law of nature, by which alone she could fairly be held to be bound. It was a principle recognised by our own law, which makes the hundred liable in certain cases to compensate the destruction of an individual inhabitant's property. And it now appeared in evidence, that with very few exceptions, the whole resident community were engaged in the smuggling of opium. Surely it was our duty to have known very accurately who were the persons arrested, before their arrest was made a cause of war. Next came the plea, that the freedom of her Majesty's representative had been violated. That, if true, might be a reason for demanding reparation in point of honour; but surely not for demanding a sum of money. In fact, however, there had been nothing to accredit Capt. Elliot to the Chinese as the representative of her Majesty, and if there had been, he, at all events, by his refusal to deliver up Mr. Dent, or the ships, had identified himself with the opium trade. In short, the whole proposition of the advocates for war resolved itself into this—that the British had a right to smuggle opium, and that the Chinese had no business to prevent them. He was convinced it would not be long before the indignation of the British people would be kindled on this subject against the Government, unless they should retrace their steps while yet it was practicable.

Sir J. Hobhouse said that Mr. Gladstone's speech was a mere *réchauffé* of the old and long debate on China. The honourable gentleman had treated far too lightly the outrages committed by the Chinese. They had been such as to make every Englishman's blood boil. Mr. Gladstone had denied the connivance of the Chinese authorities; and yet the Viceroy of Canton himself had been a party to it. There was no objection, undoubtedly,

to the confiscation of contraband articles, but it must not be effected by seizure of persons. The residents were not only arrested, but menaced with starvation, which had been averted only by the surrender of the property. An appeal has been made to the law of nature. It was a strange law, if it allowed the seizure of one man for the purpose of getting at the goods of another. This country was indebted for the preservation of her people to the courage of Capt. Elliot, and ministers had no reason to fear the public displeasure at the course which they had thought it right to pursue.

Lord Palmerston declared his inability to perceive the general drift of Mr. Gladstone's speech, or to ascertain his opinion on the claim of compensation. Mr. Gladstone had said that Capt. Elliot was not a representative in a diplomatic sense, but a mere consular agent. But a consul was fully entitled to the respect of the state in which he might be placed.

Sir R. Peel said he feared, that whatever the result of the expedition might be, the compensation, if levied at all, would fall chiefly upon British subjects. He condemned the conduct of the Chinese, but he believed that the evil had been mainly produced by the want of fit instructions from the British Government to Capt. Elliot. Lord Palmerston had denounced the principle of seizure made on one party to force some concession from another. Yet that was the very principle which this administration had lately adopted upon the sulphur question, and which other governments, on many occasions, might fitly pursue.

Mr. J. A. Smith was of opinion, that after the guarantee which had been given by Capt. Elliot, the Government could not fairly refuse to compensate the merchants for the losses which they had sustained. The line of conduct which had been pursued by the noble lord, he conceived, involved a confusion of all ideas of right and wrong, and he could not account for it upon any principle which he could imagine to be defensible. It appeared to him that the course which had been taken involved the loss of character of the British agent, for it led to no other result than this, that the Government, disregarding the feelings of their own representative, sought only to promote their own advantage.

*Khiva.*—On the 6th August, Mr. Hume put a question to the President of the Board of Control. It had been reported that the Russians had arrived at Khiva in great force, and it was added, that they had extended their movements towards Bokhara. What he wished to know was, whether her Majesty's government had any better information than these reports as to the actual state of affairs at Khiva and the neighbourhood.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse did not believe one single syllable of those reports; he had the best means of knowing that it was impossible they could be true; for Captain Abbott had left Khiva subsequently to the date of the reports, and had gone to St. Petersburg, in company with an important personage, the Russian general, who was said to have reached Khiva, but did not. In short, Gen. Perowski, on being obliged to fall back from the Emba, had retired to Oremburg, and was now, he believed, at St. Petersburg. He might add, that he had received a letter from Herat, dated since the reports alluded to purported to be dated, and that letter had not one word about the affair; so that, on the whole, he was satisfied the story was untrue.

Lord Palmerston could assure his hon. friend, that he might be as certain as that he was at present in that house, that the Russian expedition did not reach Khiva; that it found great difficulties from the snow on the ground, and, after advancing some marches beyond the Russian frontiers, it gave up the attempt and returned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 26th August, a public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, for the purpose of forming an association, to be called "The Northern Central British India Society." The chair was taken by Mr. John Brooks, the borough-reeve, who, as well as Mr. Thompson, the lecturer, complained of the mis-government of British India, and of the oppression of the natives. They were followed by Mr. O'Connell, who declared there never was a country so mis-governed as India; he defied either ancient or modern history to produce such a system of grinding misery and oppression. The government had not even left the poor salt to their porridge; the natives lived on vegetables and rice, which required salt to make them wholesome, and the government had taken all the salt to itself, and no person was allowed to make salt on pain of death. India could produce cotton, rice, indigo in abundance, but the government interfered and would not allow their cultivation, but compelled the people to produce that poisonous drug opium, and to support this horrible traffic we were to incur the expense of a war with China. The ancient chiefs of India took as land-tax one-sixth of the produce, the Mohamedan princes took one-fourth, but the English government took the biggest half. A young man, whose friends had patronage, was sent out to India, and he had the power to fix what should be the proportion paid by the natives, and the more he made, the more likely he was to be noticed by the government. India was the most productive country on earth;

it would bring forth three crops a year; yet the ruthless government had interposed and turned that heaven into a chaos of wretchedness, misery, and starvation. One famine had succeeded another, from 1762 to 1837 (the latter was still raging), one of which swept off three millions of human beings. (Here arose a cry of "Shame.") Mr. O'Connell continued: "Murder, I say; for it is to be attributed to British misrule; their warehouses were full of food, and yet the people were left to starve. And during these famines it was not an uncommon thing for women to offer their children for sale into perpetual slavery in order to save their lives, and soldiers were obliged to be stationed on the coast in order to prevent mothers from drowning their infants rather than the morning's sun should dawn on their famished existence. This was the result of British misgovernment."

And this was said in the hearing of 2,500 persons,—in England,—in Manchester!

## HON. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

### ECCLIESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Reverends H. A. Loveday, B.A.; P. B. Backhouse, M.A.; T. E. Dunkin, B.A.; J. Y. Becher, B.A.; John Scott, B.A.; and J. J. Carshore,—to be assistant chaplains on the Bengal establishment.

The Rev. John Rowlandson, M.A., to be an assistant ditto on Madras establishment.

The Rev. George Morison, B.A., to be an assistant ditto on Bombay establishment.

### RETIREMENTS. &c. IN ENGLAND.

#### Bengal Establishment.

*Retired.*—The Rev. Thomas Robertson, M.A., Lieut. Col. John rehr 1840.—Brev. from 14th Aug. from 1st Aug. from 15th April valids, from 23d pilot establishment, from 3d March 1839.

*Absent from India Five Years.*—Viscount Exmouth, junior merchant, civil service, from 1st Oct. 1839.—Lieut. A. R. Nesbitt, invalids, from 26th May 1837.—Assist. Surg. E. H. Allingham, from 1st Feb. 1836.

*Resigned.*—The Rev. Josiah Bateman, M.A., from 13th May 1840.

#### Madras Establishment.

*Retired.*—Lieut. Col. Thomas Cox, infantry, from 9th April 1839.—Major Francis Hunter, 1st L.C., from 29th April 1840.—Capt. Sir I. N. R. Campbell, K.C.H., K.L.S., 2d L.C., from 5th May 1839.—1st-Lieut. A. B. Gould, artillery, from 6th March 1840.—Major Wm. Shaw, invalids, from 15th July 1839.

*Resigned.*—George Sparkes, senior merchant, civil service, from 29th Jan. 1840.—Capt. E. T. Clarke, 37th N.I., from 23d April 1840.

#### Bombay Establishment.

*Retired.*—Capt. C. H. Johnson, 12th N.I., from 5th July, 1839.—Lieut. James Vincent, engineers, from 23d Oct. 1839.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

### PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

15th L. Drags (at Madras). Lieut. Henry Keown, from 1st Dr. Gu., to be lieut., v. Gray who exch.

(26 June 40).—Capt. B. O'N. Viscount Amiens, from 1st Dr. Gu., to be capt., v. Hammersley who exch. (4 Aug. 40).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Robert Stephenson to be lieut. by purch., v. Stock who retires; and John King to be ens. by purch., v. Stephenson (both 10 July 40).

4th Foot (at Madras). E. J. Gibson to be ens. by purch., v. Rice app. to 72d F. (10 July 40).—Lieut. W. C. Sheppard to be adj., v. Potter who resigns adjutancy only (1 May).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Reginald Peel to be ens. by purch., v. Johnson prom. (5 June 40).—Lieut. J. F. Jones, from 17th F., to be lieut., v. Messiter who exch. (4 May 40).

9th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. A. Bluntish to be lieut. by purch., v. Hosken who retires; Robert Daunt to be ens. by purch., v. Bluntish (both 28 July 40).

17th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Col. James Payler, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut. col., v. Thos. Hall who exch., rec. dif.; Brev. Lieut. Col. John Pennycuik to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Payler who retires; Capt. George Deedes to be major by purch., v. Pennycuik; Lieut. A. H. Lucas to be capt. by purch., v. Deedes; Ens. E. C. Moore to be lieut. by purch., v. Lucas; and N. M. Hunter to be ens. by purch., v. Moore (all 12 June 40).—Lieut. W. S. Hall, from h.p. 18th F., to be paymaster, v. Moore dec. (10 July 40).—Lieut. G. H. Messiter, from 6th F., to be lieut., v. Jones who exch. (4 May 40).

21st Foot (in Bengal). Staff Assist. Surg. John Summers, M.D., to be assist. surgeon, v. Davidson prom. in 50th F. (28 July 40).—Lieut. C. A. H. Rumbold, from 51st F., to be 1st lieut., v. Crookshank who exch. (4 Aug. 40).—2d-Lieut. H. W. Martin to be 1st lieut., v. Macknight dec. (8 May 40); 2d-Lieut. F. Holland to be 1st lieut., v. Martin whose prom. on 15th May has been cancelled (15 do.); Cadet Wm. Savage to be 2d lieut., v. Holland (7 Aug.).

25th Foot (in Bengal). C. H. Rhys to be ens. by purch., v. Anderson whose app. has been cancelled (26 June 40).

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. Thomas Bunbury, from 60th F., to be lieut., v. Love who exch. (26 June 40).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Thomas Bulkeley to be capt., v. Ogilby dec. (22 March 40).—Ens. E. C. Mullen, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. Bulkeley prom. (17th July).—Assist. Surg. G. W. Macready, from 52d F., to be assist. surg., v. Ayre dec. (7 Aug.).

39th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Gen. Sir F. P. Robinson, G.C.B., from 59th F., to be colonel, v. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan dec. (15 June 40).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. H. D. Cowper, from 98th F., to be capt., v. Curtin who exch.; Lieut. P. O'Connor, from h.p. 11th F., to be lieut., repaying diff., v. Stanford prom.; Ens. J. Y. Vance to be lieut. by purch., v. O'Connor who retires; Fred. Huey to be ens. by purch., v. Vance (all 5 June 40).—Capt. E. S. Boscawen to be major by purch., v. Jebb who retires; Lieut. F. White to be capt. by purch., v. Boscawen; Ens. Jas. Johnston to be lieut. by purch., v. White; Lockhart Little to be ens. by purch., v. Johnston; Lieut. J. M. B. Neill to be adj., v. White prom. (all 7 Aug.).

41st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. John Richardson, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. Gray prom.; Ens. S. Richardson, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. Richardson who retires; and R. R. Fulton to be ens. by purch., v. Swinton (all 12 June 40).

50th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Assist. Surg. James to be surgeon, v. Reid Wm. Sheaffe to be capt., v. Ens. J. G. Smyth to be cadet H. J. Frampton to be ens., v. Smyth (4 Aug.).

51st Foot (in V. D. Land). Ens. A. J. W. Northey, to be lieut. by purch., v. Gates who retires; and R. A. Ffarington to be ens. by purch., v. Northey (both 3 July 40).—Lieut. B. C. G. Crookshank, from 21st F., to be lieut., v. Rumbold who exch. (4 Aug. 40).

55th Foot (at Madras). Capt. H. Grimes, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. A. Sharpin who exch., rec. dif. (14 Aug.).

62d Foot (at Madras). Capt. James Sweeney, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. Bower dec. (17 July 40).

90th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. Robert Owen to be Lieut., v. Doxat dec. (5 June 40); Cadet W. V. Johnson to be ens., v. Owen (12 do.).—Maj. John Singleton to be Lieut. col. by purch., v. Peddie who retires; Capt. G. D. Griffith to be major by purch., v. Singleton; Lieut. P. P. Galwey to be capt. by purch., v. Griffith; Ens. K. W. S. Mackenzie to be Lieut. by purch., v. Galloway; and the Hon. John Tuckett to be ens. by purch., v. Mackenzie (all 17 July 40).

95th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. Fred. Smythe to be Lieut. by purch., v. Wood who retires; and J. H. Carew to be ens. by purch., v. Smythe (both 10 July 40).

Brevet. Lieut. Col. James Payler, of 17th F., to be col. in army (28 June 38).

Brevet.—The unmentioned Cadets, of Hon. E. I. Company's service, to have temporary rank of Ensign, during period of their being placed under command of Colonel Doxat, of 90th Foot.

D. Campbell, E. J. Lake, and Peter Garforth (all 14 Aug. 40).

#### HONORARY DISTINCTIONS TO CORPS.

War-Office, July 27, 1840.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following appointments, &c.—4th (or Queen's 16th (or Queen's) Light Dr Regt. of Foot, 13th Regt. of Foot, and 17th Regt. of Foot, being permitted to bear on their second or regimental colours, and also on their appointments, the words "*Affghanistan*," and "*Ghuznee*," in consideration of the gallantry displayed by them during the campaign in Afghanistan, and of the gallantry displayed by them in the storm and capture of Ghuznee, on the 23d of July in that year.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to approve of the 2d and 17th Regiments of Foot being likewise permitted to bear the word "*Khelat*," in commemoration of their gallant conduct at the assault and capture of that fort, on the 13th of November 1839.

#### INDIA SHIPPING.

##### Arrivals.

JULY 30. *Penang*, Cumming, from China 24th March; off Liverpool.—31. *Lady Nugent*, Holton, from Manila 18th Feb.; Singapore 4th March, and Amoy; at Deal.—*Jannet*, Chalmers, from Mauritius 24th April; off Plymouth.—Aug. 1. *Reliance*, Hall, from Bombay 10th March; off Liverpool.—3. *Lord Glenelg*, Smith, from V.D. Land 6th March; at Deal.—*Olympie*, Dupeyrat, from Mauritius 19th April; in the River.—*Helena Christina*, Martens, from Batavia; in the Texel.

Ceylon 23d Feb.; off Dartmouth.—10. *Zenobia*, Owen, from Bengal 10th March, and Cape 24th May; off Falmouth.—12. *Gull*, Bowman, from Batavia 3d April; at Cowes (for Stockholm).—14. *Maria*, Bannatyne, from N.S. Wales 29th March, and Pernambuco; at Liverpool.—15. *Cornwall*, Cow, from Bombay 29th March, and Mauritius 8th May; off the Wight.—17. *Harrison*, Thomas, from Madras 26th March, and Mauritius 7th May; in the River.—*Walmer Castle*, Close, from Bengal 23d March, and Simon's Bay 4th June; at Deal.—*Elmington*, Wallcut, from N.S. Wales 29th March, and Mauritius 8th May; off the Wight.—19. *Caroline*, Anderson, from Batavia 22d March; off the Wight (for Rotterdam).—*Decima*, Bohlus, from Batavia; off Dover (for Amsterdam).—*Lucelle*, Clark, from Cape 26th May; at Fal-

mouth.—20. *Thomas Greenville*, Thornhill, from Bengal 20th March, and Madras 12th April; off Portsmouth.—21. *Kam*, Miller, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Alma*, Miller, from South Seas; at Deal.—22. *Sumatra*, Miller, from South Seas; at Deal.—23. *Matilda*, Rowe, from Bengal 18th March; off Liverpool.—*Viscount Melbourne*, McKelvie, from Bengal 22d March, and Mauritius 13th May; off Falmouth.—24. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—25. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—26. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—27. *The Packet*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—28. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—29. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—30. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—31. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—

mouth.—20. *Thomas Greenville*, Thornhill, from Bengal 20th March, and Madras 12th April; off Portsmouth.—21. *Kam*, Miller, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Alma*, Miller, from South Seas; at Deal.—22. *Sumatra*, Miller, from South Seas; at Deal.—23. *Matilda*, Rowe, from Bengal 18th March; off Liverpool.—*Viscount Melbourne*, McKelvie, from Bengal 22d March, and Mauritius 13th May; off Falmouth.—24. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—25. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—26. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—27. *The Packet*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—28. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—29. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—30. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—31. *Alma*, Miller, from N.S. Wales 11th March; at Deal.—

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##### Departures.

JULY 16. *Royal Consort*, Western, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—21. *Strabane*, Bowen, for Bombay; from Plymouth.—22. *Alma*, Miller, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—23. *Alma*, Miller, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—24. *Alma*, Miller, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—25. *Alma*, Miller, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—26. *Alma*, Miller, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—27. *Alma*, Miller, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—28. *Alma*, Miller, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—29. *Alma*, Miller, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—30. *Alma*, Miller, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—31. *Alma*, Miller, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—

Shuttleworth, for Wellington, New Zealand; *Brightman*, Nockells, for South Australia; *Rosalind*, Fenrose, for Ceylon; and *Ewell Grove*, Barrett, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—*Planet*, Thompson, for Marseilles and Mauritius; from

Bristol.—20. *Wellington*, Kenrick, for Cape and Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Tweed*, Lawson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—21. *Palmyra*, Daniel, for New South Wales (with troops); *Herald*, Watt, for China; and *Norfolk*, McGill-downy, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—22. *Hugh Walker*, Boag, for Bombay; from Clyde.—23. *Washington*, Thurber, for Bengal; *Falcon*, Mairs, for Mauritius; *Lady Stormont*, Griffiths, for Bengal; and *Earl Grey*, Bell, for Bengal; all from the North Sea; from N.S. Wales; and *Raymond*, Mackay, for Hobart Town; both from Deal.—25. *Prince George*, Young, for N.S. Wales (with troops); and *Windsor*, Nisbet, for Bengal; both from Portsmouth.—*Lovina*, Salter, for Hobart Town; and *Shadcspear*, Henderson, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—*True Briton*, Consett, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—26. *Earl of Hardwicke*, Henning, for Bengal (with troops); and *Lord Lynedoch*, Humble, for V. D. Land; both from Portsmouth.—*Tam O'Shanter*, Ellis, for Launceston and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.

#### PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

*Per Donna Pasena*, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for May last, p. 77).—From the Cape: Mr. Farmer.

*Per Reliance*, from Bombay: (See *As. Journ.* for June last, p. 185).—H. F. Dumergue, Esq., died at sea 8th April.

*Per Viscount Melbourne*, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for June last, p. 185).—Additional: Miss Harris.

*Per Walmer Castle*, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for June last, p. 185).

*Per Zambia*, from Bengal: R. Scott, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Cook, B.N.I.; Capt. Gale; Dr. Cowie, Madras Estab.; Dr. Tidmarsh, late of the *Richmond*; Mr. Fleming; Mr. Rawlings; Miss and Master Oldfield; Master Scott.—From the Cape: Henry Reed, Esq., Mrs. Reed and infant; Mrs. Brown; George Home, Esq.; Miss and Master Reel.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Colonel Stubbs; Ens. Sherwill.)

*Per Gange*, from Bengal (at Bordeaux): Mr. R. H. Treherne; Masters Dumaine and Walker.

*Per Hindostan*, from Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for July last, p. 290).

*Per Thomas Grenville*, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for July last).—Mrs. Guard, Capt. read Mrs. Lund, C. Dowell.

*Per The Packet*, from Cape: J. B. Venning, Esq.; Thomas Tennant, Esq.

*Per Earl of Bute*, from China: Capt. F. Macqueen; Mrs. Macqueen and family.

*Per Lady Nugent*, from Manilla: Don J. M. Eguia; Dr. Kierulf.

*Per Jannet*, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot and child.

*Per Van Galen*, from Batavia: Mr. Goldammer.

*Per Argyle*, from N.S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Little; Mr. Francis Little; Masters Wm. and A. Little; Miss S. Little; Misses F. and C. Bell; Miss M. Fennell; Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy; Master Kennedy; Dr. Hampden; Messrs. Butterworth, Welber, Scott, and Appleton; Master and Miss Gordon; four steerage passengers.

*Per Maria*, from N.S. Wales: Dr. Toogood; Dr. McDowell; Messrs. Hill, Bell, and Williams; 15 steerage passengers.

*Per Kinnear*, from N.S. Wales: J. McIntyre, Esq.; Mrs. McIntyre; Mr. and Mrs. Gould and 2 children; H. M. Bagster, Esq.; Major Fairweather, late 21st Regt.; P. Macgovern, Esq., R.N.; Mr. R. A. Brine.

*Per Indian*, from Launceston: Capt. and Mrs. Douglas and child.

#### Expected.

*Per Anna Robertson*, from Bengal: Dr. Newmarch.

*Per Regular*, from Bombay: Mr. T. Henry; 11 boiler makers; one invalid seaman.

*Per Orestes*, from Bombay: Mr. W. H. Welch; Lieut. Gardiner.

*Per Moffatt*, from Bombay: Master James Scott.

*Per John Bull*, from Bombay: Capt. Robinson; Mr. Jeffrey.

*Per Lady Feversham*, from Bombay: Capt. Hogg; Mrs. Hogg, and 3 children; Mrs. Cotgrave; 1 native servant.

*Per Persia*, from Ceylon: The Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie; Miss Mackenzie; W. Moor, Esq.; Mrs. Moir and family; Rev. T. Kilner and family; Rev. E. Toyness and family; Dr. J. Kinns; Lieuts. Nolan and Keade, 15th Hussars; Mr. North, 30th N. I.; Captains J. H. Hornsby and Sir H. Chamberlain; Lieut. G. Innes; Assist. Surg. J. W. Davis; 5 sergeants, 4 drummers, 10 rank and file, 15 women, and 49 children, Royal Artillery; 5 rank and file, 18th regt.; 4 sergeants, 3 rank and file, one woman and 2 children, 90th regt.; one boy of the 95th regt., and servants.

*Per Fairy Queen*, from Ceylon: Mrs. Onlon and 4 children; Mr. and Mrs. Kemp.

*Per Villula*, from Launceston: Mrs. Terry; Mr. James Allison; Mr. John Caldwell.

*Per Adelaide*, from Launceston: Henry Clayton, Esq.; Mrs. Clayton; 3 Misses and 2 Masters Clayton; Richard White, Esq.; Mrs. White; 2 Misses White; J. T. Leake, Esq.; Mrs. Ann White; James Bennet, servant.

*Per Pyramus*, from Launceston: Capt. B. Wight; Mr. Ransom.

#### PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

*Per Lord Hungerford*, for Cape and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Saunders; Mrs. De Bude; Mrs. Hughes; Mr. and Mrs. Bailey; 2 Misses Elliott; 2 Misses Soltan; 2 Misses Vibart; Mr. Lawrence Peel, new advocate-general, Calcutta; Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Russell; Capt. Tremenhere; Capt. John Farquharson; Capt. George Farquharson; Mr. Harvey; Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Grindall.

*Per Charles Grant*, for Bombay: Messrs. A. J. Thompson and Campbell, cadets; three native servants.

*Per Robert Small*, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Fulcher; Mr. and Mrs. Bird; Mrs. Foquet and child; Mrs. McRae; Mrs. Russell; Misses Clutterbuck and Dickson; Messrs. Forsyth, Garstin, Greville, Harcourt, Hunt, Lillie, Munday, Robertson, Sutherland, and Hon. S. M. St. John.

*Per Roberts*, from the Cape for Bengal (sailed in May): Major and Mrs. Foster; Mr. and Mrs. Ward; Dr. Munro; Mr. Crozier.

*Per* ... Cowell and family; Mrs. ... pbell; Mrs. Pollock; ... Capt. and Mrs. Greene; Major F. S. Sotheby; Dr. E. T. Downes; Messrs. Cassidy, Fagan, Heager, Inglis, Lumly, Metcalfe, and Tandy.

*Per Wellington*, for Madras: Mrs. Woods; Mrs. Bretts; Mr. and Mrs. Phillips; Misses Mortimer and Stewart; Messrs. Knox, Rusby, Stokes, and Willan.—For the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Kempthorne; Mr. and Mrs. Blink; Mr. Smyth and party; Colonel Macpherson; Messrs. Clark, Dean, Hammond, Johns, and Stevens.

*Per Earl of Hardwicke*, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Boswell; Mrs. Gardin; Mrs. Sherer; Misses Bird, Grant, Griffith, and Worsly; Major Scott; Vincent, Wale, C. artillery men.

*Per Windsor*, for Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Duncan; Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and daughter; Capt. and Mrs. Symons; Major and Mrs. Roberts; Mr. and Mrs. Savi; Mrs. Tennant; Mr. and Mrs. Stafford; Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers; the Misses Ridge; Misses Jenkins and Ilbery; Messrs. Siddons, W. Haig, Nembhard, Norton, Parrott, Finch, Stewart, Eatwell, and Playfair.

*Per True Briton*, for Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Smith, 15th Hussars; Mrs. Morris and family; Mrs. and ... Young; Mrs. Fletcher; ... and 2 Misses Taylor; ... Reid, 15th Hussars; Lieut. Phillott; Lieut. Butler; Ens.

Fleming; Messrs. Wright, T. W. Griffiths, Candy, Ardell, Englefield, Clogstone, Wa., and Scott.

*Per Duke of Argyll*, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Anstruther and party; Mr. and Mrs. Wallace; Dr. and Mrs. Burrell; Mr. and Miss Lushington; Lieut. Mockler, in charge of troops; Messrs. Gowan, Nelson, Owen, Clarke, Bristow, Rideaud, Lowther, Rees, Young, Coote, Rawlins, Footes, Darrell, Loudon, Arkental, Speede, Watts, and Young.

*Per Vernon*, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Harrington; Capt. and Mrs. Rind; Capt. and Mrs. Evans; Lieut. and Mrs. Mayow; Mr. and Mrs. Allen; Dr. Tritton and party; Mrs. Birch; Mrs. Macnaghten; Misses Mayow and Swinhoe; Col. Walker; Mr. Ricketts; Lieuts. Budd and Gordon; Messrs. Woodcock, Grey, Pearson, Gardner, Swinhoe, Tickell, Hatch, Shaw, Unwin, Stafford, and Twysden.

*Per London*, for Wellington, New Zealand: Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, from Yorkshire; Mr. King, of Cork, and family; Messrs. Burleigh, of Bristol; Mr. De Bathe Brandon, and family; Mr. Wicksteed, and family; Mr. Ludlam, &c.; Mr. Carrington, surveyor-general to the Plymouth Company, with assistant surveyors, for the purpose of forming a secondary township, to be called New Plymouth; 150 labouring emigrants, &c. &c.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Lady Nugent*, Holton, from Manila and Singapore to London, struck on a sand bank, 14th March, in lat. 4. 24. S., long. 105. 54. E., but got off after throwing 300 bags of coffee overboard; she had also been struck by lightning.

The *Lo d William Bantick*, Ord, from London, and the *Lord Castleburgh*, Tonks, from Karrack, both with troops, were wrecked off the harbour of Bombay 17th June; many lives lost.—See *Bombay Intelligence*, page 16.

The *Vittoria*, and *Navarino*, have been wrecked at New Zealand, during a hurricane.

The following accounts have been received at Sydney, from New Zealand.—“The *Falcon* schooner was lost in the Bay of Plenty 29th Feb.; crew saved. The *Fair Barbadian* was also reported to be lost. The *Diana* had been driven on shore, but was expected to be got off without much damage. The *Ulitea* schooner is totally lost with all hands. The *Trent* schooner is reported to be wrecked at Tegaror. The *Phœnia* schooner, from Comorandel Harbour to the Bay of Islands, is reported to have foundered at sea, and all hands drowned. The *Tuscan*, of London, which arrived at the Bay of Islands 8th March, with much damage, having experienced heavy gales, has been condemned.”

The *Chio*, Pecker, of Nantes, struck on the Malos Madou Reefs, off the Maldives Islands, 3d May, and sunk; crew saved.

and was 8 hours on her beam ends. The *Elmouth*, in company with her at the time.

The *Christine*, Gaspard, from Havannah, the *Amélie*, from Rio de Janeiro, and the *African*, Barkey, were driven on shore at Mozambique during a hurricane on the 23d and 25th Jan.; the two first went to pieces, but the latter came off with slight damage, and would proceed on her voyage the commencement of March.

The *Shaw Allum*, Evans, which sailed from Bombay 15th June for Calcutta, put back the following day, with loss of all her sails, bulwarks, &c., and decks swept, having encountered tremendous weather.

The *Rachel*, Scott, from Liverpool to Calcutta, put into Douglas Bay, Isle of Man, 1st Aug. leaky, but proceeded on the 3d, after repairing.

The *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, from London to Bombay, went on shore near the Gulf Light; but got off on the flood without damage.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

July 25. At Friar's Haugh, Roxburghshire, the

Lady of David Pringle, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Upton, the lady of Lieut. F. Whitelock, I.N., of a daughter.

Aug. 4. The lady of H. R. Bagshawe, Esq., of a son.

5. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. H. V. Glegg, Hon. E.I. Co's service, of a son.

11. At Balham, the lady of the Rev. F. Borradale, of a daughter, still-born.

16. At Clifton, the lady of James Tobin Bush, Esq., Bengal army, of a daughter.

17. At the Limes, Carshalton, the lady of Capt. E. M. Daniell, Hon. Company's service, of a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

May 5. At the Island of St. Helena, J. W. Bovell, Esq., acting commissary general, to Julia Helena, second daughter of Lewis Gideon, Esq., of that island.

July 21. At Paris, Mr. Edgson, to Mary, only daughter of the late H. Brooke, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

23. At Londonderry, J. R. Savi, Esq., of Kishnaghur, Bengal, to Jane Douglas, eldest daughter of P. Gilmore, Esq.

25. At Paris, Claudius Terral, Esq., M.D., to Vincenza, widow of the late Maj. Gen. Harriott.

28. At Maidstone, F. W. Warden, Esq., Madras army, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Pope, of Great Buckland, Maidstone, Kent.

— At Cheltenham, Archibald Arnott, Esq., M.D., of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late John Lowden, Esq., Charleston, South Carolina.

29. At All-Soul's, Langham-place, Frederick Fulcher, Esq., 67th Bengal N.I., to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late H. Moor, Esq., of Kirby Hall, Kent, and Cheshunt, Herts.

— At Clifton, the Rev. George Morison, A.M., late of Totton, and now chaplain on the Bombay, to his only daughter, the youngest daughter of

30. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Robert Wallace, Esq., lieut. 24th Madras L. Inf., second son of Lieut. Col. Wallace, R.H., late of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Corbetta Lord, niece of Sir James Owen, Bart., M.P.

— At Mylor, Cornwall, Capt. Wm. H. Macaulay, 21st Regt. Madras N.I., to Emma, daughter of R. S. Sutton, Esq., of Flushing, Mylor.

Aug. 3. At Tetbury, Gloucestershire, Capt. Alexander Augustus Younge, of the E. I. Company's late St. Helena Military Establishment, son of the late Colonel William Augustus Younge, of the 4th Madras Cavalry, and grandson of Alexander Davidson, Esq., formerly Governor of Madras, to Sophia Elizabeth Olive, youngest daughter of the late John Olive, Esq., M.D., of Staines, Middlesex, and step-daughter of J. H. Freer, Esq., M.D., formerly of Calcutta.

— The Rev. H. A. Loveday, chaplain on the Bengal establishment, second son of Gen. Loveday, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Eliza Louisa, daughter of Wm. Mules, Esq., and Lady Pilkington, of the Grove, Dedham.

6. At All-Soul's, Marylebone, James Evans, Esq., late of the Bengal medical service, to Lydia Stratton Helena, daughter of Capt. Richard Langslow, of Hatton, Middlesex.

7. At Leamington Priors, the Rev. Richard Kempthorne, the colonial chaplain of St. Helena, to Sophia Mary, eldest daughter of the late Gen. Ainslie, formerly Governor of Dominica.

— At Edinburgh, Henry Charles Lawlor, to Anne Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas, Bengal Native Infantry.

8. At Bathwick Church, Capt. W. F. Rind, of the 71st regt. Bengal N.I., to Ann, eldest daughter of Jonathan Johnson, Esq., of Bathwick, Bath.

10. At Gatehouse, Oloff Fehrszen, Esq., M.D., surgeon, of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, to Margaret, only surviving child of the late Nelson Rae, Esq., M.D., of Gatehouse, Kircudbrightshire.

11. At Carew Church, Pembrokeshire, Charles Allen, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mary,



youngest daughter of James Allen, Esq., of Free-stone Hall, in the same county.

13. At Marylebone Church, Lieut. Col. Leonard Cooper, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Elizabeth Sarah Mures, of 21, Lower Belgrave-street, Belgrave Square.

14. At St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Wm. A. Fallon, eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. D. S. Fallon, of the Bombay army, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Daniel Herbert, Esq.

20. At St. Pancras Church, Charles, only son of Charles Gordon, Esq., of Go-well-street, to Anne Catherine, eldest surviving daughter of Maj. Gen. Thomas Newton, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

— At Cheltenham, H. Harwood Penny, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary Elizabeth, only child of the late John Forsyth, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

— At Southampton, the Right Hon. Lieut. Gen. Lord Keane, G. C. B., G. C. H., to Charlotte Maria, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Boland.

— At Moreham Mains, North Britain, Capt. W. Purves, Bombay Army, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Peter Ronaldson, Esq., Moreham Mains.

21. At St. Martin's, Salop, Robert Wintle Horne, Esq., of the Indian army, to Maria, second daughter of the Rev. R. Bickerstaff, vicar of St. Martin's, in the county of Salop.

## DEATHS.

April 8. On board the *Reliance*, from Bombay, in his 35th year, H. F. Dumergue, Esq., of the Madras Civil service, eldest son of Chas. Dumergue, Esq., of Albemarle-street.

May 28. On board the *Christina*, on the voyage from Java to England, Alexander Morgan, Esq., of Batavia.

July 20. At sea, aged 39, Charlotte, wife of A. Nisbet, Esq., commissary, East-India Company's service, Bombay presidency.

26. Emma, only daughter of P. H. Strombom, Esq., third circuit Judge in the northern division of the presidency of Madras, in the 26th year of her age.

29. At 49, Wilton Crescent, Belgrave-square, John Hastie, Esq., late of Calcutta.

30. At Dawlish, Isabella, relict of the late Major James Lighton, Hon. E. I. Company's Bombay horse artillery.

Aug. 7. At Carlton Terrace, North Brixton, William Turner, Esq., recently arrived by the *Donna Pascoa*, from Calcutta, aged 37.

8. At Bromley, in Kent, George W. Veitch, Esq., third son of Henry Veitch, Esq., of Madeira, aged 23.

13. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, after a short illness, Maj. Gen. Sir James Limond, C.B., of the Madras Artillery.

17. At the Bell and Anchor Tavern, near the gate, Hammersmith, after ten days' suffering, Capt. John Edward Johnson, late a Commander in the Hon. E.I. Company's Maritime service.

20. In Wimpole-street, aged 73, Jane, widow of the late General Douglas, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

Lately. Off the Cape, on the passage from Bombay, Capt. Grundy, of the Ship *Hero of Maloon*.

— At Brighton, Mrs. Bradford, aged 94, mother of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford.

— In Baker Street, D. Campbell, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

## DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from July 25 to August 25, inclusive.

July	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. 3 Pr. Ct. 3 Pr. Ct.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols. for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
25	—	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 92			3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2p 23 5p
27	—	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 92			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2p 24 6p
28	174 174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	254 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 23 5p
29	174	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91	99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	255 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1p 23 5p
30	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91	99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1d 2p 23 5p
31	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1d 1p 23 5p
Aug.								
1	173 174	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	252	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 23 5p
3	173 173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	252 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2d par 22 4p
4	173	—			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	252 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 1d 20 3p
5	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	252 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 1d 21 3p
6	173	—			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1d 22 4p
7	173	—			3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	253 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	par 22 4p
8	—	—			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91	— 22 4p
10	173	—			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 23 5p
11	—	—			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1d 1p 24 6p
12	—	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 92			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	254	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 24 6p
13	172 173	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1d 1p 23 5p
14	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 1 23 5p
15	168 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2d par 22 4p
17	167 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 168 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90	98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 21 3p
18	—	90 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2d 22 4p
19	—	90 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	par 22 4p
20	168 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	248	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 23 5p
21	167 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 168 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99 99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 23 5p
22	168 168 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99 98 98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	248	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2d par 22 4p
24	168 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2d 22 4p
25	168 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 169 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 91	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— 22 6p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birch Lane, Cornhill.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce mds.—The Madras Caudy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Ca. to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

## CALCUTTA, June 4, 1840.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Co.'s Rs. cwt.	15 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F.m.d.	5 5	@ 5 8
Bottles ..... 100	11 8	— 12 4	— do. .... do.	5 14	— 6 1
Coals ..... B. md.	0 6	— 0 11	— English, sq. .... do.	3 14	— 4 1
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F.m.d.	35 12	— 36 0	— do. .... do.	4 1	— 4 3
— Brasiers' ..... do.	36 8	— 37 0	— Bolt ..... do.	3 12	— 3 14
— Ingot ..... do.	35 0	— 35 4	— Sheet ..... do.	5 4	— 6 0
— Old Gross ..... do.	36 4	— 36 8	— Nails ..... cwt.	15 0	— 19 0
— Bolt ..... do.	35 0	— 35 8	— Hoops ..... F.m.d.	6 0	— 6 4
— Tile ..... do.	34 12	— 35 8	— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 3	— 1 6
— Nails, assort. .... do.	40 0	— 48 0	— Lead, Pig ..... F.m.d.	7 4	— 7 8
— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	35 0	— 36 8	— unstamped ..... do.	6 14	— 7 0
— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	— Millinery ..... do.	15 D.	— 30 D.
Copperas ..... do.	2 13	— 3 0	— Shot, patent ..... bag	4 2	— 4 8
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	3 8	— 7 8	— Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	11 5	— 11 8
— Muslins ..... do.	1 1	— 5 4	— Stationery ..... do.	10 to 35 A.	to P.C.
— Yarn 20 to 170 ..... mos.	0 3½	— 0 7½	— Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 14	— 6 2
— Cutlery, fine ..... 5A.	— 15 A.	—	— Swedish ..... do.	8 1	— 8 4
— Glass Ware ..... 15 to 25 D.	to P.C.	—	— Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. boxes	18 8	— 20 0
— Ironmongery ..... 35 D.	— 45 D.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	5 0	— 9 8
— Hosiery, cotton ..... 5 to 20 A.	to P.C.	—	— coarse and middling ....	1 0	— 4 8
— Ditto, silk ..... 5 to 20 A.	to P.C.	—	— Flannel, fine ..... do.	1 0	— 1 8

## BOMBAY, June 20, 1840.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	12	@	Iron, Swedish ..... St. candy	62	@
Bottles, quart. .... doz.	1 10	—	— English ..... do.	39	—
Coals ..... ton	6	— 15	— Hoops ..... cwt.	6	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	58	—	— Nails ..... do.	13	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' .. do.	59	—	— Sheet ..... do.	7 8	—
— Plate bottoms ..... do.	60	—	— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	33	—
— Tile ..... do.	52 8	—	— do. for nails ..... do.	38	—
Cottons, Chintz, &c. .... do.	—	—	— Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	10	—
— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds. ....	—	—	— Sheet ..... do.	11	—
— Muslins ..... do.	—	—	— Millinery ..... do.	25 D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 .... lb.	0 6½	— 0 11	— Shot, patent ..... cwt.	12	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 ..... do.	0 15	—	— Spelter ..... do.	11 12	—
— Cutlery, table ..... P.C.	—	—	— Stationery ..... do.	30 D.	—
— Earthenware ..... 60 A.	—	—	— Steel, Swedish ..... tub	11	—
— Glass Ware ..... 40 D.	—	—	— Tin Plates ..... box	16	—
— Hardware ..... P.C.	—	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	6 10	—
— Hosiery, half hose ..... P.C.	—	—	— Long Ells ..... do.	18	—
			— Flannel, fine ..... do.	1 8	—

## MACAO, July 23, 1839.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. .... piece	3	@ 5	Smalts ..... pecul	45	@ 55
— Longcloths ..... do.	3 30	— 8	— Steel, Swedish ..... tub	3½	—
— Muslins, 20 yds. .... do.	—	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1 30	— 1 40
— Cambrics, 48 yds ..... do.	5	— 8	— do. ex super ..... yd.	2 5	—
— Handkerchiefs ..... do.	1 10	— 2 10	— Camlets, at Whampoa ..... pce.	20	— 22
— Yarn, Nos. 18 to 40 ..... pecul	22	— 32	— Do. outside ..... do.	26	— 27
— Iron, Bar ..... do.	3 50	— 3 75	— Long Ells ..... do.	8	— 10 40
— Rod ..... do.	5	—	— Tin, Straits ..... pecul	22	— 22½
— Lead, Pig ..... do.	6½	— 7	— Tin Plates ..... box	9½	— 10

## SINGAPORE, April 30, 1840.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	6½	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble. .... corgie	4	@ 5
Bottles ..... 100	4	— 4½	— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	1½	— 2
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	35	— 36	— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50 .. pecul	32	— 40
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. .... 33-36 pcs.	1½	— 2	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. .... do.	—	—
— Ditto ..... 24 .. 40-44 do.	2	— 2½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 .. do.	85	— 115
— Longcloths 38 to 40 ..... 35-36 do.	3½	— 5	— Cutlery ..... do.	—	— saleable.
— do. do. .... 40-43 do.	4½	— 5	— Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	5	— 5½
— do. do. .... 45-60 do.	5	— 8	— English ..... do.	3½	— 3½
— Grey Shirting do. do. .... 35-36 do.	2½	— 3½	— Nail, rod ..... do.	3½	— 3 80
— Prints, 7-8 & 9-8. single colours do.	1 80	— 2½	— Lead, Pig ..... do.	7	— 7½
— two colours ..... do.	1½	— 3	— Sheet ..... do.	7	— 7½
— Turkey reds ..... do.	6	— 6½	— Spelter ..... pecu	7	— 7½
— fancies ..... do.	3	— 4	— Steel ..... tub	5	— 6
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 .. pcs.	1½	— 2½	— Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	6	— 7½
— Jaconet, 20 ..... 42 .. 45 do.	1½	— 2	— Camblets ..... do.	24	— 33
— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 42 do.	1	— 1½	— Bombazetts ..... do.	42	— 42

## MARKETS IN INDIA, &amp;c.

*Calcutta, June 4, 1840.*—Our market for nearly all kinds of White Cotton Piece Goods has been exceedingly dull during the week. Low Jaconets

and Printed Goods there has not been much doing; a few sales of different qualities of Chintzes have been made. Gingham are almost unsaleable, and Red Cloth very dull and hardly paying.—About 175 bales of White Mule Twist have changed hands at about previous prices: the demand however is not very good just now.—A sale of Imperial Red Yarn has just taken place, Nos. 40 to 60, at 12 annas 6 pies per lb.—Woolens: at present there is not much demand for these; it is expected however that the demand will improve as soon as the rivers are well opened.—Copper is in good demand, and several sales have taken place.—In Iron, the demand is steady. Spelter: a sale of this metal has been effected during the week at Co.'s Rs. 11-5 per fv. md.

*Bombay, June 20, 1840.*—As is usual at this season of the year, the market has been dull all week, and prices are generally low. The following are the rates per piece or per dozen as they stand:

Red Check, 1600	2-10
do., at Rs. 2-2 to 2-10 per doz.	
A sale of 20,000 lbs. of Mule Twist has been made during the week,	
at 6½ to 12 annas per lb., according to numbers.—	
Metals are inclined to fall.	

*Singapore, April 30, 1840.*—Cotton Goods (Plain, Printed, and Coloured); there have been no im-  
portations during the week, but stocks continue  
large. There has been no demand since our  
last for Common Grey Shirtings, middling Long-  
cloths, and Common Maddapollams and Cambrics,  
of which rather large sales have been made at low  
prices. We have heard of no transactions in Prints  
and Handkerchiefs, which are dull.—Sales of Grey  
Mule Twist, No. 20, have been made at dols. 33,  
and of Water, Nos. 18 to 24, at about the same  
price, for the junks; higher numbers are at present

in little request.—Woollens: no transaction in any description reported since our last.—Metals: English flat Bar Iron saleable at dols. 3½ to 3¼, and Nail Rod at dols. 3½ to 4 per pl. Swedish Iron is dull at 5 dols, per pl. Lead and Spelter are saleable at quotations, but the market is pretty well supplied. Steel in tubs is dull at 5 dols, per tub.—Marine and Oilman's stores: Anchors and Chain Cables of small and middling sizes are in fair demand at dols. 6½ to 7 per cwt. Canvas, the market is  
Sheath-  
small—  
supplied.  
saleable  
at auction at low prices.—Earthenware and Glass-ware, market overstocked.—Long Guns, 4 to 9-pounders are saleable, and none in the market.—Muskets, large stock, and in little demand.

*Manilla, April 4, 1840.*—Sales of Cotton Goods during the week have been considerable, but at low prices. Cloth of are very 1 stocks at give way in consequence of the anxiety of some holders to realize.—Woollens, no transactions.—Metals: stocks of Iron are getting lower.—Copper Sheathing and Nails are wanted, and also Sheet and Hoop Iron.—Exchange on England 4s. 7d.

*Batavia, April 4, 1840.*—The market for Europe Piece Goods continues very dull. Stocks in the hands of the retail dealers are large, and demand exceedingly limited.

**Penang, April 25.**—The arrival of the *Cacique* adds nothing to our stock of Cotton manufactures. Long-cloths, a sale reported; market steady. Mad-dapollams, in rather moderate request. Cambrics, the inquiries at present limited. Turkey Red Cloth, stout qualities of good colours, inquired after, but no transactions reported; none at market. Handkerch. . . . . still in the market. — . . . . . qualities of . . . . . no transactions. Pig Lead, limited inquiry; Sheet ditto, in occasional demand. Anchors and Cables, supplied.

## INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 6, 1840.

**Government Securities.**

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Stock Paper	{ Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England .. } prem.	10	Sa. Rs. 8 11 8 per cent.
Second 5 p'ct.	{ From Nos. 1,151 a 15,200 according to number } prem.	3	Co's Rs. 5 8
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.	4 per cent. ....	5	4 5 8
	disc.	3	4 4 0

**Bank Shares.**

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 1,000) Deposits	2,350	a	2,400
Bank of India (Co. Rs. 1,000) Deposits	300	a	315
Bank of Calcutta (Co. Rs. 1,000) Deposits	120	a	125

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.  
 Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.  
 Interest on loans on govt. paper . . . . 5 do.

### Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight and 12 months' date  
—to buy, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 2s.; to sell, 2s. to 2s. 1d.  
per Co.'s Rupee.

*Madras, May 6, 1840.*

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 4½ prem.

1. *disc.*

**Exchange.**

On London, at 6 months sight—ls. 11½d. per  
Madras Rupee

*Bombay, June 20, 1840.*

### Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d.  
per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100.12 to 101.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

**Government Securities.**

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 108 to 111.12 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Ditto of 1829-30, 111.12 to 112 per ditto.

4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 103.8 to 103.12 per do.

Ditto of 1835 36, (Co.'s Rs.) 98 to 98.4 do.

5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114 to 114.8  
Rom. Rs.

*Singapore, April 30, 1840.*

### Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 8d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per do.

*Macao, March 27, 1840.*

### Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 10½d. to 5s. per Spanish Dollar.

On Bengal, at 30 days, 222 Co.'s Rs., per 100 Spanish Dols. ,

On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, — Co.'s Rs.  
per ditto.

Sycee Silver of Lintin, — per cent. prem.

## LONDON PRICE CURRENT, August 25, 1840.

## EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	3	2	0	@	3	14	0
— Samarang.....	2	3	0	—	2	10	0
— Mysore.....	2	14	0	—	3	0	0
— Sumatra.....	1	17	0	—	2	0	0
— Ceylon.....	3	0	0	—	3	6	0
— Mocha.....	5	10	0	—	7	10	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	5½
— Madras.....	0	0	3½	—	0	0	5
— Bengal.....	0	0	3½	—	0	0	5
— Bourbon.....							
Drugs & for Dying.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	11	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	5	10	0	—	5	15	0
Borax, Refined.....	2	14	0	—	2	18	0
— Unrefined.....	2	7	0	—	2	10	0
Camphire, in tubs.....	10	10	0	—	10	15	0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	1	—	0	2	8
— Ceylon.....	0	0	11	—	0	1	3
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	4	15	0	—	5	5	0
— Lignea.....	3	17	0	—	4	8	0
Castor Oil.....lb	0	0	2½	—	0	0	6½
China Root.....cwt.	2	9	0	—	2	10	0
Cubebs.....	2	8	0	—	2	17	0
Dragon's Blood.....	2	10	0	—	21	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop..	6	10	0	—	12	0	0
— Arabic.....	1	5	0	—	3	10	0
— Assafetida.....	1	12	0	—	5	10	0
— Benjamin.....	3	10	0	—	4	9	0
— Animi.....	3	10	0	—	8	10	0
— Gambogium.....	7	10	0	—	19	10	0
— Myrrh.....	4	0	0	—	14	0	0
— Oilbanum.....	1	2	0	—	2	16	0
Kino.....	6	10	0	—	10	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	0	1	—	0	0	7
— Dye.....	0	2	3	—	0	2	8
— Shell.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	4	0	0
— Stick.....	1	8	0	—	3	13	0
Musk, China.....oz.	0	13	0	—	3	5	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	10	0
Oil, Cassia.....lb.	0	9	6	—	0	10	0
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0	2	6	—	0	6	6
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	2	1	0	—	2	2	0
— Cajaputa.....oz.	0	0	3½	—	0	0	4
— Mace.....	0	0	2	—	0	0	3
— Nutmegs.....	0	0	10	—	0	1	0
Rhubarb.....	0	3	0	—	0	8	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt	2	10	0	—	2	12	0
Senna.....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	2	3
Turneric, Java.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	10	0
— Bengal.....	1	2	0	—	1	10	0
— China.....							
Galls, in Sorts.....							
Hidee, Buffalo.....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	6½
— Ox and Cow.....	0	0	5	—	0	0	11
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue..	0	8	3	—	0	9	0
— Fine Purple.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	3
— Fine Red Violet.....	0	7	6	—	0	7	9
— Fine Violet.....	0	7	0	—	0	7	6
— Mid. to good Violet.....	0	5	9	—	0	7	0
— Good Red Violet.....	0	7	3	—	0	7	6
— Good Violet and Copper	0	5	3	—	0	6	0
— Mid. and ord. do.....	0	3	9	—	0	5	3
— Low consuming do.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	9
— Trash and low dust.....	0	0	6	—	0	2	6
— Madras.....							
— Oude.....	0	1	5	—	0	4	11

July Sales Prices.

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mother-o'-Pearl	} cwt.	3	0	0	@	3	15	0
Shells, China								
Nankeens	piece	0	2	0	—	0	4	10
Rattans	100	0	3	0	—	0	5	8
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0	13	6	—	0	15	0
Patna		0	18	0	—	1	0	6
Java		0	8	6	—	0	13	0
Safflower		1	15	0	—	9	0	0
Sago	lb.	0	14	6	—	0	16	0
Pearl		0	18	0	—	1	6	0
Saltpetre		1	0	0	—	1	9	0
Silk, Bengal Novi	lb	0	13	0	—	1	0	0
China Tsatlee		1	2	0	—	1	7	0
Canton		0	15	0	—	6	18	0
Spices, Cinnamon		0	3	6	—	0	7	9
Cloves		0	0	11	—	0	2	11
Mace		0	2	0	—	0	6	0
Nutmegs		0	3	0	—	0	6	0
Ginger	cwt.	0	13	0	—	1	4	0
Pepper, Black	lb	0	0	38	—	0	0	48
White		0	0	78	—	0	1	6
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	4	2	0	—	4	7	0
Siam and China		1	3	6	—	1	8	6
Martaban		3	11	0	—	4	6	0
Malacca and Java		1	2	0	—	1	9	0
Tea, Bohea	lb	0	2	03	—	0	2	2
Congou		0	2	31	—	0	2	10½
Souchong		0	2	3	—	0	3	8
Caper		0	2	2	—	0	2	6
Campoi								
Twankay		0	2	4	—	0	2	7
Pekoe		0	2	7	—	0	4	6
Hyson Skin		0	2	0½	—	0	2	6½
Hyson		0	2	7	—	0	7	6
Young Hyson		0	3	0	—	0	4	0
Imperial		0	2	10	—	0	4	6
Gunpowder		0	3	0	—	0	6	0
Tin, Banca	cwt.	3	13	6	—	3	14	0
Tortoiseshell	lb	0	15	0	—	1	7	0
Vermillion	lb	0	7	3	—	0	7	0
Wax	cwt.	6	0	0	—	7	10	0
Wood, Saunders Red	ton	8	5	0	—	9	10	0
Sapan		8	0	0	—	14	0	0

## AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....	foot	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
Oil, Fish.....	ton	26	0	0	—	29	10	0
Whalebone.....	ton	115	0	0	—	120	0	0
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.								
— Combing.....	lb	0	1	0	—	0	2	3
— Clothing.....		0	1	1	—	0	2	2
— V. D. Land, viz.								
— Combing.....		0	1	0	—	0	2	3
— Clothing.....		0	1	1	—	0	2	2

## SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

SOUTH AFRICA			INDIA		
Aloes .....	cwt.	4 0 0	—	4 10 0	
Ostrich Feathers, und .....	lb				
Gum Arabic .....	cwt.	1 8 0	—	2 10 0	
Hides, Dry .....	lb	0 0 3½	—	0 0 7	
— Salted .....		0 0 4	—	0 0 6	
Oil, Palm .....	cwt.	1 16 0	—	1 17 0	
Raisins .....					
Wax .....		7 10 0	—	9 0 0	
Wine, Cape, Mad., best..	pipe 15	0 0 0	—	17 0 0	
— Do. 2d & 3d quality ..	12	0 0 0	—	14 0 0	
Wood, Teak .....	load	9 5 0	—	10 10 0	
Wool .....	lb.	0 0 6	—	0 1 10	

## PRICES OF SHARES, Wood, August 26, 1840.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
DOCKS.						
East and West-India.....(Stock)....	100	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London.....(Stock).....	66	3 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	99½	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debitures.....	—	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
.....	41	1 10 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov.
.....	3 pm.	6 p. cent.	14,000	20	17½	Jan. July.
.....	61	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Jan. July.
Bank (Union, of Australia).....	7½ pm.	1 16 0	20,000	25	20	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	9	—	10,000	100	17½	March.

# SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

## FOR BENGAL.

<i>Vernon</i> (steams) .....	1000 tons.	Denny .....	Sept. 9.	Gravesend.
<i>Henry Tunner</i> .....	400	Bisset .....	Sept. 10.	Gravesend.
<i>Henry Davidson</i> .....	600	MacDonnell ..	Sept. 10.	
<i>Zenobia</i> .....	600	Owen .....	Sept. 10.	
<i>Mountstuart Elphinstone</i> ..	800	Biddle .....	Sept. 15.	
<i>Edinburgh</i> .....	1414	Paterson .....	Sept. 15.	Gravesend.
<i>Walmer Castle</i> .....	650	Gimblett .....	Sept. 20.	
<i>Thomas Grenville</i> .....	1000	Thornhill .....	Sept. 25.	

## FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Lord Lowther</i> .....	1400	Pattenson .....	Sept. 25.	
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## FOR CAPE, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND BENGAL.

<i>India</i> (steamer) .....	1200	Henderson .....	Sept. 15.	Plymouth.
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## FOR MADRAS.

<i>John Line*</i> .....	700	Brodie .....	Sept. 8.	Portsmouth.
<i>Lady Flora</i> (troops) .....	800	Ford .....	Sept. 15.	
<i>George Armstrong</i> (troops)	490	Jones .....	Sept. 26.	

## FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Earl of Balcarras</i> .....	1500	Vaux .....	Sept. 5.	
<i>Simon Taylbr</i> .....	450	Slader .....	Sept. 12.	
<i>Berkshire</i> .....	600	Clarkson .....	Sept. 30.	

## FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

<i>George the Fourth</i> .....	1438	Ward .....	Dec. 15.	
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## FOR CEYLON.

<i>Iris</i> .....	300	Linton .....	Sept. 4.	
<i>Morning Star</i> .....	245	Harrison .....	Sept. 15.	
<i>Woolington</i> .....	300	Pearson .....	Sept. 15.	

## FOR BATAVIA.

<i>Erasmus</i> .....	250	Marks .....	Sept. 2.	
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## FOR SINGAPORE.

<i>Vanguard</i> .....	237	Walker .....	Sept. 3.	
<i>Laidmans</i> .....	290	Scott .....	Sept. 15.	

## FOR CHINA.

<i>Folkstone</i> .....	410	Granger .....	Sept. 20.	
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## FOR ST. HELENA.

<i>New Thomas</i> .....	150	Adams .....	Sept. 3.	
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## FOR WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

<i>Slains Casile</i> .....	504	Petrie .....	Sept. 10.	
<i>Lady Nugent</i> .....	600	—	Oct. 10.	

\* Touching at the Cape.

## OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (via Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (in divisions).
(via Marseilles).				
Jan. 4, 1840	Feb. 14	(per <i>Zenobia</i> )	41	pr. Feb. 26
			38	Feb. 24, March 1, &c.
			36	March 22
			36	March 26, &c.
			32	April 17
			32	April 19, &c.
			44	May 16
				May 17, &c.

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *via Marseilles*, on the 4th of September, and *via Falmouth* on the 30th ditto.

## ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

## Calcutta.

## LAW.

SUPREME COURT, June 22.

*Ramsabuck Mullick v. De Souza and others.*—This was "the opium case," tried last sittings, in which a verdict was found with damages Co.'s Rs. 52,975. A rule nisi, in the alternative, either for a new trial, or to reduce the damages, was now moved for by

Mr. *Leith*, who contended, first, that the verdict at the trial ought to have been for the defendant. No sufficient consideration, moving to the defendant himself, appeared upon the face of the guarantee, within the Statute of Frauds. Besides, all that the defendant undertook to do, was to guarantee the safe return of the proceeds of the consignment; the only "returns" were the scrip or certificate, and the guarantee, therefore, appeared to have been satisfied.

The Court said, they had entertained no doubt at the trial upon the question that the plaintiff was entitled to recover some damages. The only difficulty was as to the amount. They should not, therefore, grant any rule upon this point.

Mr. *Leith*.—Then as to the amount of damages, I submit that we are entitled to have the verdict reduced, if not to a nominal sum, to an amount much less than the verdict as it now stands. The measure of damages at the trial was calculated according to the price paid for the opium in Calcutta. This estimate is obviously inapplicable. The question is, what sum would have been received by the plaintiff had the contract been duly performed. The cases of *Startup v. Cortazzi*, 2 Crompt. and Roscoe's Reports; *Brandt v. Bowlby*, 2 Barn. and Adol.; *Boorman v. Nash*, 9 Barn. and Cres., and other authorities, shew that the measure of damages must be regulated by the price obtainable for the goods at the place and time where and when the contract was to have been performed. The sum paid for the opium by the plaintiffs in Calcutta has nothing whatever to do with the question.

The Court granted a rule to reduce the damages.

July 2.

*In the matter of Colonel Harvey.*—This was a petition of appeal to the Supreme Court from an order of the Insolvent Court.

In November 1838, an order was made by the Insolvent Court, that the petitioner, Col. Harvey, who had been ad-

judged entitled to the benefit of the Act should pay to Mr. J. W. Alexander, his assignee for the benefit of his creditors, one moiety of his accruing pay and allowances. Col. H. having since become entitled to receive "command allowances," a further order was made by the Insolvent Court, that one-half of the "command allowances" also should be paid over to the assignee. Against this second order Col. H. appealed.

Mr. *Clarke* and Mr. *Leith*, for the appellant. In the first place, the question arises whether the Court had any power or authority to make an order respecting an appointment not held by the insolvent at the time of the assignment. The words of the 27th section of the Insolvent Act are, "If any insolvent, at the time of making the assignment, shall hold any public office, appointment, or benefice, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, &c., it shall be lawful for the Court to order the said insolvent to pay such proportion of his receipts therefrom to his assignee, as the Court shall think fit." Now, in the present case, the appellant was not in the receipt of these allowances at the time of the assignment. In the second place, the duty of a commandant of a regiment does not come within the terms "public office, appointment, or benefice." And, lastly, it appears (and this is a question of fact not of law) that the "command allowances" are given for a specific purpose, and are absolutely required for the due and efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon an officer in command of a regiment. If the officer is deprived of half of these allowances, he must resign the command, because the remaining receipts would not suffice to meet the unavoidable expences attendant upon the office.

The *Advocate-general*, in support of the order.—The question of law does not arise at all; for it appears that the petitioner was the commandant of his regiment up to the time of the adjudication, although he then ceased to draw the allowances. It is no new appointment, therefore, but the same appointment with increased allowances.

Sir *E. Ryan* said, that the only question about which the Court had any doubt was, as to the nature of these "command allowances."

The *Advocate-general* said it did not at all follow that the allowances were intended for, or necessarily applied to, a specific purpose. No doubt, if a particular sum was drawn by an officer for a particular purpose, and could not be ap-

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plied in any other way (as in the case of "band allowances"), the Court would not deduct any portion of it; but if it was merely the established custom that the officer in command of a regiment should expend certain sums in giving entertainments, this was certainly not such a necessary specific application of the allowances as to exempt them from the usual deductions for the benefit of creditors.

Sir E. Ryan.—We think that nothing appears before us to exempt these allowances from the deduction of one moiety. Even under the first order, we consider that a moiety of the allowances would have sufficiently passed to the assignee; but it is right and proper that a fresh order should be made with respect to any increase of pay or receipts, in order that the party may have an opportunity of showing, if he is able, that the additional receipts are of such a nature that they ought not to be subjected to the deduction. The petitioner may yet come in and shew this, if he can, in the Court below. I may mention, that the rule upon which the Insolvent Court has latterly acted, in regulating deductions from military pay and allowances, was furnished by the highest authorities upon the question. A letter on the subject was addressed by the clerk of the Insolvent Court, by the direction of the judges, to the military secretary of Government; and in reply, the rates of deduction suggested were, in the case of subalterns, one-third of the pay and allowances, and in the case of captains and field-officers, one-half. The order of the Insolvent Court will stand confirmed, but without costs.

July 6.

*Ramsabuck Mullick v. De Souza and others.*

The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke showed cause against a rule *nisi*, obtained by Mr. Leith, for the reduction of damages. The criterion taken at the trial was the original cost of the opium in Calcutta. This was the proper criterion;—nay, the Court might reasonably have given higher damages, by adding the interest of the money and the shipping charges. It was contended on the other side that the verdict ought to be reduced to nominal damages, because no distinct evidence had been given of the price of opium obtainable in China at the time when the contract ought to have been performed. The consequence of this would be, that the party guilty of a breach of contract would be a gainer by his wrongful act. He still had the "scrip" in his possession; and he might sell this for some price at all events, nay, even ultimately obtain the whole prime cost of the opium. No fixed rule for measuring

damages for breach of contract could be laid down. Each case must be ruled by its own peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Leith (with whom was Mr. Mor-ton) in support of the rule. The contract in this case was this: "we hereby guarantee safe returns of consignment," and that the opium should be sold immediately on arrival at Lintin. The breach of the contract, for which the action was brought, was for not selling immediately on arrival and remitting proceeds of such sale, whatever might be the amount, in specie or Government bills. Then the question was, supposing that the contract had been strictly performed, and the agent at Lintin had sold immediately on arrival, what price could have been then obtained for the opium, for it is the safe return of this only that is guaranteed, and not what the opium when sold would realize, at the cost price.

The learned counsel then recited the before-mentioned cases, to shew that the rule in assessing damages, in analogous cases, was—that the criterion for measuring the damages for breach of contract is the price which the goods would have fetched at the time when the contract was broken. By reference to the evidence of Dwarkanauth Tagore, it would be found that prices were merely nominal when this opium arrived at Lintin. Therefore, the verdict ought to be for nominal damages only. But if the Court thought that there was sufficient evidence to show that some sales were effected at Lintin, which he, the learned counsel, was willing to admit, but at a considerable loss to the shipper, as sworn to by Dwarkanauth Tagore, then it is quite clear, by giving plaintiff the amount originally paid for the opium in Calcutta, the Court would be making the guarantee a contract of insurance against loss in the speculation, instead of a guarantee that the proceeds of sale, whatever that might be, should be remitted, which it only amounted to, and giving the amount of purchase money to the plaintiff would be putting him in a better position than if the contract had been performed, and in a better position than the other shippers of opium purchased at the January sale, who, according to the evidence on the trial, had not been able to realize the invoice prices. The only evidence which the plaintiff had given of the price—and it was on him to prove distinctly the value at the time of the breach—was that when the bad news came from China, about June, opium fell here to about Rs. 200—shewing the fall in China to be great—and that the opium scrip had been then sold in China for from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per chest. This was the whole of the evidence of the market-price of the drug which the plaintiff had produced. He,

therefore, submitted that the verdict ought to be reduced either to nominal damages or to Rs. 200 per chest, the price in June, from which the price at Lintin might be presumed, or from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per chest, which was the market value of the scrip, which was received by the agent in China from Capt. Elliot, and which defendant had offered to give to plaintiff on account of the proceeds of the consignment.

(The Court deliberated a long time, and were apparently somewhat puzzled.)

*Ryan, C. J.*—At the time of the trial, we said we thought the question of damages one of difficulty. The rule is correctly stated by defendants' counsel on the cases cited. It is of course on the plaintiff to prove his case and the damages. The contract was not fulfilled, the opium having been given up to Capt. Elliot, who gave the scrip. The question is, what would the plaintiff have obtained if the contract had been performed? This was for him to have proved, and the evidence was not at all satisfactory. A witness stated that 300 chests had been sold to make up the deficiency in the quantity required; this was no criterion of the market price, having been purchased for a particular reason. Dwarkanauth Tagore proves that some sales took place at Lintin, and therefore nominal damages cannot be given, but evidence is given by him that, on news arriving from China, opium went down here to Rs. 200, and that the scrip sold from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. This is the evidence afforded us. We have given the original price of the opium before guarantee entered into. Certainly, this was not correct, as the defendants were not insurers of the opium but the proceeds. We cannot give nominal damages, and we think the fairest way is to take the highest rate given for scrip, Rs. 400. Then there is the question whether we ought to allow a set-off of freight and commission. As interest would be chargeable on the Rs. 400 from the time when it ought to have arrived here in due course, and, as we do not give the interest, we shall not give the defendants freight and commission, but set off the one against the other.

Damages reduced from Rs. 865 to Rs. 400 per chest. Each party to pay his own costs.

This will reduce the whole damages to about Rs. 27,000.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### CANALS FOR IRRIGATION.

So far back as 1836, Capt. Cautley examined the west bank of the Ganges, and finding a branch stream, called the Boodhee Gung, ran parallel with the main river, he followed its course, in hopes of

making it available as the head of a canal. On reaching a place called Badshapoor some miles from Hurdwar, he ran a line of levels westward, and found his expectations frustrated by a sudden rise of about eighty feet to the summit of the high bank, which here bounded the Kadir to the west. He was unable at the time further to prosecute the plan, but he still cherished the idea that, by keeping higher up, and, as it were, hugging the skirts of the hills, he might discover a line sufficiently elevated to enable him to reach the high land of the Dooab at a point considerably further north. These views met with warm encouragement from Lord Auckland, during the seasons of 1838 and 1839, when his lordship was in these provinces. Capt. Cautley has now been able to prosecute and complete his inquiries, and is gratified with the prospect of most complete success. He proposes to lead off his canal from a spot between Hurdwar and Kunkhul, about half a mile distant from the former; it will thence follow a somewhat tortuous course till it reaches the high land of the Dooab near the village of Roorkee, about nineteen miles distant from the canal head, in a direction about south and by west, very little below the parallel of Saharunpore. This is the only difficult part of the undertaking; but here the obstacles are of no small magnitude. Three lines of drainage have to be crossed, where the Puthri, Rutmoo, and Solani nullahs carry off the waters of the tract to the northward from the crest of the Sewaith range. The first, the Puthri river, is inconsiderable, and is crossed without any works of magnitude. The Rutmoo and its tributary, the Bhuguleea, are traversed by a large dam, of puckah masonry, similar to those constructed on the Dooab canal. The Solani is crossed by a fine aqueduct of nine arches, each fifty-six feet span, thus leaving a clear water way below of 504 feet. These works are estimated to cost ten lakhs of rupees, and for this sum a discharge will be obtained of 1,000 cubic feet in a second. The discharge on the Dooab canal opposite Saharunpore, where the irrigation commences, is 400 cubic feet in a second, but this is found sufficient to irrigate a hundred miles length of country; hence it is reasonably conjectured, that the stream at Roorkee is more than sufficient to water the country as far as Mynpooree, which is about 230 miles distant. From Roorkee the line already surveyed runs some miles to the eastward of Rajpore, and to the west of Sirdhanah, some miles to the west of Meerut, under and to the east of Moradnagar, a little to the east of Secundra and Bolundshahur, close under and to the east of Koorjah (here almost touching the east Calce Nuddee), thence near Allygurh and Coel on their west, a



little below which latter town it divides into two branches on either side of the river Kinde. The eastern branch runs between Akberabad and Bijeygurh, close to Secundra, and on its west a little to the west of Nundoulee, some miles to the west of Suckeet, till it terminates a few miles to the west of Mynpooree. The western branch again comes a little to the east of Assain close under Awa, and on the west, down to the termination just on the west of Giroul. The works below Roorkee are easy and simple, and are estimated to cost about five or six lakhs.

This, however, is only a specimen of what may be effected. If a sufficiency of water be brought to Roorkee, the Ganges on one side and the Hindun and Jumna on the other, are the only limits to irrigation.—*Agra Ukhar, June 13.*

A writer in a Calcutta paper endeavours to shew that the benefits expected to flow from this grand project are illusory. He sets forward a fearful array of difficulties to be overcome: vast ravines running from fifty to sixty miles in extent, and during the rains becoming the channels of furious torrents; the fluctuating face of the country, evidenced by the ruins of bridges of solid masonry, from beneath which the rivers they were built over have passed away and disappeared.

#### CALCUTTA POLICE.

Mr. Macfarlan, the chief magistrate, has published a pamphlet on the past and present state of the Calcutta police. After giving a brief survey of the history of the institution of the Calcutta police, from the days of Mr. Holwell, he proceeds to a specification of "the funds for the maintenance of the police in all its branches, and the means of collection." These funds were raised by assessment, which was levied, according to Act of Parliament, by justices in session, until 1830, when the system was greatly altered. "The Government then appointed a collector, and directed that the chief magistrate should specially see to the tax being duly realized:" such is the system to the present date. The assessment and other local funds, as enumerated below, have yielded, on an average of eight years (1830 to 1838 inclusive) the annual sum (net) of Co. Rs. 4,25,515, viz.

Assessment (net) .....	2,30,380
Abkaree .....	1,70,425
Fees .....	70,214
Fines .....	6,694
Escheats .....	2,082
Chowringhee Plain ....	4,800
Grass of public tanks ..	200
Hides .....	720

Total .... Rs. 4,25,515

Of these funds, the chief magistrate thinks that the town has no claim to the

abkaree, although it is levied specially "for the good order and civil government of Calcutta," unless the town is also charged with the magistrates' salaries and contingent expenses, amounting to about the same sum. The population of the town, according to Capt. Birch's census, is, males, 144,893; females, 84,812; total, 229,705. The proportion of deaths 3.13 per cent. The number of people who enter and leave the town daily, between 4 A.M. and 11 P.M. is 177,000, according to the same authority.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

The following are the numbers of deaths amongst the native community of the city:

Hindoos .....	8,299	} 9,308 in 1832.
Mussulmans ..	1,009	
Hindoos .....	15,138	} 17,523 in 1833.
Mussulmans ..	2,385	
Hindoos .....	11,167	} 13,067 in 1834.
Mussulmans ..	1,900	
Hindoos .....	6,973	} 8,102 in 1835.
Mussulmans ..	1,229	
Hindoos .....	6,366	} 7,881 in 1836.
Mussulmans ..	1,515	
Hindoos .....	7,197	} 8,474 in 1837.
Mussulmans ..	1,367	
Hindoos .....	9,802	} 11,316 in 1838.
Mussulmans ..	1,514	
Hindoos .....	6,570	} 7,975 in 1839.
Mussulmans ..	1,405	

#### CAPT. PEMBERTON.

We regret much to announce the death of Capt. R. B. Pemberton, of the 44th N.I., officiating agent to the Governor-general at Moorsshedabad. This melancholy occurrence took place at his residence in Berhampore, on the night of the 26th inst. Capt. Pemberton had been ill for many months, but rallied; and his devotion to his duties has, we fear, hurried him to a premature grave. Few men in this country ever earned for themselves more of the esteem of all classes of the community where they were stationed than our late lamented agent. As a man of talent, sound judgment, most laborious habits (too laborious alas!), and sincere integrity, his decease must be felt by the Government. Of a most pleasing address, affable, hospitable, and foremost in the promotion of whatever could, among a limited society, promote sociality, his departure has made a gap not easily supplied. But it is amongst those over whom he had any power that his loss will be more severely felt. Justice, rigid justice, was the predominant feature of his character. He judged and acted for himself. Not the most virulent malice, determined on effecting its purposes, concealed albeit under the veil of practised hypocrisy and acknowledged ingenuity, could bias him against any individual, let his station be ever so humble, and let him have never so many enemies of his (Capt. P.'s) order.

Before condemning he would investigate ; and more than one individual, within our own knowledge, has had reason to rejoice at the day that he was kept under Capt. Pemberton's control. To the extent of his means his charities were magnificent: neither his purse nor his influence was ever wanting when they could serve an object worthy of his sympathy. Of his public services on the eastern frontier it would be presumption in us to speak. Capt. Pemberton has left behind him a widow and five young children to mourn their irreparable loss. His age was forty-two years.—*Moorshedabad Sangbud Patree*, June 27.

It is with great concern we record the death of this very estimable officer. His truly Christian character gave lustre to his natural endowments and public services, and of itself rendered him a most valuable member of society. He has benefited the state chiefly by geographical and statistical researches on the new frontier that was given to our territories by the Burmese war. Five or six years he held an important post in Manipore ; and he was afterwards associated with Capt. Jenkins (for some time past the Governor-general's agent in Assam) in an extensive tour of observation through Assam, Sylhet, Cachar, and Manipore, together with the mountains which separate the parallel valleys of the Brumhapootra and the Sooma, and also through Arracan and the Tenasserim provinces. The results of this tour and of Major Pemberton's inquiries, when a resident on the frontier, were embodied in his Report to Government on the North-east Frontier, which was printed, but not published, four years ago. We fear the Report is now lost to the world ; and deeply is it to be regretted it should be so. More recently, Major Pemberton was sent on a mission to Bootan, and was thereby enabled to continue his survey of the frontier. Happily the report of this mission has been given to the world without reserve. He was a genuine philanthropist, who looked on the moral and physical evils which afflict his species with enlightened compassion, and who exposed them only that they might be relieved. It is for this reason we lament so deeply that his researches in a field so new and interesting are allowed to lie concealed in some office shelves, where their very existence is likely to be forgotten.—*Friend of India*, July 2.

#### INDIGO PROSPECTS.

In our June report we mentioned that appearances indicated a rainy month ; this has proved correct, for from that period to the 25th ult. we had a succession of gales, with incessant heavy rain. Hopes

were entertained that this weather had not extended far into the country ; but we regret to say, that accounts have been received from nearly all the districts in Bengal of considerable damage done, and we anticipate still more gloomy accounts from the rising of the rivers, which, until lately, had been very low ; they are now rising with rapidity, and many planters are obliged to commence cutting to prevent loss : the plant has been so washed, that the produce is reported to be very deficient. Tirhoot has hitherto had exceedingly fine prospects, but our last advices inform us of a change for the worse, and it is very doubtful if that district will turn out any thing equal to the quantity which the planters had previously expected.

The accounts from lower Bengal are particularly unfavourable : Jessore, Furreedpore, Patna, and Bhaugle pore have suffered greatly ; even with a favourable change of weather, those districts cannot calculate on more than two-thirds of last year's production. The prospects in the Benares provinces are far from good, Koontee having been seriously injured by long drought, and the rains having set in heavily will interfere with this year's sowings. It can hardly be expected, therefore, that the districts can yield any thing near last year's quantity. The weather, during the last week in June and the few first days in this month, has been fine ; since then it has again become unsettled. If we might venture on any prediction at this date, we should say it is extremely doubtful whether this season can reach an average crop : if the rivers do not keep back there is no chance of it, and we have no hesitation in saying, that it cannot under any circumstances reach last year's. The total exports up to this date are 1,16,400, and the stock remaining in Calcutta about 5,400, consisting of Oudes, mostly of the lowest description ; thus showing last crop to be 1,21,800 maunds. We mention the amount of last year's crop at this late period, as false statements are put forth that it was 1,27,000, and which, if believed, might affect injuriously those interested in the article.—*Englishman*, July 6.

#### EDUCATED NATIVE YOUTHS.

The number of well-educated and wealthy Hindu youths in and about Calcutta is now very considerable, and the question which seriously suggests itself to a reflecting mind is, what part will they enact in the promotion of their country's welfare when they attain to the right of manhood and heirship. This is a far more serious matter than it may appear to a superficial observer. These young men will, in a few years, be the leading

members of society: how will they lead it? They will not, cannot follow in the footsteps of their less educated and more idolatrous fathers. They will doubtless aspire after the character of *liberals*; they will seek to imitate the habits of the western aristocracy—we would fain hope their virtues. The circles into which they have been thrown, however, almost destroys that hope. Gambling, horse-racing, dinners, inebriation, and the like, are, we fear, too intimately bound up with their western associations to leave much room for the hope that they will be found taking the lead, or even aiding others, in effecting practical reform in Hindu society.—*Cal. Christ. Obs.*

#### THE COOLY REPORT.

The Cooly Report is at length before the public. It contains little that was not known before. We gather from it, that the traffic in mankind was carried on long previously to its being under the regulation of the police; and that since that period, notwithstanding the strictest surveillance, the poor victims to slave-dealing interests have been the subjects of all kinds of trickery and oppression, commencing with their decoyment by wily duffadars from their native hills, carried on under different forms, until they are landed at Mauritius, where they arrive penniless and strangers in a strange land, without a knowledge of the language and laws of the country to which they have been exported, and thus placed perfectly at the disposal of the humane sugar-planters of Mauritius. It were impossible for us to go through the mass of evidence contained in the Report, or to trace the tortuous iniquity of the whole system in our narrow limits; suffice it to say, that on the testimony of this Report alone, which we think does not contain a tithe of the evils which might have been adduced, while it details all the good—on the testimony of this Report alone—the Cooly trade can never be sanctioned by the British Parliament without inflicting irreparable injury on the natives of this country.—*Christ. Advocate.*

#### INUNDATIONS.

The lands to the southward of Calcutta, are, with few exceptions, entirely flooded, and the crops irremediably destroyed. Many of the inhabitants are already reduced to a state of extreme indigence, and have no resources upon which to depend during the forthcoming season. That an appeal will shortly be made in their favour, to those beneficently disposed, we doubt not. Neither do we

entertain the slightest fears in regard to that appeal not meeting with a ready and liberal reply.

In the lands to the westward of Diamond Harbour, the same scene of distress and suffering is every where visible. Whole tracts are lying under water, and the crops are literally rotting in the ground. We are much pained to hear, from an authority on which we may confidently rely, that seven villages have been swept away by the floods, and the miserable inhabitants constrained to fly for refuge to towns more favoured on account of their higher locality.

The road from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta is, we are sorry to understand, nearly impassable. Mr. Davenport has officially brought the circumstances to the notice of the proper authorities, who will, we trust, remedy the evil now experienced, consequent on the tardiness in conveying the dawk.—*Comm. Adv., June 29.*

Extract from a letter from Benares: "We have had a flood here, unprecedented, I believe, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant: the Burna overflowed its banks, and inundated a part of cantonments. Many stables and other out-offices have been washed down. On the 25th, the water rose to within a very few feet of the centre arch of the bridge, leading from the cantonments to the civil lines. The bridge has stood the pressure, which must have been tremendous, most gallantly." *T. Tribune, July 3.*

From the same source: "A deluge of rain that have fallen in Calcutta and the Upper Provinces, during the past month, very disastrous consequences, we fear, may be anticipated. Accounts of the river rising in various quarters have reached us. During the past and present days, a great rise has taken place here also, in the waters of the river, and we greatly fear, if we have much more of such heavy rain as has lately fallen, that many of the stations in the Upper Provinces will be inundated, and the neighbourhood of Calcutta too will hardly escape the same misfortune.—*Cour., July 4.*

The inundation occasioned by the failure of those apologies for bunds along the Damoodah, has laid waste a large tract of country, and driven the natives from their homes. From Amptah, northward for twenty-five miles, a width of from two to five miles, nothing is to be seen but trees and tops of houses. The crops are entirely destroyed—a large portion of indigo. In some of the villages, the inhabitants had hung their children in baskets to the branches of the trees, on which some of the adults too had taken roost. The distress the poor people are suffering is great; they are complaining bitterly, but they are themselves, in some measure, to

blame. The breaches occurred on the 24th. On the 26th the river rose again, and did considerable damage to the bunds on the Damoodah, which put the residents of Burdwan in a terrible fright: in the middle of the night of the 24th, they heard the rushing of the water as it came down the banks, and expected a repetition of the disasters of 1834, when the bunds gave way immediately west of the station, and laid the whole country under water. — *Englishman, July 9.*

The country about Culmeejole is completely under water; all communication between the station and the out divisions is stopped. The country has not been in such a state since 1823. It is entirely laid waste, with marks of violence, from Midnapore to Tumlook.

#### NATIVE STATES.

*Affghanistan.*—The following details of the expedition against the Ghilzies, under Capt. Anderson, of the Artillery (the troops being the Shah's), are given in the *Delhi Gazette*, from the pen of an officer engaged in the affair:—

“The whole Ghilzie country has been for some time in a state of insurrection, the rebels cutting off our dawks, and robbing every kafilah which passes between Candahar and Cabul. In consequence of this, a small party of cavalry, under Captains Tayler, of the European Regiment, and Walker, of the 4th Local Horse, made a bold push into the centre of the country, and endeavoured to seize Sultan Mahomed and the Gooroo, who are the ex-chiefs of the country, and leaders of the rebels. They, however, received notice of their approach, and fled into the Hazaree mountains, but soon returned with a large number of followers, causing the cavalry party to fall back on Killat-e-Ghilzie, where they were joined by a detachment of 200 foot and 150 cavalry proceeding to Cabul, under Capt. Codrington. Gen. Nott, having received intelligence that a large force of Ghilzies had assembled to attack them, despatched to their succour the 5th Regiment of the Shah's Infantry, and four guns of the Horse Artillery, the whole under the command of Capt. W. Anderson of the Bengal Artillery. We marched from Candahar on the 7th May, and after several forced marches, came up to, and formed a junction with, the united parties of Tayler and Codrington, on the 14th, near Narrak, where we halted on the following day. At 4 A.M. of the 16th, we proceeded on towards Tazee, where the enemy were reported to be collected in great force. Every precaution was taken to prevent a sudden surprise. The artillery, preceded by an advance guard of cavalry, went in front, covered on each

flank by the grenadier and light companies of the 5th Regiment, under Lieut. Spence; next followed the 5th Regiment, commanded by Capt. Woodburn, behind them the baggage, and lastly Codrington's party, forming the rear-guard. The cavalry were detached in two parties to a considerable distance on either flank, the one on the right under Walker, was directed to push on towards the fort of Goomdee, to cut off the enemy, should they retreat, as was expected, in that direction.

“We had not proceeded more than five miles, our roads winding along the foot of some sand hills, with a deep ravine on its right, when we came suddenly upon the enemy, at least from 2,500 to 3,000 in number, in a very strong position, their cavalry on the crest of a hill about 500 yards distant, and their infantry concealed behind the shoulder of the hill, and in the ravine, which also ran along its base. Capt. Anderson immediately formed his battery in echelon, on the crest of the hill on our side of the ravine, despatching the right flanking company to clear the ravine of the enemy's skirmishers, who had commenced a galling fire on our party. The 5th regiment formed on the right of the artillery, and the grenadier company, with a few cavalry, under Lieut. Spence, on the extreme left. The moment the guns were in position, a well-directed and destructive fire was opened upon them, and the action became general. After this had continued for about half an hour, the enemy deployed to the right and left, and made attacks on Capt. Woodburn's and Lieut. Spence's positions; but in crossing the plain to get to them, they were exposed to a heavy fire of shrapnel and grape, which killed great numbers. In the charge on Spence's position, the Ghilzie cavalry showed the greatest courage; they came down twice in a body of at least 200, many of them riding up into the centre of his company, and dying on the men's bayonets. At this crisis, affairs were in a very perilous state, for had they succeeded in turning the company, they would have got in rear of the guns, and captured the whole baggage, and had it not been for the steady gallantry of Lieut. Spence and his subadar, Soorrat, also of the 20th N. I., the position must have been turned. The subadar killed one of the leaders with his own sword, and set a distinguished example to the men.

“In the mean time, Capt. Codrington and Lieut. Haughton pushed on their two companies down to the river, on the extreme right, clearing the ravine. The 5th infantry advanced at the same time, and the rout of the enemy soon became general; during their retreat, and while they were crossing the river Tumuk, Turner kept up an incessant fire upon them, and killed many. At the same time, Capt.

Taylor's party fell upon them, and cut up, at least, forty or fifty, he killing two or three with his own hands, and making a great many prisoners. Walker was unfortunately too far a-head, and did not hear the firing, nor knew we were engaged, till late in the morning, but on his way back he scoured the country, and killed many of the fugitives.

"Our loss has been rather severe—a jemadar and eight men were killed, and upwards of fifty wounded, some mortally and many severely. On the whole, considering that our force was not more than 1,200 and the enemy at least double our number, and that not a man of ours (entirely composed of the shah's contingent, with the exception of forty of the 4th Local Horse) had ever seen a shot fired before, the result may be considered very satisfactory. We have killed, at least, two hundred of the enemy (the country for miles is covered with dead men and horses), and we must have wounded, at least, double that number, besides taking many prisoners. The men behaved uncommonly well for raw levies, and I was particularly struck with the spirit of the artillery, who are mere boys; they seemed delighted with the business and fought quite *con amore*.

"The fight continued about an hour, after which we continued our march to Tazee, where we have been obliged to halt in consequence of want of carriage for the wounded. The enemy are reported to be again collecting in great force at some distance a-head of us."

The other expedition met with equal success. A force, consisting of the 2d N.I., two troops 2d light cavalry, three 9-pounders, and two mortars, marched from Cabul on the 22d May, under Col. Wallace, towards Ghuznee, for the purpose of co-operating with the force assembling under Major-Gen. Nott, to rout out the rebels. The force arrived safely at Ghuznee, and left it on the 31st, re-inforced by two companies from the recruit depôt attached to the force in the service of Shah Shooja, the 1st regiment of cavalry, two 6-pounders horse artillery, and Lieut. Pigou, commanding the detachment of sappers. The route was direct to Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and the force was directed, as it proceeded, to blow up and destroy all fortified places supposed capable of defence. The route was *via* Mushahie, Khunabagh, Oba Kharez, and Mhookah. From the latter, a detachment, composed of cavalry, artillery, sappers, and infantry, made a night march to surprise Marroo's fort. The followers only of this chief were in the action at Tazee, while Whaloo was there in person, and made himself most active and conspicuous. Fearing the detachment might not reach its destination early enough,

Col. Wallace pushed on with the cavalry only, accompanied by Lieut. Nicolson, who is in political charge of the Ghilzie country. The fort was invested at Dacore, and the main body of the cavalry moving towards the gate, Nicolson (to whose exertions the success of the enterprise is mainly to be attributed) preceded the column with his guides, and, strange to say, saw the gate opened by the nephew of Marroo, who was not aware that any force was at hand, and was immediately taken prisoner by Nicolson, while a party of dismounted cavalry took possession of the killah. No resistance was attempted, and on entering the fort it was found occupied chiefly by the female portion of the family of the rebel chief, who were treated kindly and their property secured to them. The fort was then dismantled, and the bastions blown up; after which, the detachment returned to camp, which was found pitched at Jugharra, having completed a march of upwards of thirty miles. Col. Wallace has directed Capt. Anderson's detachment to join him, when the force will amount to 2,500 men, after the departure of the Shah's 2d cavalry and 300 men of Capt. Craigie's corps towards Cabul, their original destination.

Mhookah is upwards of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea; Jugharra a little less. The fact that blankets and quilts cannot be dispensed with here, even in June, will enable our readers to draw a tolerably accurate contrast between Hindoostan and Ghilzie land. The valley, in which the detachment is carrying on operations, is covered with snow for at least five months in the year, while such things as punkahs, tatties, and mosquitoes are scarcely within the recollection of the very troops that were on the banks of the Sutlege only a few months ago, and now actively employed after a long and arduous march through the Sikh territories, in a country where they may see the grains, the flowers, the wood, and especially the fruits, of Old England in abundance.

This success, added to the defeat and dispersion of a large body of the Ghilzies, by Capt. Anderson, on the 16th May, has produced a temporary calm in this quarter.

The *Delhi Gazette* says:—"The force under Col. Wallace is, we hear from Cabul, likely to break up shortly, and return to cantonment. It has been much augmented since Capt. Anderson's detachment joined, and now is said to exceed 3,000 fighting men. Several forts, the strong holds of rebel chiefs, have been demolished, without resistance on the part of the enemy, who, indeed, is not to be found, and Sultan Mahommed Khan, the principal rebel chief, has fled with only a few followers, Whaloo

Khan and Marroo Khan, as well as a nephew of the latter, all rebel chiefs, are captives. We are sorry to hear, that it was found *necessary* to behead some of the rebels in camp; the consequence, it is said, of unconditional surrender."

Letters from Cabul, to the 14th June, mention that Capt. Burt, of the Engineers, was to start on that morning for Balkh, in order to make an accurate survey of the Bameean and other passes in the route to that place. Lieut. Burslem, of H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, accompanies Capt. Burt, on leave. These officers take a lac of rupees with them, and are escorted by a party of the Shah's troops.

In Scinde, matters are said to wear a disturbed aspect; since the affair of Lieut. Clarke, the Beloochees have been very troublesome: a force was to take the field against the Murree tribe in August. A want of troops, and particularly of officers, in this quarter, is complained of; the regiments of the Sukkur brigade are said to have scarcely any officers, and the troops to be cut up into inefficient detachments.

The heat at Sukkur in June was fearful; 100° in a house; 105° in the hospital; in the sepoys' tents, 123°, and 146° in the sun.

Lieut. Clarke, it appears, was not killed on the spot, but was taken, and either put to death or died of his wounds. The Beloochees buried him about two coss from the scene of action. The other party of the 5th, who were returning to Kahun, were cut off to a man, one dooley-wallah only escaping; they were seventy-six strong; so, with the destruction of Clarke's party, the 5th regiment has lost 144 men in the two affairs, and the Beloochees got 700 camels. Great anxiety is felt about Brown of the 5th, who, with Erskine of the artillery, and Dr. Glasse, are shut up in Kahun; they have but 170 fighting men, and the Beloochees are said to muster 3,000. Letters had been received from the party up to the 17th June, all well, but expecting to be attacked; provisioned, however, till the end of August. The force from Sukkur is to consist of the 1st and 2d grenadiers, a battery of six guns, and a company of golundauze, under Brigadier Stevenson.

Letters from Bameean state that in April the mission moved to Siri Sing, at Syghan; that the mother, two sisters, and three nephews of Dost Mahomed Khan, had claimed protection, and were forwarded to Cabul. Several other members of the Dost's family have been induced by Abdool Rusheed Khan (who deserted to us at Ghizni) to come in, and make submission to Shah Shooja. The country about Syghan is quiet; the Ajer

tribe have been plundering towards Kan-murd, but it has been put a stop to, since Meer Walee is made responsible for his tributaries' behaviour to the Shah's subjects. At Bameean the spring had just commenced; at Syghan the summer is somewhat advanced; while at Kholoom, so great is the diversity of the climate, the crops are beginning to be gathered in. The climate at Bameean is pleasant; thermometer 49° at sunrise, and 69° at noon, with cool air and an occasional shower.

Later letters from Bameean, of the 20th of May, mention that a portion of Dost Mahomed's family had reached that place. The Dost's son is spoken of as a very fine young man, about twenty-three years of age, of a commanding person and athletic form, with a handsome and intelligent face, and much refinement of manners—the finest specimen of an Affghan gentleman that had yet been seen during the whole campaign. Gholaum Beg, the Tartar chief, on the other hand, is said to be fat and foolish. The horse artillery officers entertained these gentlemen at breakfast, on the day of their arrival, and the infantry followed the example and feasted their captive-guests on the 19th. The Newaub Jubber Khan had not reached Syghan, being not at all inclined to hurry himself. The weather at Bameean was cool—much cooler than at Cabul; the thermometer, on the morning of the 17th of May, having stood at 30° in a tent.

*The Punjab.*—A letter from Loodianah says:—"Angry discussions have been going on, for some time back, between the Sikh authorities and our diplomats, regarding the interpretation of a certain clause in the late treaty: the former maintaining, and with apparent reason, that it entitles them to claim a huge cantle of land in Affghanistan, which the latter indignantly deny was ever intended, by the spirit of the treaty, to be conceded. Whether it be the Sikh or Russian aspect of reports, or both, that have caused the instant removal of Sirhind Head Quarters from Kurnaul to Ferozepore, we cannot say: but such is the fact."—*Delhi Gaz.*, June 10.

Our Sikh allies lie under the imputation, and we fear very justly, of being the prime movers of the sundry little *emeutes* which have lately arisen among the neighbouring tribes, and it has been discovered that their agents are busily employed in Affghanistan, fanning into flame the smallest spark of discontent wherever it glimmers. The abilities of Mr. Clerk have been called into actual service in demanding some explanation from the Court of Lahore, regarding certain intrigues which have been too thinly veiled to avoid detection, and it is much suspected that the

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friendship shewn to Col. Wallace and his party only cloaked their operations to be carried on elsewhere. An intercourse has, it is said, been carried on with certain noted rebel chiefs, and one especially, upon whose head a price is set, has had money advanced him and protection afforded him in his place of refuge, the Khybur Pass. An emissary of Now Nehal Sing's, sent beyond the Hindoo Khosh, it is supposed, with intention of intrigue, perhaps with the Russians, has been detected in Cabul on his return to his country; and we believe our Government have been long aware of the tampering which has been, and is continually, going on with the hill tribes, who, though not very favourably inclined to the Punjaubees, are but too anxious to engage in any warfare which promises a reasonable prospect of plunder. Now Nehal Sing's refusal to allow our troops to pass through his territories will, however, bring matters to a crisis, and with the warnings the government have had, and are continually witnessing, of the inefficacy of half measures, we hope the free transit of troops and stores will be insisted upon. The demand for territory beyond the natural boundary of the Punjaub will not, of course, be listened to, and as Now Nehal is represented to be obstinate in his demands, and to place great reliance on his army, a passage at arms may not be far distant. The obstinacy of Now Nehal Sing will, however, have to bend to a course our policy imperatively demands us to pursue, and his country, we suspect, will ere long be controlled by other power beside his own. With an army deprived of its European officers, which in all probability it would be in case of collision with our Government, its numbers would be useless against our discipline; with a large portion of Mussulman population, who though they bear their yoke, do so impatiently and with a desire of throwing it off on the first opportunity afforded them to indulge in the cherished forms of their religion, and with hill tribes who would seize the first appearance of an English invading army to gloat themselves in plunder and rapine, it were well if the present ruler of the Punjaub consent to such terms as are proposed to him.—*Ibid.*, June 29.

*Jeypore.*—From Jeypore we learn that the killadar of the fort of Khuluckjohere has recently revolted, and by gaining over a portion of the garrison, has turned out the whole of the followers of Rawul Shieef Singh and Inderman Singh, the two persons who are at the head of the Jeypore Panch. It is much suspected that the latter gentleman had some hand in the late bullying attempt at Hindoon, and he is trying every means in his power to annoy Major Thoresby, whose

judicious and vigorous measures have, at any rate, clipped his power of openly robbing the State; while the consequent increase of revenue gives every prospect of arrears being paid up. There will, we fear, be always constant turmoils in both Joudpore and Jeypore, until some efficient means be taken to organize a force, and disband the present mutinous mercenaries, who sell their services to him who, for the day, is uppermost.—*Gaz.*, June 17.

*Nepaul.*—The late outrage of the Nepaulese at Champarun has been disavowed by the Katmandoo Durbar, who have made compensation for it. They, by the way, declare their deep concern for our conduct towards China.—*Agra Uhlbar*, June 20.

Letters from Tirhoot, of the 5th July, mention a serious insurrection of the Nepaulese against their Government and an apprehended incursion into our territories, to meet which troops had been applied for, from Dinapore. The ninety villages taken by the Nepaulese, a few weeks ago, had not been given up.—*Hurharu*.

*Khiva.*—Letters from Cabul, of the 15th June, mention that the report prevalent there, and generally believed at that date, was, "that the Russian expedition upon Khiva had been totally defeated by the physical difficulties of the climate and the desert, and had retreated." No official intelligence to that effect had transpired, but private reports and bazaar rumours spoke confidently of this, and very little doubt was entertained on the subject. A correspondent from Cabul, writing on the 12th June, states that an obstinate action had taken place between the Khivans and the Russians (the report having come from Bokhara); that the latter had been defeated with a loss of 1,500 men and three guns. The Khivans had 1,200 left on the field.

Letters received at Kudjah confirm the reports of the position of the Russians, who are said to have suffered dreadfully from famine.

The *Delhi Gazette*, July 8, gives a positive contradiction to the reports of the ill-treatment of Lieut. Abbott by the Khan of Khiva. They seem to have had their origin in his movements being closely watched; but, at the same time, he was treated with the greatest consideration. Lieut. Abbott candidly told the Khan, that the British Government could do nothing for him unless the Russian captives were given up. Lieut. Abbott had returned to Khiva; his mission has established for us a friendly footing at Khiva, a place now become of very considerable importance. Lieut. Abbott's mission to St. Petersburg had merely for its object the communication to the

British ambassador there of certain particulars it was highly desirable his lordship should be acquainted with at the present crisis, when the question of peace or war between England and Russia seems, to a very great extent, to depend upon the result of the quarrel between the latter nation and the Khan of Khiva; the basis of our interference has been made the deliverance of the captives to their countrymen, thus taking away the pretext for any further operations on the part of Russia.

It is reported, in a letter from Afghanistan, that Lieut. Wyburd, N. I., was lately murdered at Khiva. He has been absent in those parts many years, and is or was a person of the greatest enterprise; talked and looked like an Asiatic, and had possession of a most singular character.

*Herat.*—Intelligence from Herat has been received extending to the 11th of May. Every thing was quiet in those parts. Of our diplomatists, Abbott had gone to St. Petersburg, Shakspeare was on the start to Khiva and the Russian camp, and Conolly was expected to proceed to Kokan. Mention is made of Col. Stoddart; but no report had reached Herat of his death. He has, however, been grossly insulted and maltreated by the Bokhara monarch; and has been for some months a prisoner. Every kind of indignity has been heaped upon him—the Ameer forcing him, when his mind and body were weakened by long suffering, to repeat the Mussulman creed. In spite of solicitations from Shah Kameran and the Khan of Khiva, he is still detained in durance at Bokhara, and not allowed to hold communication with any one.

Extract of a letter from Candahar dated 29th May: "A dāk has arrived from Herat, in the incredibly short space of three days. Kohun Dil Khan died at Tehran of spleen and chagrin. Dost Mahomed is in high favour with the King of Bokhara, and is said to have the province of Balkh. Abbott had returned to Khiva from St. Petersburg; and the Russians were retiring to Orenberg. Mr. Conran, Todd's head writer, a most intelligent man, was detected in a correspondence on Todd's part with the Shah of Persia, which Todd would not credit. Mr. C. affirmed he could produce positive proof, if allowed the command of a few hundred rupees; he bribed a cossid with 300 for the use of a letter he was taking to the Shah of Persia, for half an hour; Todd read and copied the letter, which was in the wuzzer's own writing, and contained a proposal to deliver up Herat if the king would send half a dozen regiments. This was known to the politicals

two months ago, and Lord A. has a copy of the letter. The king's answer has been received at Herat: he rejects the proposal, and will have nothing to do with Herat, and is even about to withdraw the few soldiers he has from the fort of Ghorian."

#### EXCERPTA.

A Roman Catholic clergyman, Mr. O'Sullivan, having proceeded to Chandernagore, under authority of the Supreme Court of Bengal, as trustee for the distribution among the poor at Chandernagore, of the charitable bequest of the late General Martine to those legatees, when about to execute his mission, received a notice from the French Governor, requiring him to make over the charitable funds to an agent of the governor. This Mr. O'Sullivan refused to do; upon which he was seized, and carried off to the gaol of Chandernagore. A great clamour was raised at Calcutta at this "arbitrary act," and his liberation was effected in three days (on the 10th June), on the representation of Earl Auckland, who, besides sending an official letter to the French authorities, directed Mr. Barlow, the Judge of Hooghly, to demand his release. Mr. Bourgoin, the French chief officer, ordered him to be liberated, but at the same time declined to state publicly his reasons for the arrest; those reasons had been transmitted to the Governor-General. The conduct of the French authorities is justified in some of the journals on the ground that he did not ask permission to distribute the money. "In order to place this matter in a fair point of view," says one writer, "let us alter the case, and suppose that a French priest came to distribute a large sum of money in one of our smallest settlements; our government would assuredly act as the French government at Chandernagore have done—or else all would pronounce them guilty of a breach of their duty." The French *Officier de Service* has published the following justification: "The Curate of Chandernagore is requested by one of the clauses in the will of General Martine to distribute every month a certain sum to the poor of the place. This distribution is to be made by the curate, under the inspection of the local authorities. A list of the poor people has been kept for a long time, and the curates who have preceded each other have always distributed the charity according to that list and in the presence of the authorities. The Padre O'Sullivan refused paying the indigent according to the list, and wished to distribute the funds according to his caprice. The administration opposed it, and, as he persisted in his pretensions, he was dismissed



from the office of Curate of Chandernagore. What has led to the arrest of the padre is, that he had kept in his possession funds belonging to the poor, which he did not pay for more than three months, and besides, he had been receiving money from the Calcutta Court as if he were still Curate of Chandernagore, notwithstanding he had been dismissed." Mr. O'Sullivan has published a reply, denying some of these statements, and a writer at Chandernagore has defended them.

The Committee of the "Metcalf Hall" have announced that the Governor of Bengal has granted, for the erection of the intended edifice, the site on the banks of the river, which has been temporarily appropriated to the Sailors' Home. The lower apartments will be devoted to the use of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, and rendered capable of containing an extensive museum, the upper story will be given to the Calcutta Public Library, and in a conspicuous part will be placed the bust of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe. Mr. Robison is to be the architect, gratuitously. It will be one of the handsomest edifices in Calcutta.

The *Delhi Gazette*, June 29, says: "Wolves have come into the cantonments, and many are the wonderful tales told of their prowess: some three children have, however, been carried away from the lines, and the Commissioner has offered a reward of five rupees for every wolf brought in to him; Kunjurs are all on the *qui vive*, but none as yet have been captured."

The friends of the late Mr. James Prinsep (Sir E. Ryan at their head) have invited the attendance at the Town Hall, on the 30th July, of his friends generally, and of the many who admired and loved him, both in his character of a valuable member of society, and as a man eminent for scientific and literary attainments—with a view to a general expression of the deep regret excited by his death, and to the adoption of measures towards such a tribute to his memory as shall best mark the sense entertained of his merits, and the loss sustained by themselves and the community.

A letter from Rajpootana mentions the melancholy death, at Nusseerabad, of Lieut. Charles Atkinson, of the 10th regiment of light cavalry, on the 16th June, from the bite of a snake. It would appear that this officer was bitten, whilst returning home from the mess-house, several evenings prior to his death, by a poisonous snake, supposed to be of the *hyraite* caste, and although the bitten part was cut out, the cautery applied, and the best medical aid called in, yet he gra-

dually sank under the influence of the poison.

At a meeting of subscribers to the projected Floating Bridge Company, held at the Town Hall, on the 7th July, it was unanimously resolved:—"That a company be formed, called the Steam Ferry Bridge Company, to consist of two thousand shareholders, each share amounting to Rs. 100, with the option of increasing the capital as required; that an application be made to Government for a local act of incorporation, similar to that granted to the Bonded Warehouse Association, and that a deed of co-partnership be prepared forthwith, for submission with our petition; that the affairs be conducted by a committee of seven directors, three of whom shall form a quorum; the directors to choose their own chairman and secretary; that half-yearly meetings be held for presenting reports, and statements of expenditure and receipts, and that the accounts be closed on each 30th June, when, at the annual meeting immediately subsequent to this date, the directors for the following year shall be chosen by the subscribers." The plan is for a steam ferry-boat, with chains, across the Hooghly, upon the principle of Mr. Rundel's bridge across the Tamar, at Tor Point.

A letter from Dinapore says:—"A most horrible occurrence has just taken place here in the family of Mrs. J. B. Garland. One of the servants, who had been treated with confidence by his mistress, for some cause at present unknown, attacked and wounded with a sword all the members of the family, excepting the youngest child, who was asleep. Mrs. Garland has died of lock-jaw, occasioned by the wounds she received. One of the sons received a cut in the left arm, while another had his left hand entirely severed at the wrist, and has received dreadful cuts about the head. A young lady was also dangerously wounded about the neck, arms, and back, the little finger of the right hand being cut clean off. The scoundrel who committed this deed has been captured, and is now in confinement at Patna. He appears to have given himself up to despair. Had not precautionary measures been adopted by the police authorities, he would certainly have been torn to pieces by the European soldiery, who are highly exasperated."

A communication, by Mr. Healy, of the subordinate medical department, in Candahar, laid before the Medical and Physical Society, July 4, gives an abstract of the diseases treated in the hospital of the Cabul Horse Artillery, from the 1st of November 1838 to 31st October 1839, shewing 735 admissions. The most remarkable cases are four of hemor-

rhage from the mouth, which had been caused by leeches found in the palate, and where they appear to have attached themselves after the persons had drank some muddy water. Three of the leeches were readily discovered on examining the mouth, where they were found adhering to the palate and the pharynges. But the presence of the fourth was suspected from a slight oozing of blood down the throat. It being impossible to discover it, after a careful examination, an injection of salt and water was passed through the nose, and the leech was ejected from the mouth some hours afterwards. The leeches were of moderate size, and resembled the medicinal leech.

The following landed property, belonging to the estate of the late Right Hon. R. C. Fergusson, was sold by Tulloh and Co., on the 9th July :

No.	Description	Upset Price. Rs.	Sold. Rs.
No. 4.	Theatre St. a lower roomed house,	9,000	10,000
2.	Harrington St. a two-storied house,	26,000	29,000
9.	Elysium Row, ditto,	10,000	13,100
10.	ditto, ditto,	10,000	13,000
8.	Jaun Bazar, Hughes Stables,	8,000	9,800

The *Englishman*, July 7, says : "The Infantry Retiring Fund appears now to have obtained a sufficiency of promised support to make it necessary, we think, that the committee proposed by the projector should be formed, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in making the necessary arrangements for the commencement of the business."

Active operations are going on at the coal-mine at Mergui; the quantity as yet obtained, however, is not so great as was expected, on account of disappointments in some of the shafts which had been sunk. Another coal-mine has been discovered on the Lan-ya river, below Mergui; but, it is feared, too distant to be profitably worked. Coal, too, has been found on the Tenassarim river, east of Tavoy; too little, however, is known of it, to pronounce an opinion as to the value of the discovery. Besides, it is supposed there would be difficulties in the way of transporting the coal, which would preclude the possibility of its competing with that at Mergui.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, June 10, some communications relative to the articles exhibited were read. The principal was a curious astrolabe, obtained at Herat by Major Pottinger, as also from the same place one of the small perforated cylinders which have been found in the ruins of Babylon. The one exhibited was "spick and span new," though the inscription, like those from Babylon, is in the arrow-headed character, but as fresh as if they had been engraved a week ago. Some seal gems, of great beauty, were also exhibited, as also samples of the beautiful cloth manufactured by the Lep-

chas; wool and hair of the Bactrian camel, sheep, and goats; and a collection of very fine hill birds remarkably well preserved.

A remarkable instance of the power and weakness of conscience is given in the papers. A Mahomedan was taken to the police office, having been attacked with cholera; finding his last hour approaching, he took a silver watch and chain, with Rs. 600 in notes, and by a kind of will, bequeathed them to the apprentices of the hospital; confessing, at the time, that they were not his own, but had been stolen from the chief officer of the ship in which he came from Malacca. It since transpired, that they were stolen from Mr. Kelly, of the Howrah hospital, the night of the fireworks. Even at the moment of easing his conscience in the view of death, the man could not refrain from a falsehood!

The *Maulmain Chronicle* discusses a project of a canal across the Peninsula, near Tenasserim, which, by uniting the Bay of Bengal with the Gulf of Siam, would cut off the tedious navigation to Singapore, and shorten the road to China.

The Rajah of the Bankee fortress, in Khord, in the holy land of Orissa, and one of the hereditary patentees of Juggurnath, has recently committed a rape on the wife of his Gooroo, or spiritual guide. As the man was about to escape, the Rajah caused him to be seized, and so severely chastised, that he died under the blows. The Rajah has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life in the gaol of Cuttack.

A dividend is declared, by the Bank of Bengal, of eight rupees in the hundred, or 160 rupees per share.

Messrs. McFarlan, Charles, and McDonald, have offered a prize of Rs. 200 to any person that will write an English essay on the education of native females.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Union bank, of the 18th July, was made special, for receiving the printed minutes of the directors on the question of buying and selling English bills of exchange, and for considering and determining upon the expediency of undertaking the business proposed.

On June 15th, judgment was given in the long-pending case of Gopeemohun Deb against the East India Company and the lottery committee. The suit was instituted to recover compensation for the land upon which a great part of the Strand-road has been constructed; and several important questions relative to the rights of talookdars and pottahdars were raised upon the pleadings and by the evidence. The court dismissed the bill, without costs, upon the ground that

the complainant's remedy was at law and not in equity; and therefore none of the important questions raised have been determined. It was clearly of opinion, that the complainant was entitled to some amount of compensation, but that he ought to have sought relief in another form; and it lamented the necessity of dismissing the claim upon the ground of mistaken remedy, after so much expense and delay had been incurred.

The house of Nederam Mookopadhiah, a resident of Berhampore in the zillah of Burdwan, within the thannah of Dhuniahkhallee, was at midnight stormed by a gang of dacoits; the noise awoke Nederam, who, upon seeing the ruffians, and knowing their rapacity and cruelty, meditated his escape, but was dissuaded from effecting his purpose by his wife, who, tightening her waist and taking a sword in hand, opened the door and stood at the threshold, telling the dacoits who approached her, "I put my faith in Kallee (dacoits are worshippers of Kallee), and stand here; if you wish to enter the room, you must do so by stepping over my body." The dacoits, seeing her in that attitude, and quite determined, left her, and proceeded to another part of the house, from whence they took away property and ready money to the amount of 3,000 rupees, and retreated.—*Poornochondroday*.

Rajah Rajnarain Roy has been excluded from the list of the visitors at the Government-house, in consequence of his conduct in the case of Sreenauth Roy, the editor of the *Bhaskur*.

On June 18th the annual fair of Chanjutra was held at Mahesh, near Serampore. The number of people present, when the ceremony of *Chan*, or bathing, took place, was between 30,000 and 40,000, and the greater portion of them were women, all Hindoos. Numerous budgerows, pinnaces, bauleas, and country boats had gone up from Calcutta, carrying young Baboos and others in them. The people, especially the women, suffered very much, in consequence of the weather, which was rainy, and from want of space to accommodate so vast a multitude.

A notice, dated June 27th, announces that the vote of the subscribers to the Bengal Military Orphan fund is in favour of abolishing the boys' school at Kidderpore, and that in future the male wards shall be educated in Europe.

The *Moorshedabad Puttree* mentions that the young Raja Kissen Nauth Roy has in contemplation the establishment of a Sanscrit college, embodying all the branches of study in that most ancient language. The operations are to commence as soon as the necessary arrangements are made. The situation of the institution is to be between Sydadab and

Berhampore. The Rajah has had the benefit of an English education from childhood.

## Madras.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE PAUMBAN CHANNEL.

Col. Monteith, who has been engaged for some years in directing the operations at the Paumban Channel, has addressed a letter to the *Spectator*, describing the progress and present state of these highly important works.

"The improvement, or opening to the larger class of coasting traders, of the passage between the Island of Ramisseram and Point Tonnitry," he observes, "had long been a subject of consideration with the Government of India, and numerous plans had been laid before the authorities, both here and in England, for accomplishing this object. The hon. Stephen Lushington was, however, the first who made any serious attempt to accomplish the object, but the great doubts entertained of success, as well as the general sickness of the party employed, fixed so unfavourable an opinion of the works at home, that all further operations were expressly prohibited, without reference to the Court of Directors. In 1834, I was directed by Sir F. Adam, our late governor, again to inspect the channel. My opinion then was, and has always continued the same, that a very great improvement was not only practicable but certain, for a moderate sum of money, no part of which could possibly be thrown away, as the removal of any one of the existing impediments gave greater facility to the passage. In 1837 the works were commenced under my superintendence, a party of Sappers, fifty convicts, and the necessary stores being liberally furnished. The success of the first few weeks was most decided: though the general depth might not have been much increased, all the detached rocks, which formerly obstructed the passage, were cleared away, and any vessel capable of passing before with difficulty and danger, could do so with ease and safety. In proof of which, the trade of 1838 shewed an increase of 26,000 tons, then amounting to 51,000. Further supplies having been granted in 1838 and 1839, the works have steadily continued. Any vessel drawing eight feet can, at high water, go through in safety, and some have done so at high spring tide with nine. It is, however, a dangerous experiment.

"The progress of a work, both depending on the elements and ever changing soil below, must at best be doubtful, but

I fully anticipate gaining eight feet by the close of the year. We have hitherto been retarded for want of a powerful dredge. If a steam one had been available, its services would have greatly accelerated the progress of the work. One great cause of delay has been the soft nature of the sandstone and coral reefs, which proved, after the upper coat was removed, to be of a much looser nature than the surface, and in many places to be a bed of shingle, which cannot be acted on by the miners. But for this unexpected obstacle, the depth in the channel would now have been 10 feet at low water, or 11 and 12 at high, which is all now proposed, and of which I entertain no doubts, even with the means we have, will probably be accomplished in the year 1842. Whether the works will after that be continued, must depend on circumstances. It may be possible to increase to 12 or 14 feet at low water, giving 13½ and 15 at high ordinary tides; but that forms no part of the present project, and remains to be proved if it will or will not repay the expense. The full extent of what is now under execution, I consider certain, and the gain decided. Already the trade has increased from 22,000 tons (which it averaged previous to 1826) to 65,000 at the close of the last year, and 1840 progresses at an equal rate. Beyond 14 feet at low water, I consider impossible, as for a considerable distance on the south side, there is not more than that depth."

The depth of water in the pass is about 7½ feet generally, we are assured by parties well acquainted with the locality; and beyond 8 feet it will be of no use to carry the improvements, because, for a considerable distance at both sides, the pass cannot be approached by deeper water than about 8 feet. The *Wellington*, which is only 80 tons, in passing through lately, though quite light, had to be partly lifted out of the water by a large boat lashed at either side of her. The improvements will therefore consist of clearing this 8 feet channel for the benefit, certainly very great, of the small coasting craft; but as to "ships of 1,000 and upwards," they will never be able even to sight from their mast-heads the Paumban Pass.—*Colombo Obs.*, June 4.

#### TANJORE.

Our Tanjore native correspondent writes as follows:—"The rajah is again at his foolish pranks, and in the country still under his rule has stopped all traffic on the old established roads and laid down new ones, without the slightest regard to the convenience of the ryots and passengers, who have in many instances to go over four times the distance

that there is any necessity for; complaints have in consequence been made to his highness, who has quieted the complaints by promising that he would cause the old roads to be again opened, according to their desire; this, however, was but mere pretence, for the roads still remained shut up. A large assemblage of ryots accordingly proceeded, for the second time, to appeal to the rajah in person, and when at a short distance from the fort, these fell in with Rao Sahib Ghatkee, the rajah's dewan, who was returning there. On perceiving him, they at once barred his passage, and refused to let him proceed. One of his attendants, however, made his escape to the fort, whence a party of sebondies was despatched to the assistance of the dewan; and I regret to say, that a conflict took place, in which two of the villagers were slain, twenty men or less wounded, and twelve taken prisoners. The collector has arrived to inquire into this business."—*U.S. Gaz.*, July 10.

#### EXCERPTA.

We have received a Mahratta letter from a native friend to the southward, mentioning that some stone having been lately quarried on a hill side, wherewith to build a choky, on the road to Dindigul, for the protection of travellers who have been thereabouts frequently robbed, a fine spring burst forth the other day from amongst the interstices of the rocks, and with the water issued large quantities of sand, mixed with considerable portions of gold dust.—*U. S. Gaz.*, June 9.

A private letter gives the particulars of a murder, at Chittoor, of a boy by his mother. It appears that her husband and herself are Brahmans, and during the absence of the former at his cultivation, the latter used to associate with a Pariah, whom she permitted to eat with her; and her son, seeing this and other still more objectionable proceedings, threatened to tell his father; in consequence of which, his mother appears to have come to the determination of murdering him, and for which purpose, she induced him to sit down with his back to her, on the plea of wishing to clean his head, when she committed the deed with a bill-hook, and then cut up the body, which she placed in a basket on the false roof of the dwelling. When her husband returned home, he remarked some blood on the floor, and asked the cause of it; she replied that she had been striking a cat, which accounted for the blood. On the husband further remarking the disturbed state of the roof, she said that the cat had run up there, and she had been trying to make it come down by thrusting a stick through the bamboos. The hus-

band believed all this till he heard blood trickling from the roof, and imagining that the supposed cat had died there, mounted up to ascertain the fact, when he found the mangled corpse of his own boy.

The following is the "leading article" of the *Madras Herald* of June 24:—"Within the last few days the weather at the Presidency has undergone a most particular change. The land-breeze, which some time previously were very tolerable (their heat being greatly moderated by refreshing breezes from the sea), have since Friday raged most furiously, and the clouds of dust which they have raised have well nigh both blinded and suffocated us. This is now the fourth day since the doctor has paid us a visit, and we are all but dead for want of his reviving influences. Our readers, therefore, must not be surprised if they find our lucubrations tame, and badly put together. We can scarcely hold our pen, much less think or write to any purpose, with a thermometer at 98° in the shade."

A writer in one of the papers states that there has been something like mutiny in the 2d regt. Nizam's infantry.

Government had found some difficulty in obtaining tonnage for the conveyance of the 37th regiment to the eastward. Sir Hugh Gough had recommended that all officers belonging to that corps, employed on the staff, should be ordered to join and accompany it.

The Governor and secretariat were to return to the presidency from the hills, in August, to meet the new commander-in-chief.

## Bombay.

### LAW.

#### SUPREME COURT, July 6.

The criminal sessions opened this day before the Chief Justice (Sir J. W. Awdry) and Sir H. Roper. Whilst the grand jury were being sworn, the Chief Justice was obliged to retire, through indisposition.

Sir H. Roper, in his charge to the grand jury, commented upon the case of Mr. William Gibbard in the following terms:—

"I come now to the charges for murder against William Gibbard, which have given rise to much discussion and excitement. You will, of course, divest your minds of preconceived opinions as to the conduct of the accused party, or the measures which have been adopted towards him. Whether he has or has not been already tried by a court-martial for conduct connected with the offence now imputed to him, or even for those very

offences, it is unnecessary that you should inquire. If put upon his trial for the alleged murders before this Court, he can, if previously acquitted or convicted of the same offences, protect himself by plea to that effect; and although beyond a certain distance from this presidency, it would have been competent to a court-martial to have tried him for the supposed civil crimes of murder, yet such court-martial might only have taken cognizance of the alleged military offence.

"The depositions in this case are very scanty—only two witnesses were examined before the magistrate who committed the prisoner. If the prosecutor then intended to call more than those two witnesses at the trial, such additional witnesses should have been examined, if it was practicable, before the committing justice; the omission to do so seems at variance with the spirit of those enactments which have for an object to enable the Court to see whether the witnesses at the trial are consistent with the account given by them before the magistrate. The depositions are, however, sufficient in some degree to guide me in giving directions about the case.

"Mr. Gibbard is charged with having murdered four persons in the territory of Sawunt Warree, an independent state, adjoining to the territory of Goa. Doubts have been thrown out whether this Court can take cognizance of a charge against a British subject for the murder of an alien committed within the dominions of a native power in alliance with the Government of Bombay. The 24 Geo. 3, c. 25, sec. 44; the 26 Geo. 3, c. 57, sec. 29; the 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, sec. 67, and the Charter of this Court, leave no doubt on my mind, that if the party accused be a British subject, and Sawunt Warree be in alliance with the Government of this presidency, this Court has jurisdiction of the crimes imputed to Mr. Gibbard. But you should not embarrass yourselves with questions about the jurisdiction, regarding which, inquiries on your part as to the Sawunt Warree state are unnecessary, although for other purposes you may deem it right to examine what was the peculiar situation of Sawunt Warree, and what were its relations with regard to this Government at the time the supposed offences are alleged to have occurred. You may thus ascertain whether there be satisfactory ground for believing that the crime of murder has actually been committed.

"Murder is where a person, of sound memory and discretion, with malice aforethought, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, that is born into the world and under the Queen's peace, or rather, who was not an alien enemy slain

in the heat or exercise of war. Should it appear that Gibbard was actually present, looking on, or, though out of sight, was yet at hand and co-operating, whilst pursuant to his orders or requests the persons slain were put to death, he should be charged as a principal. If, however, you find he was at a distance, and not co-operating in the transaction, whilst the execution was taking place by his orders, he should then be charged as accessory before the fact. Whether it shall appear that soldiers of the East-India Company, by the orders of Mr. Gibbard, as their commanding officer, committed the alleged slaughter, or that, upon a refusal by such soldiers to execute an inhuman order, the deceased persons were shot to death at Mr. Gibbard's request by soldiers of the Sawunt Warree state, the form of the charge against Mr. Gibbard will be the same.

"The law infers malice from the mere fact of killing, and in this instance the alleged circumstances, if proved, would leave no room for doubt upon the subject. It is not murder if the person put to death was an alien enemy, killed in the actual heat and exercise of war; but the party slain is presumed to have been within the Queen's peace and under her protection till the contrary shall appear. Perhaps, in this instance, the contrary may appear when the evidence, in support of the bills against Gibbard, shall come before you. A grand jury may, if they please, require the same evidence in support of the bill as may be necessary to maintain the indictment at the trial. The grand juror, by his oath, is to present all things truly, as they come to his knowledge. If upon the evidence adduced by a prosecutor, in support of the bill, the matter does not come to the knowledge of the grand jury, the grand jury may either ignore the bill, or require further proof, though such ample evidence as might be given at the trial might not be considered necessary. Now although, in this instance, the parties slain will be presumed not to have been alien enemies, slain in war, till the contrary appear, yet if the witnesses called before you in support of these bills should give probable cause for supposing that the persons put to death had been alien enemies slain in the heat and exercise of war, you might then call for further evidence, or in default of further evidence, you might ignore the bill. If from the testimony of the prosecutor's witnesses it should appear that the parties afterwards slain were seen in flight, being pursued by armed men, a band of soldiers in the East-India Company's service, with Gibbard, in military costume, as their commander; that the fugitives, on being taken, were presently shot to death by the command of Gibbard, and

that another person, Mr. Spooner, had issued orders, either that prisoners so taken should be shot, or that no prisoners should be taken; if the evidence in support of the bills should bring such particulars to your notice, certain considerations will be forced upon your minds, and you will perhaps inquire what situations Mr. Gibbard and Mr. Spooner respectively filled at that period. Should you thus ascertain that a body of the Company's troops was then engaged in hostilities in the Sawunt Warree territory, with Gibbard for their commanding officer, he on his part being under the instructions of Spooner, as a person having political authority, and Spooner directing either that prisoners, if taken, should be put to death, or that no prisoners should be taken, you will have strong reason to suppose some species of war was at that time pending, especially as any direction to the troops, either to shoot prisoners or not to take prisoners, would be utterly inconsistent with an idea that such troops had been called upon merely to aid a civil power. Thereupon, you might wish for further evidence respecting the political condition of Sawunt Warree, and the service on which the troops under Gibbard were employed. I presume, through the secretaries to the Government, such evidence might easily be obtained.

"If the persons slain were alien enemies, killed in the heat and exercise of war, Mr. Gibbard cannot be punished by the municipal laws of his country, however foul and atrocious his conduct may have been. The victims of his alleged cruelty were *primâ facie* aliens, if they were natives of a foreign country, out of the allegiance of the Queen. Goa, we all know, belongs to the crown of Portugal. Sawunt Warree is also notoriously an independant state. To use the words of Vattel, 'To constitute a sovereign state, it is sufficient that it govern itself by its own authority and laws. A weak state which, in order to provide for its safety, places itself under the protection of a more powerful one, and engages in return to perform several offices as equivalent to that protection, without divesting itself of the right of government and sovereignty, is still a sovereign state.' Therefore, the Sawunt Warree state, without derogating from its sovereignty, may be under the protection of the British power; and if the parties put to death were natives, either of the Goa territory or of Sawunt Warree, they were *primâ facie* aliens. There will also be strong presumption of their having been enemies, and entitled to be so considered, if the troops of this presidency were employed in hostilities in Sawunt Warree against those persons, or against some political party to which they belonged. There may have been

political disturbances, there may have been civil war, in Sawunt Warree. Vattel observes, that 'whenever matters are carried so far as to produce civil war, foreign powers may assist that party which appears to have justice on its side.' He goes on to say, amongst other things, that 'when the bands of political society are thus broken or suspended between the sovereign and people, the contending parties may be considered as two distinct powers; that the two parties may act as having equal rights, and should behave to each other accordingly, till the decision of the affair—that is, on the usual footing of enemies, and according to the laws of war.' If, then, the Bombay Government, by force of arms, supported one political party in Sawunt Warree against another, the latter party should be considered as having been enemies, so long as the affair was undecided. What I am now saying may be irrelevant, for I have no certain knowledge what our relations were with respect to the Sawunt Warree state, and the political parties therein, at the period in question; but I cannot account for the alleged transaction, and the presence in Sawunt Warree of a British political agent, and of British troops asserting supposed rights by force of arms, unless by presuming a warfare did in fact exist. Such barbarous orders, as those imputed to Spooner and Gibbard respectively, could scarcely have been issued had the object been merely to aid a civil power. Such orders would greatly tend to show the object really had been to prosecute a most sanguinary and savage war.

"If war was then pending, and the parties slain were amongst our enemies, the maxim, that common law cannot determine concerning deeds of arms or of war, might render further observations unnecessary; but it may be as well to enter a little further into the matter.

"It is asserted, in a modern treatise upon criminal law, that it is murder to kill an alien enemy except in battle; but such a doctrine is clearly erroneous, and the authority referred to in support of it does not warrant the position. That authority is Hale, who merely says, 'If a man kill an alien enemy within this kingdom, yet it is felony unless it be in the heat of war, and in the actual exercise thereof;' and Coke and Blackstone say it is not murder to kill an alien enemy in time of war. We find in works upon the law of nations, instances in which enemies—prisoners, defenceless and unarmed—have been, or may be, put to death. Such instances would not be given or assumed if such acts were murders by the municipal law, or if it were murder to put a prisoner of war to death otherwise than in battle. Mr. Abbott, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, in arguing a case at the

bar, said, without contradiction or controversy, 'Prisoners of war were originally put to death; then condemned to perpetual slavery; to this succeeded the system of ransoming, and the practice now is to exchange them; but after an enemy is become a prisoner, all that he receives is grace and favour; his life itself is prolonged by grace and favour.'

(After quoting several passages from Vattel, Sir H. Roper concluded):—

"These and many similar passages demonstrate—first, that it is not necessarily murder to put to death a prisoner of war, though unarmed and defenceless; secondly, that acts like those imputed to Mr. Gibbard, orders like those imputed to him and Mr. Spooner, respectively, are *prima facie* highly culpable and inhuman; but such offences, if indeed committed, seem to be offences not against the municipal law of this country, but against the law of nations—the laws of war.

"As to the meaning of the expression, 'in the heat of war, and in the actual exercise thereof'—which clearly does not import either the hour or even the day of battle—it is unnecessary to affect to determine, for I have no doubt the municipal law cannot punish as a murder the putting to death, in a foreign country, an alien enemy in the time and for the purposes of war."

The grand jury *ignored* the bills of indictment. The *Bombay Times* remarks:—"The approach of this important trial had been looked forward to with the utmost concern and anxiety. From the time of the publication of the charge, however, it was currently believed that the grand jury would throw out the bills. The country in which the transactions, which formed the grounds of the trial, occurred, appears to have been in a state of open civil war. The unhappy sufferers were not only *aliens*, in the sight of the British law, but *rebels* also. They were, on those grounds, not entitled to the benefits of our municipal code. Such seem to be the grounds on which the grand jury founded their decision. Mr. Gibbard is fairly entitled to the full benefit of acquittal of the charge brought against him; there still remains behind, however, many things connected with this case sure to form the topic of public discussion."

July 15.

The grand jury, in their presentment, noticed the following topics:—

"In the case of the murder of the captain and chief mate of the *Virginia*, the grand jury beg most respectfully to call the attention of your lordship to the highly disgraceful and imprudent manner in which ships leaving this port for Sin-

gapore, with convicts, are manned. In this instance, the captain and chief mate were the only two Europeans on board; the crew in all consisted of twenty-four persons, four of whom were sick. The convicts sent on board numbered thirty-six! The grand jury would beg to recommend that, in future, no vessel be employed to convey convicts, unless manned by Europeans, or a strong guard of soldiers accompanying the same.

"The grand jury, from the evidence before them, were of opinion, that the thefts and plunders on the occasion of the late wrecks would not probably have been so numerous had a sufficient body of soldiers been posted on the spot, and had there been a directing authority, to whom all on the spot could have referred for orders."

Sir H. Roper, in reply, stated, as regarded what had been mentioned concerning the wrecks, he believed there was not a sufficiency of European troops in the garrison to have afforded a proper guard; but that the police force was ample, and he could not but ascribe negligence to the magistrates on that occasion. —*Bombay Gaz.*

July 16.

*The Queen v. Robert Tindall and George Park.*—Mr. Cochrane stated that this was an indictment against the captain and mate of the *Earl of Durham*, for assaulting and imprisoning a young cadet of the name of Kane. The facts of the case were shortly these. Mr. Kane and three other young officers sailed from England for Bombay on the 29th December 1839. After touching at the Cape, they arrived in the Indian Ocean, and on the 26th May 1840, while at dinner, a young officer, named Neale, told the cabin boy to take away a plate on which was a piece of fat pork. The lad took up the pork with his fingers and threw it out of the window. On this, the following language was heard from the lips of the captain: "You d——d young whelps, I'll come and break the b——y heads of you." Mr. Kane proceeded to the deck, and remonstrated with the captain on his applying such expressions towards them in the presence of his men. The captain replied, "D—— your eyes, I did not apply them to you, but to those who threw out the pork." Mr. Kane observed, "that he certainly applied such expressions to them." The captain on this said, "If you make any noise here, I'll send you to your cabin." Mr. Kane, naturally irritated, observed "that he dared not do such a thing." The captain then ordered him to be taken to his cabin. The mate laid hold of Mr. Kane, who broke away from him, and went near the captain. During this, the other cadets had come

on deck, and one of them observed to the captain that he certainly had applied such expressions to them. Mr. Young, speaking to the captain, said, "These are the promises you made to my father—these are the manners you learn from the lords and the dukes whose company you boast of." The captain ordered Mr. Young to his cabin. He was taken off by the mate, who, on returning, observed, "Who's for it next? I think Mr. Kane should be the man." On this Mr. Kane begged him to mind his own business, and not be interfering with him. The captain tells Mr. Kane not to speak in that manner to his mate. Mr. Kane then requests the captain not to allow his mate to interfere with his passengers. On this the captain exclaims, "Take him away." On this the mate rushes at him—grapples him by the throat, while the boatswain has hold of his legs. The captain then comes and tears his hands from the rail by which he was holding. On this, the young lad, indignant at such conduct, gives the captain a slap in the face. The mate, who is a man of Herculean strength, while he was holding the young man, cries out to the captain, "Hit him—hit him, sir; don't be afraid;" on which the captain strikes the boy three times on the face, and blackens one of his eyes. On this they tear him down to his cabin, and confine him for sixteen days. For this outrage the defendants have been brought before you, and making every allowance for the due authority of a captain, which I am the last to speak disrespectfully of, such an outrage ought not to be permitted.

Mr. F. A. C. Kane examined.—I am a cadet in the Hon. Company's service, and came out in the *Earl of Durham* as a passenger. We touched at the Cape. On the 26th May we were at the cuddy table at dinner. Miller, Young, and Neale (the other cadets), were sitting with me; the captain had been sitting with us; he went on deck; dinner was not over at that time. Mr. Neale desired the cuddy boy to remove some fat pork from his plate; the boy, instead of changing plates, took the pork in his fingers and threw it out of the larboard cuddy window. When it was thrown out, the captain called out from the poop, "You d——d young whelps, I'll come and break your b——y heads." I had just finished dinner, and upon hearing the language, I got up immediately, and went to the captain, who was lying on the hen-coop, smoking, and asked him what he meant by swearing at us in that manner from his poop, and before his men? He said, "D——n your eyes, I didn't swear at you, but those who threw the fat out of the window." I told him he meant to apply the expression to us; upon which he said, "D——n your



eyes, I'll send you to your cabin, if you make a noise here on deck." I told him he dared not. About this time my fellow-cadets came on deck. The captain then desired his chief mate, Park, to take me down to my cabin; the mate got hold of me by the arm, but I got away from him; one of my fellow-cadets told the captain that he did swear at us, and one of the other cadets, Mr. Young, said to the captain, "These are the promises you made to my father—these are the manners you've learned from lords and dukes, whose company you boast of." The captain ran at and caught Young by the throat, and said he would send him to his cabin. I was sitting near the captain, and advising him not to continue this disturbance, or he would get himself into a scrape, and added, that he had better take care of himself, as I was perfectly well aware of what I had done and said. He replied, "This is quite enough; do not say any more about it." The first officer, boatswain, and carpenter, were called aft, and Young sent to his cabin. Mr. Norman went up to Young, and said he would go with him to his cabin. Mr. Norman put Mr. Young to his cabin, and the mate, Park, followed. When he saw Young put to his cabin, he returned, and said, "Who else is to be sent to his cabin?" The captain said, "They are all pretty quiet now." The mate replied, "You had better send Mr. Kane to his cabin." Mr. Miller and Mr. Neale were present; Mr. Edwards, a steerage passenger, was also within hearing. I made no disturbance; I told the mate to mind his own business, and not to interfere with me. The captain said to me, in a sharp manner, "Do not speak to my mate;" the captain then waved his hand, and said, "Take him away—take him away." I said, "I will not go to my cabin." The mate called the carpenter, boatswain, and second mate, and threatened to put me in irons. I got hold of the railing of the poop, and was sitting on the hen-coop. I kicked out my legs, to try and keep the mate off, who was running in; the mate ran and caught me by the throat; the boatswain had hold of one of my legs; the carpenter was standing behind the boatswain, but I do not know if he had hold of me or not; the poop was not four feet from the quarter-deck; the captain was struggling with me to get my hands off the railing; they were taken off, and I succeeded at last in getting my right hand out of the grasp of the captain, and struck him a blow on his face. The mate, Park, called out, "Hit him, sir, hit him; he hit you this time." The boatswain and mate had hold of me, the carpenter standing behind; the captain struck me three blows on the face—they left a mark, and made one of

my eyes black. I was taken to my cabin; the chief mate pulled me by my legs down the companion-ladder; I was forced into my cabin and kept there sixteen days, until we came into harbour. I was not permitted to leave my cabin; the captain and the mate, Park, threatened to have my door nailed up if I opened it again. I opened it three times. He said I was not allowed to leave my cabin. I came out of my cabin once; one of the cadets said there were breakers a-head, and that the captain appeared to be in a great fright; the captain said his reckoning was forty-five miles from land. I went on deck; Neale, Young, Miller, and Edwards, a steerage passenger, were standing near the hen coop; I went up to them. The captain came on deck at this time; this was ten or eleven days after my imprisonment; the captain spoke to me, and started at me when he saw me on deck, and I said, "I took the liberty to come on deck, as I heard the ship was in danger." He waved his hand, and said, "Not at all—not at all," and made signs for me to go down to my cabin. I went down; I had a small scuttle to my cabin; there were two small windows in front of the poop, and a skylight to the cuddy, through which the air could come; the shutters to the windows were nailed up; they used to be open before my confinement; during my confinement they were nailed up; one was opened the next day. There was a cabin-boy, aged eighteen; he was the only servant in attendance.

Cross-examined.—I was told the shutters were closed; I saw one of them closed; I did not see the others closed; it was opened the next day; I could not tell if they were nailed; you could not tell that unless you were on deck. I was not allowed to come into the cuddy. I could see through the door; I opened it the next day; I could not stand the heat of my cabin; I got up in the middle of the night and opened it. I found it so warm because we were becalmed. When I wanted to speak to the captain, was immediately after I was taken to my cabin; I was going to ask him what I was sent to my cabin for. When I opened my cabin door in the night-time, I did not go to see if the shutters were nailed. There was a skylight over the cuddy, in a line with a part of my cabin; the door opened into the cuddy. I am seventeen years and six months old. I left school twelve months before I went on board, in December last. I have not been at Addiscombe; I was under a tutor up to the time I left home, nearly two months before I went on board. Mr. Young is just seventeen. Mr. Miller is not twenty. Mr. Neale is not seventeen. The captain said he was twenty-two, twenty-

three, twenty-four. He had three birth-days on board; not to me did he say he was more than twenty-four; he celebrated his birth-day once in the Downs. We had no passengers of great age or experience. I never was on good terms with the captain; I thought he was not a fit associate for any of us. He said he had associated with lords and dukes. He had very often been in the habit of swearing at us; it was a practice with him; I am quite satisfied I never swore in return. We might have laughed at him among ourselves; we never did it openly. One of the others mimicked him to his face. I don't recollect any instance in which he was mimicked to his face. I called the mate a numskull from my cabin, when I was forced in; there were no bad epithets used before it. I say most positively I never used the expression, "you d——d numskull." I might have called to Mr. Miller from my cabin. We called the ship *Scarborough*, when the ship used to go on well; I used to say, "Huzza for old Scar." I dare say I said, "Didn't I hit old Tindall a dig-in the chops?" I was in my cabin; I don't know if I said it to any one in particular; I may have said this. I had the door closed more than one day. I could not bear to have my clothes on. My cabin was closed only the first day. I was obliged to pass through the cuddy. I was confined to my cabin, and therefore could not sit in the cuddy. Two or three days after, a note was sent to Mr. Young, to say, if he behaved himself, he might leave his cabin. No such note was sent to me. On the Sunday following, I was sent to my cabin. On the Tuesday, the captain sent a note to me to say, if I apologized to him for striking him and insulting his mate, I might leave my cabin, but not otherwise. I sent an answer to say, if I came on deck there would be another row, and I should be turned to my cabin again. The captain would have forced me. I know the captain well; I have been on board his ship for six months. When at dinner the next day, the captain gave the boy my dinner, and told him to take it to me. I knew it was meant that I was to be kept in my cabin about a month. Before, when Mr. Neale was confined to his cabin, then the captain went to Mr. Neale, and told him he might leave his cabin, "if he behaved himself." Knowing of these two instances, and the captain's general character, I knew I could not leave my cabin before the note came. There was a boy on board, named John Sedman; we were in the habit of joking with this boy. I did not admit him to any familiarity; I used to joke with him now and then; I did not *lark* with him. When the captain said, "I think they are quiet now,"

he addressed the mate; he said, "I think Mr. Kane ought to be the next." Any one would have been annoyed with the treatment. The captain spoke in as sharp a manner as I did; I think the words were, "Don't speak to my mate." When I was laid hold of, the mate threatened to put me in irons, and shook his fists in my face; I did not kick him before he spoke. He rushed in on me, saying over and over again, "We'll put him irons." I kicked out, and might have kicked him. His words were not, "Sir, there are irons in this ship." If I called him "Buffalo-head," it was after I was imprisoned, not before. I did not call from my cabin to mimic the mate when confined. I and my companions may have mimicked the captain and mate amongst ourselves during the voyage. I have caught the captain listening to what we were saying; I can't say he was there to listen.

W. A. Neale, a cadet in the Company's service, examined.—I was a passenger on board the *Earl of Durham*. At dinner, on the 26th May, I had some salt pork and rice; I could get nothing else to eat. The boy threw the pork out of the cuddy window, and I heard the captain make use of the language before-mentioned. Here the witness fully corroborated the statement made by Mr. Kane.

James George Norman, late second officer of the ship, now employed on board one of the steamers, stated to the same effect, and deposed that when the captain struck Mr. Kane, his head was down and his feet up, he was thus carried along to his cabin; the chief officer said, "If you do not remain in your cabin, I'll order the carpenter to nail the door up."

Cross examined.—I was not particularly good friends with the cadets; they never to my knowledge objected to me as fit company; they were not in the habit of bringing me wine or spirits from the cuddy. I take my wine like any other gentleman; I do not recollect being found tipsy one night; I did not hear of it the next morning. I don't know if Mr. Kane heard me refuse to take him to his cabin. I never quarrelled with Capt. Tindall; I came into his ship at the Cape with the intention of leaving.

Here the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. *Howard*, for the defendants, characterized this as a trumpery case. Here are a parcel of boys just escaped from school, who begin by joking, go on to quarrelling, and end by getting a black eye. A ship is not to be considered as an hotel, and even if it was, the method employed of changing the plates and dishes by ejecting some from the window was, to say the least, indecorous, and would not be allowed by any respectable hotel-keeper. The language used was

excited by extreme irritation and provocation. Under the circumstances, it was not astonishing that violent language had been used. It is not unnatural to suppose the cadets had not been very measured in their language, and, after all, the words were scarcely matter for a moment's consideration. The other cadets came forward, the defendant was highly irritated at a presumed slight to him as commander of the vessel, and found himself bearded by a parcel of boys. It is all very well to talk this matter over in a quiet room, but at the moment of quarrel, and the heat of passion, the case is widely different; besides the young man in the first instance addresses the captain. The fact is, the prosecutor brought this all on himself; one remark led to another, one retort produced another, aggravation stirred up passion on all sides, and hence this transaction. With regard to the actual blows given, they were occasioned by the violence of the prosecutor's own conduct. He first kicks the mate and then hits the captain a blow, and glories in the affair, saying, "Did not I give old Scarboro' a good dig in the chops?" Looking at the time of year, the danger of shipwreck, &c. it was no joke for a commander of a vessel to be irritated by disputes with boys, and it was high time for him to exert his authority in the marked way he did. The letter, too, and reply spoke for themselves. There was nothing to show that any windows or scuttles were fastened to annoy the prosecutor. There was nothing to prove the confinement, and as to its alleged length, it was the consequence of the prosecutor's own obstinacy, who chose to remain a prisoner in his cabin, in order to get up a grievance. From all the evidence it clearly appeared that if Mr. Kane had not in the first instance interfered in a matter that did not concern him, nothing of the nature of what had occurred would have taken place, and after all there was no evidence to show that the blow alleged to have been given was violent or attended with any ill consequences, which was extraordinary, as three violent blows on the face were said to have been given by the defendant.

Sir Henry Roper summed up at great length. He stated that there appeared nothing in this case to justify the conduct of the defendant, on which he animadverted severely.

The jury retired and were out more than an hour, and returned with a verdict of guilty, but with a recommendation for mercy to the court, on the ground of very great provocation.

Sir H. Roper.—I confess I do not agree with you. The defendant's conduct was totally uncalled for; he appears to have turned on the cadets like a wild

animal. I am inclined, however, on your recommendation, to pass a more modified sentence than I had intended. A great trust was reposed in you, Mr. Tindall, and it was not for you to indulge in blasphemous expressions. You should have refrained from exercising tyranny, but you indulged in foul language, and when remonstrated with, should not have taken any notice of it; but you went from bad to worse; you became violent, and while the prosecutor was held, struck him three times. Of course no apology was due to you. Had it not been for the recommendation of the jury, I should have put a heavy fine upon you of 1,000 rupees, with imprisonment for 14 days; as it is, the court sentences you to be fined 400 rupees. You, Mr. Park, ought to have moderated the feelings of your superior; but, instead of mollifying, urged him on; you are sentenced to be imprisoned one week and fined 50 rupees.

On the jury retiring from their places, the judge was informed that one of the jurymen had stated, that if they had imagined that the sentence had been as severe as it had now, under its mitigated form, proved to be, they would have acquitted the defendants altogether. In announcing this extraordinary circumstance from the bench, Sir Henry Roper expressed his regret that the jury should have been discharged before it was made known to him; and his determination to have had the jurymen committed who could give utterance to such a sentiment.—*Bombay Times*, July 18.

The native convicts on board the *Virginia*, charged with the murder of Capt. Whiffen and Mr. Harland of that vessel, were found guilty on the 17th July, and executed on the 20th.

#### ADEN.

By private letters from Aden, we learn that another attack was expected on the 6th June by a stronger force of Arabs than before, amounting, it is said, to 6,000 men. The crew of the *Zenobia* were sent up every night to the Turkish wall, to take charge of a large gun-boat, stationed in shore, so as to cut off the communication with the town. The people seem absolutely maddened with exasperation, which former repulses have instead of subduing only excited. The plunder carried off on the 21st has been divided amongst all their warriors, in so far as it would go, so that every one might have a fragment, as a memorial of partial success but ultimate disaster, and to incite to future revenge. The English agent at their chief town, Lahedge, a native, who exercised a sort of consular function, was murdered by

them after the last attack. They suspected him of giving the garrison information of the movements of their countrymen; and such was their fury, that he was literally pierced with a thousand daggers, every one rushing to share in the murder; he was then torn to pieces and his heart riven out and exhibited yet warm as a token of successful revenge. They say "the English can only fight behind walls."

Severe sickness prevails at Aden, both among the European and native troops, owing to their harassing duties and exposure to the night air, the men being continually under arms.—*Bombay Times*.

We have been given to understand that 300 of H.M. 6th Regiment are coming down from Poona, to be embarked for Aden immediately. This looks warlike, and we are truly happy to see that Government have determined upon reinforcing this garrison, the duties of which have pressed so heavily both on the Bombay European Regiment, and the native details. Before an enemy so wily as the Arab, unremitted vigilance can alone secure our conquest. Not only is there a line of works to defend, but the fortifications are most extensive and would require a large body of men to occupy them with effect. The Turkish wall, from the description given of it to us, is a very insignificant affair, and slopes outwards so much, that a resolute fellow might rush up it sword in hand.—*Gazette*.

An anonymous writer in the *Courier* imputes a charge to Capt. Haines, in reference to the attack of May 20th, as follows: "Capt. Haines gave out, that he saw the whole affair, and commanded one of the gun-boats, which fired on the enemy as they retreated. He was snugly on board the *Charger*, three miles off, and was seen to come up to the scene of action in his gig just as it was all over. At first we were beginning to give him credit for his gallantry, till the captain of the *Circassian*, a coal ship, undeceived us, as he saw Captain Haines getting into his gig from the *Charger*, as he passed up in his own boat."

This attack drew forth the following vindication of the gallant young officer by Capt. McQueen, of the *Mary Mitcheson*: "Sir,—I read with much surprise in your paper of the 13th instant, purporting to be an extract of a letter written from Aden, that Capt. Haines did not reach the field of action till all was over. Fair play and justice I do like to see upheld, and I beg distinctly to state that this officer left the *Charger*, on board of which vessel he was living, at least twenty minutes before either Capt. Sproule of the *Circassian* or myself quitted our ships, and that when the gun-boats were stationed, Capt. Haines was there directing

the force, from which by far the most execution and effect were produced upon the Arabs—as both upon their advance and retreat the guns were ably brought to play and with much effect upon the whole attacking section."

#### THE SATTARA QUESTION.

A writer in a Bombay paper, referring to the debate at the East-India House on the Sattara question, says:—"But it is painful to see Sir Charles Forbes stating 'the hardships the rajah underwent on his journey to Benares; the privations he was subject to for want of funds; and that every thing had been seized but the clothes he wore.'—Now I am not aware if Sir Charles derived his information from the marine officer, or any of those military or other friends, many of whom I remember here complaining and lamenting eternally of the want of veracity in natives, and who only appear to have discovered their mistake in the genial climate of England; but as I happened to have met the rajah on his route to Benares; to have pitched at the same place for the day; and to have spent an hour and a half in walking arm in arm with him outside the kunauts, and afterwards sat some time with him in his tent of audience, I may safely say, Sir Charles has been sadly misinformed. Having asked the officer in political charge (as I had been introduced to the rajah on his first ascending the musnud of Sattara), if there was any order against my seeing him, he assured me there was none. There was no restraint even on natives visiting him, though he said he was of course aware who did so. The people from the village were freely permitted to come, and in our walk no guard or sepoy accompanied us. The native officer commanding the party only walked amongst the attendants of the rajah. He entered naturally of course into his own history, of what had caused the change since we last met, but made no sort of complaint of a want of any kind on his journey, and this prince, 'bereft of everything but the clothes he wore,' had a train of females requiring seven or eight hundred humauls for their palanquins; a double set of large tents of every description; an immense establishment of every sort of attendants; and was under so little restraint that he was more like a rajah making a tour of pleasure than a prisoner."

#### EXCERPTA.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, and the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, have just returned from a missionary journey, extending through the northern Konkan, the province of Gujarat, and part of Marwar and Khandesh. They have been enabled to survey a large portion of the missionary field in

the north-west of India, to preach the glad tidings of salvation to great multitudes of the natives; to circulate several thousand portions and copies of the divine word, and other religious publications; to confer with many of the friends of the propagation of Christianity at different stations; and to make various arrangements for the furtherance of the cause of the Saviour, the effects of which may appear many days hence.—*Or. Christ. Spectator, June.*

The project of getting up a new theatre has, as might be expected, excited strong opposition amongst a certain class at this presidency, who denounce theatrical amusements as profane and immoral.

In the Kaira collectorate, almost all the highway and gang-robberies have been put a stop to. Lieut. Fulljames, with 600 men, whose head-quarters are at Ahmedabad, had been doing yeoman's service amongst the lawless bands in the adjoining country. This force is divided into parties of 300 men for duty in the Ahmedabad collectorate, and 250 for that of Kaira, 50 being left with the political agent in the Myhee Caunta. The Ahmedabad men have charge of the gates of the city, and of the town of Veeragaum. They are described as a fine rough-and-ready set of fellows, equipped with a blue coat or angrica, with a pugree of the same colour, and wear round their waists black leather belts. They are armed with a fusil and sword. This service imposes pretty severe duty on the officers.

A Government notice announces that the plague was raging in the Red Sea, and that a quarantine for ships from that quarter was to be established.

The Queen's Royals have suffered much from fever at Deesa; fifty men have died and two hundred were in the hospital at the end of June.

The reports of the weather in the provinces were most favourable, and promised a plentiful harvest.

The *Victoria* steamer arrived on the 7th July from Muscat. The passage from Bombay to Muscat, which was most tempestuous, was effected in six days eleven hours. The *Hugh Lindsay* took the mail from that port on the 29th June. The Sultan of Muscat embarked with his suite in the *Victoria* for a short cruise. He visited every part of the ship; and even stopt an hour in the engine-room, with the thermometer above 100°. On leaving Muscat, Capt. Ormsby was presented by the sultan with a fine sword.

The Government has appointed a committee, partly composed of civil servants and partly of the mercantile community, to inquire into the system of the Post-office, in order to render it in all its branches as effective as possible.

## Ceylon.

The Ceylon papers contain no local intelligence of importance, except that the cholera continues its ravages, and that hydrophobia has broken out about Pantura: eight persons were bitten by a mad dog on one day, and seventeen by a rabid cat on another.

It is reported that the Governor intended to proceed to the Mauritius, for the benefit of his health.

## Penang.

The Rajah Bindahara of Perak arrived here on Thursday, deputed by his father, the Rajah of Perak, to the chief authority of this island, to concert measures towards the immediate capture of Tuanku Mahomed Saud, who is still at Baggan Tiang, in his majesty's territories, and from whence there is an unwillingness, or rather a dread, at driving out the pirate and his followers, unless the authority of the British Government for that purpose is previously had and obtained, inasmuch as report is prevalent here and in the neighbouring Malay states, that the Tuanku had applied for, and secured the promise of, the governorship of Quedah from the Rajah of Ligore, in succession to Pangairam Anoom and his deputy, Tuanku Hussan, whose oppressions on the ryots of that unfortunate country, since they came into power, are stated to be of the most overbearing character, and to have incurred the severest displeasure of the Ligore chief. What practical and substantial benefit this contemplated change in the future administration of Quedah is likely to produce, we are at a loss to conjecture; but it is our opinion, that the rapacities of these beggarly Quedah Tuankus have no bounds, and that they will always continue, while in executive power, to exert the vilest and most reprehensible means of enriching themselves, because, as they themselves declare, "we are the creatures of the Siamese authorities only, perhaps, for the day." The Rajah Bindahara has come over for the double purpose of political and commercial negotiations, no less than thirty-five prahus having accompanied him, laden with small quantities of tin for sale at this market.—*Gaz., June 6.*

## Singapore.

The letters from Singapore give a lively description of the bustle occasioned there by the arrival and departure of the expedition:—"The scene presented here just now," says a letter of May 21, "is one of no ordinary interest, although, con-

trary to the expectation of most of those who have come from our own particular dominions to join in the 'progress' to China, it lies almost exclusively seaward, no troops, with the exception of the sappers and miners, the gun lascars and followers of the artillery, having been permitted to encamp on the island, or even to land, a measure indeed which could never have been contemplated, as from the hilly and jungly nature of the country around the town, but few spots, and those of a very confined space, could have been found fit for the purpose of the formation of a camp. So well arranged, however, are all matters, generally speaking, which relate to the accommodation and comfort of the troops on board the transports, that, excepting for the object of healthful exercise, a disembarkation has been rendered unnecessary, and a great advantage has thereby been derived from the whole fleet being kept in a state of readiness to sail at very short notice. In the mean time, the water has been filled in on board most of the ships, and such repairs to hull and rigging as were required have been made, and at present nothing appears to retard the order for their departure but the absence of the *Marion* with the staff, and of the vessels from Ceylon, which bring the right wing of the 18th: the former is hourly expected, but the latter are not looked for so early, as the *Rattlesnake*, with the left wing of the 18th, only reached Singapore on the 17th, after a very quick passage, and though the commodore, Sir G. Bremer, evinces the greatest impatience to up anchor, Col. Burrell does not, it is understood, feel himself authorised to move while he is without staff, and while his own regiment is thus scattered. The naval officers of the squadron are meanwhile taking the utmost advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them, to practise the seamen and marines at all the descriptions of drills and manœuvres which it is supposed or imagined may be found of use in the course of the service of the expedition.

"I am sorry to say, for the honour of the presidency, that considerable disgust has been excited here against the Madras government, or that department thereof which is charged with the transport of troops, by the disgraceful state in which it appeared the detachment from Madras had been suffered to go to sea, and to exist during a voyage of thirty-one days, which was rendered dangerous from the crowded state of the decks, and from the certainty, as far as human foresight can fix such, that many deaths from sheer suffocation must have ensued, had a necessity arisen (which providentially did not occur) for the closing of the hatches. Upon the circumstances being explained

to the commodore, he at once, though at the cost of considerable derangement in his plans, ordered the only two spare transports in the fleet, the *Victoria* and the *Medusa*, to be placed at the disposal of Col. Montgomerie; and it has accordingly been arranged that the former, a ship of about five hundred tons burthen, is to receive one company of the artillery, and the latter (of four hundred tons) one of the sappers and miners, and a distribution of stores, &c. is now being made accordingly. The state of the artillery also on board the *Rustomjee Cowasjee* will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it: with one-third of the men constantly on deck, fair weather or foul, there appears to have been barely room on the main deck to allow of the remainder sleeping on it, while only the smallest space possible could be allotted for a hospital."

Another letter, of May 30, says: "The fleet is this morning getting under weigh, the *Cruiser* having already proceeded a-head; the *Marion* arrived yesterday, towed in by the *Madagascar*, which was sent out the day before to assist her: she has suffered much from bad weather, and as she stands in need of repairs, she will remain behind for a few days, as also the *Futtay Salam* and another which arrived only the day before yesterday. The *Conway*, requiring a new mizen top-mast, does not accompany the fleet at present, but will follow with the rest of the *détachement*. The Brigadier (Burrell) and his staff have been removed to the *Queen* steamer, which sails without using her engines this day. Capt. Sir H. Darrell, of the 18th, has been appointed A. D. C., and the Hon. Capt. Osborne, who arrived (with Lord Joceline) in the *Conway* two days ago, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the force. It seems now to be established beyond a doubt, that the first object to be effected is the demolition of the forts at the Bogue, and Macao will in consequence be the rendezvous for the present; but as nothing, it is to be presumed, will be undertaken till the arrival of the admiral, the prospect which we have of remaining still longer cooped up in transports there is not very agreeable. Mr. Somerville of the R. N. has been appointed acting agent for the transports, and had been appointed to remain on board the *Rohomany*, from which ship the others receive their orders by signals arranged for the occasion: each transport has received a distinguishing pendant, to be carried at the mainmast head, by which they may be readily discerned; and the arrangements for this branch of the service appear to be systematic and effective. It is calculated that the expedition will reach Macao in ten days."

"The steamer *Queen* arrived here on the 23d, and brought despatches, which appear to have caused some change in the arrangements made for the sailing of the expedition, as the day was postponed and the different corps ordered to hold themselves in constant readiness: the *Marion* had not yet arrived, and, as she had been out forty-five days from Calcutta, some uneasiness was felt about her. The force, both naval and military, continued healthy. The *Queen* had a splendid run from Calcutta, having been only eight days from the Sundheads, averaging more than two hundred miles per diem."

Lieut. Gilbert, of the Cameromians, died on the 23d.

A letter of the 27th says: "H.M.'s ship *Conway* came into harbour this morning; she spoke the long-looked-for and expected *Marion* at no great distance from this: she was dismantled, and working in under jury-masts. There is no mention of Col. Oglander, so I conclude he has got the better of his late serious attack of illness."

The *Singapore Free Press*, June 4, gives more details of the expedition: "On the 30th May, H.M.'s ships of war *Wellesley*, *Cruizer*, and *Algerine*, troopship *Rattlesnake*, and H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, with sixteen sail of transport vessels, got under weigh for China, presenting a fine and animating spectacle as they steamed out of the roads in three divisions, with one of her Majesty's ships at the head of each. They were followed next day by the steamers *Queen* and *Madagascar*, into the former of which the staff from the *Marion* had been transferred. It has been very generally surmised that the preliminary operation of the expedition will be to batter down the Bogue forts; and we believe there is no doubt that such are the instructions of Sir Gordon Bremer. But we understand the campaign is to be opened by also taking possession of Macao at the same time—we presume under some arrangement effected at home between the British and Portuguese Governments. It was a favourite idea of Lord Macartney, that that we ought to obtain possession of this settlement from the Portuguese, because it was held by them on terms at once useless and degrading. The occupation of Chusan and other places on the coast will, it is commonly supposed, be the next act in the drama. But if efficient garrisons are to be left at these places, will not the force be too much diminished to make an attempt on Peking, which is by many considered to be in contemplation? It is even contended by some who have written on the subject, that it will be necessary to make this the final and crowning act of the expedition, in order to secure the requisite measure

of success towards attaining its ultimate object—the establishment of our future intercourse with the empire on a proper footing. It is indeed certain, as appears to us, that taking possession of islands, and occupying one or two positions along the coast, will not suffice to alarm the imperial cabinet into the concessions we seek to obtain—although it might, by these means, be disposed to place all the restrictions in its power against the intercourse of its subjects with such establishments."

Admiral Elliot left the Cape about the end of April, and until the 10th of June we heard no more of his movements. At this latter date, H.M.'s ship *Melville*, with the admiral on board, the *Blonde*, 44, and two sloops of war, direct for China, were spoken with off Anjeer by a ship which reached Bombay on the 12th of July. The admiral was understood to have dispatched a vessel to Singapore to give advice of his having taken the Anjeer channel route. By this means he could probably reach China about the same time with the body of the fleet. The celerity of the movements of the squadron must be regulated by the speed of the slowest sailing transports, and the admiral could suffer from no similar source of retardation. At this advanced season of the year, extreme dispatch is of the utmost importance, so that the operations may be fairly commenced before the setting in of those storms, which at a later period of the season prevail on the coast of China. By the course believed to have been pursued by Admiral Elliot, it seems probable that the point of attack would be reached with the least possible delay.

The *Eastern Star* of Calcutta contains the following statement: "We understand that the *Queen* took from Calcutta two 8½ inch, and two 5½ inch mortars, but that they were most inefficiently furnished, instructions being given to get all deficiencies supplied from the Singapore magazine stores, notoriously in the worst state, having originally come from Bencoolen, where they must have been for years. Rockets, as we are informed, were sent without shafts, and so badly packed that they were rendered useless, the tubes and frames old and badly shaped, full of dents, in short, worthless trash. There cannot be much doubt about this, for that consignment is left behind at Singapore. The cause of this we take to have been (it is hardly an excuse) the haste with which they were probably shipped. As long ago as February the Madras Government proposed to send mortars, howitzers, &c. &c. The precise answer to this proposition, of course, we do not know; but we presume they were not

then considered necessary. Last month they were dispatched from Calcutta, while those prepared at Madras have long been in the arsenal ready for shipment. The expedition embarked without any powerful ordnance, the *Elizabeth Ainslie*, in which some additional mortars and howitzers were shipped, not having arrived. This, to say the least of it, is extremely bad management; matters had probably gone differently if they had been left to Col. Montgomerie, the commanding officer of artillery at Madras."

### Burmah.

Reports, as late as the 1st June, had reached Rangoon from the capital, and there is no doubt of an existing rebellion to the northward of Amerapoora, and that the malcontents are numerous. Even the capital itself is suspected of being tainted with the spirit of disloyalty. The Pa-khan-meng-tha has been accused of conspiring with the rebels, and of course has been thrown into prison, while about thirty of his officials and servants have been questioned by torture, to force disclosures from them. About twenty or thirty of the malcontents have been taken and sent into the city. The royal forces which had been sent out to put down the insurgents, had not only not returned, but had been reinforced by detachments of both horse and foot, sent from the capital to join them. A small body of troops had been detached from Rangoon, and marched up the country. It is, indeed, stated that two or three of the A-twen-Woons (privy councillors) are implicated in this affair. Later accounts than the above confirm them. It is further stated that the Pa-khan-meng-tha (the king's second son), who, as above-mentioned, fell under suspicion of being in communication with the rebels, and was imprisoned, was saved from punishment only by the intercession of his elder brother, the Pyee-meng, who became security for him. Three of the privy councillors are said to have been executed for promoting the rebellion; and several other high officers of state are in confinement for the same imputed offence.

Some further particulars had been received (June 3), which have a credible appearance. It appears that about the end of March the king went out several miles to a favourite place, with six hundred of his guards, to rusticate a week or two. After being there a few days, he saw with his spy-glass, at some distance, the town of Mattara in flames, and shortly after the governor of the town came and reported to his majesty that a body of the insurgents had attacked the town, and, in spite of all resistance, had succeeded

in plundering and destroying it. His majesty, with all speed, returned to the city, but soon after, the insurgents came on and attacked the royal guards that were left, killing a great number of them; taking 150 horses and 35 elephants. Five of the insurgents were, however, captured, and stated that the insurrectionary force consisted of 3,000 Shans, joined with about 3,000 more of the Burmese troops, in all 6,000 strong. The Menay Bohunoo, being called upon for information, stated that he knew no more than the fact of the insurrection; the consequence was, that he was dismissed from office, and his authority over the Shan tributaries was transferred to Pa-khan-meng, the king's second son. Eight hundred of the king's troops were immediately sent down by land and water to put down the insurrection. On their reaching a place called Khatul-Khyen-Toung, a placard was discovered, upon a post left by the insurgents, demanding the delivering up of the deposed king. The placard was sent to Swot-dan, on which orders were issued to some of the Shan Tsan-bwas, requiring their presence, who, however, were not forthcoming. According to the last reports, the royal troops had not returned. If, as reported before, there had been imprisonings and executions of some of the great men of the court, it may be inferred that the spirit of disaffection has been near his majesty's person. Implicit reliance, however, is not to be placed in Burmese reports: there is still much probability in the late rumours.

Another account says: "The king seems to have had a narrow escape. He went out a few miles from the capital to spend ten or twelve days, but on the night of the second day, in consequence of some information which he had gained, returned with all haste and with but few attendants. The next morning, the place which he had left was surrounded by a large body of Shans, who made prisoners of all that remained, plundering the adjacent villages, carrying away ten of the royal elephants, and retired to the jungles. A son of the Myen-mya-Bo (who is in confinement at the capital), a son and a brother of the Tshan-sha-Bo, are said to be at the head of the insurrection. Troops had been sent from Amerapoora in pursuit of the insurgents; but as nothing had been heard from the former, other troops continued to be sent forward, and requisitions for large forces between Prome and the capital had been made."

The Burmese are, however, given to exaggeration, and are fond of amplifying a flea into an elephant, and a drop of water into a lake. Another informant says, that the insurgents have been completely dispersed by the king's troops,



and that the insurrection had ended in smoke.

A deputation of some kind is said to have arrived at the Court of Ava from China, the object of which is reported to be, to obtain compensation for the plunder of a caravan of Chinese traders, by some of the partizans of the present king, at the period of his bold stroke for the throne. It is at the same time reported that the king admits the justice of the claim, and is inclined to make it good. — *Maulmain Chron.*, April 10.

A letter from Rangoon is as follows : — "A most brutal piece of business has taken place upon two respectable Christian females, by order of the Myo-woon of Rangoon. The parties alluded to are Mrs. R—— and her young sister. Mrs. R.'s mother is a Burman, but her father was a Christian, and she was brought up in his faith. Some time after his demise, the mother married a Burman, by whom she had the young sister; the Burman father also lived many years ago, and when this girl came to mature age (about two years ago), she was baptized as a Christian. Now some say for this act the following brutal punishment was inflicted, and others (which I also believe) affirm that the Myo-woon, having seen the girl during one of their feasting processions, was smitten with her beauty, and demanded her as his concubine. Be that as it may, they were both called up by the Myo-woon and placed in the criminal gaol in the following shocking manner: both feet in the stocks, extended apart as far as could be done; their arms stretched out and lashed down; their clothes stripped off, and their whole persons exposed; lighted lamps placed (here follows a passage that must be suppressed). There they were lying without any hope of relief. The unfortunate females, probably overcome by their intense sufferings, were, after a few days, released, on giving security that they would go to the pagoda and not worship the Stranger's God."

Letters from Rangoon, to the 10th of June, state that there was a report prevalent, that at Shoay-gine symptoms of another revolution are exhibited, by the hoisting of a white flag; and this report is strengthened by troops, which were about to depart for the capital, being detained, and by the Myo-woon declining to comply with a requisition of the court for 500 men. There were rumours, likewise, of "systematic torture and executions" being prevalent at the capital.

The writer of the following letter from Rangoon, relative to the character of the king of Ava, is represented in the *Friend*

of India as "one on whose judgment we can place the most implicit reliance; his situation raises him above the level of party feelings, while his intimate acquaintance with the people and government of Burmah imparts a peculiar value to his testimony. We feel no hesitation in confessing," adds the editor, "that the opinion we once formed of the character and views of Tharrawaddee have undergone a material change since we have had opportunities of more impartial investigation."

"For years past, the public have been entertained with various and contradictory views of the character of the present Government of Burmah, and the political relations subsisting between 'the two great countries.' The most current reports represent the reigning monarch as a usurper, a treacherous, cruel tyrant, a determined violator of treaties, cherishing the most hostile intentions towards the British Government, and pursuing measures which render him odious to his subjects, and tend to the ruin of his country. Such sentiments have been entertained and disseminated by merchants, missionaries, editors of newspapers, and employés of Government. The writer has long suspected their correctness, and was not, therefore, surprised, on being placed in circumstances favourable to a fresh investigation, to find his suspicions terminate in full conviction. He is persuaded that a correct history of the late revolution and certain collateral events is still a desideratum. Whether he will ever be in a situation which will enable him to substantiate facts beyond contradiction, and furnish such a history as will command the confidence of the public, is uncertain; but he hesitates not to hazard the assertion, that the present king of Burmah deserves not the name of usurper, having come to the throne in the natural course of those events which were forced upon him while taking measures for the preservation of his own life; that whatever hasty expressions may have once escaped him in circumstances of high provocation, he has never violated or intended to violate any treaty; that he has manifested none but the most pacific intentions towards the British Government; that he is a prince of more enlightened and liberal views than his predecessors, having at heart the renovation and improvement of his country, and intending, as soon as he is freed from the dread of impending invasion, and his government consolidated, to enact a system of measures for the attainment of those desired ends; in a word, that, if he is not driven to desperation, he will make the best king that ever reigned in Burmah. It need not be denied, that he is desirous of freeing himself (if it can be fairly done) of the espionage

of a British officer at his capital, backed by fifty bristling bayonets, and ready to interfere in the details of his government. And if he, or any other independent prince, were not thus desirous, we may safely say, 'This would be more or less than human heart.' But even this condition of peace, unhandsome though it may be deemed, he will not refuse to submit to, so far as required by the terms of the treaty. If, however, he be let alone, those who know him best feel confident, that he will of his own good sense and disposition, afford encouragement to foreign commerce, and protection to the lives and property of foreigners, far beyond the fears or hopes of the most interested parties."

### Siam.

The *Fairy* has brought us letters from Bangkok to the 1st ult., from which it appears that the rumours of our preparations against the Chinese had created some sensation there, mingled with no small share of vague apprehension on the part of the court—a feeling which it was endeavoured to veil over or disguise by an affected ridicule of the insignificance of the force we were about to employ against the countless hosts of the celestials. As regards the Chinese in Bangkok, they, it seems, like their countrymen in Singapore, really laugh in all sincerity at what they consider the absurd idea of our hoping to effect any thing against the central land, with such a mere handful; apparently entertaining the full conviction that we shall find it necessary to put every man in China to death before the emperor can be reduced to any real extremity. They say that if every individual of the English nation were to go to China in their youth, and to commence cutting off the heads of unresisting Chinese as fast as they were able, they would find themselves grey-headed old men before they had got through one-fourth of its enormous population! So much for the confidence of the Chinese in their numbers: in the meanwhile, the king of Siam has ordered all his junks engaged in the China trade into dock; not at all liking the prospect of their being peradventure captured on the Chinese coast, in spite of the emperor and his myriads, whilst the Bangkok Chinamen are loading vessels with treasure and thousands, for the —*Huraru*, June 25.

### Cochin China.

The Cochin-Chinese, thanks to the instruction of the French missionaries and other scientific men of the same nation,

whose resort among them it was once their policy to encourage, have long shewn themselves desirous to adopt the European model in the construction of their sailing vessels; and the king possesses a considerable number of what he, no doubt, deems first-rate ships of war after the European style. Resolved not to stop at this point in the career of improvement, he has lately added a steamer to his navy, by purchasing, in Java, the Netherlands steamer *Van der Capellen*, which vessel sailed into our roads a few days ago as his Cochin Chinese Majesty's steam-ship of war, and towards whose dominions she will in due time bend her course, leaving him to boast that he possesses, what perhaps no other Asiatic potentate has yet owned, a regular "smoke-ship," quite sufficient of itself, under proper management, to annihilate the whole navy of his Lord paramount of the Dragon throne, and which might sail up the Siam river unmolested and in triumph, carrying terror into the palace of the "angelic city" of Bangkok, the capital of his ancient and hereditary foe. To apply the power of steam, whether by land or by sea, to the more beneficent purposes of peace, is, we fear, however, a thought that never mingled itself with the calculation of his Majesty of Cochin-China. —*Singapore Free Press*.

The following account of the martyrdom of M. Marchand, contained in the *Annales de Propaganda*, is from the letters of MM. De la Motte and Marette.

M. Marchand left France in 1829, and came to the southern part of Cochin-China. When the persecution commenced, in 1833, he concealed himself in the houses of the Christians, though he was more than once obliged to retire to caves and jungles. In the meantime, a rebellion broke out in that part of the kingdom, and at the same time the Siamese took advantage of this revolt to make an incursion into the Annamitic territory. Their success was limited to taking prisoners a considerable number of Cochin Chinese, among whom were M. Régéreau, several native priests, with their pupils, and about fifteen hundred Christians. M. Marchand fell into the hands of the insurgents, who, in the hope of strengthening themselves by attaching the Christians to their party, permitted the missionary to perform publicly the services of his religion. After this nothing was heard from him for two years and a half, as all communication, even by letter, was cut off. The rebels, under their chief Khoi, had shut themselves up in the citadel of Gia-dinh, formerly the royal residence, and here defended themselves against the power of Ming-ming, until September 1835, when the king

succeeded in taking the place by assault. Twelve hundred persons were found in the citadel, all of whom except six were put to the sword. Among the six thus reserved was M. Marchand, who was to be distinguished by a punishment of dreadful cruelty. Enclosed in a cage, he was carried to Hué, and there examined, surrounded by instruments of torture. "Are you Phu-Koai-Onon?" (the appellation given to the bishop by the king.) "No," replied the missionary. "Where is he?" "I do not know." "Are you acquainted with him?" "I am, but I have not seen him for a long time." "How many years have you been in this kingdom?" "Five." "Did you assist the rebel Khoi in carrying on the war?" "Khoi took me prisoner and carried me by force to Gia-dinh, where he kept me strictly guarded, in a place from which he did not permit me to go out. There I was the whole time, occupied in praying to God and celebrating the mass: I know nothing of the art of war." "Did you send letters to Siam and to the Christians of Dong-nai, to persuade them to come to the assistance of the rebels?" "Khoi ordered me to do so, but I refused, declaring that my religion would not permit me, and that I would rather die than do so. He brought letters to sign, which I took and burnt in his presence. He was enraged, and confined me more closely than ever." As the missionary persisted in denying the charges brought against him by some of the rebel chiefs, who, when examined, accused him of being an accomplice, with a view probably to please the king and lighten their own punishment, he was put to the torture, and the flesh was burnt and torn from his thighs with red hot pincers. After this he was put into a cage, so short that he could not lie down, and so low that he could not sit up, and here was kept for a month and a half. The amount of suffering inflicted upon the missionary was greater than that to which the rebel chiefs were subjected, as if to prove that the king had other reasons for proceeding as he did with the foreigner, than the pretended crime of connection with insurgents.

M. Marchand was brought to the place of torture, and when he looked in and saw the fire and the bellows, and the men heating the irons which had already been applied to his flesh, and inflicted wounds which had not yet healed, he started with an involuntary feeling of horror. The executioners took hold of his legs with a firm hand and extended them. At the signal of the criminal mandarin, five other executioners seized five large pieces of red-hot iron, each a foot and a half long, and placed them upon the flesh of his legs and thighs in five different places. At the moment he raised a piercing cry

of agony. For a long time, the irons were held upon the flesh, which was consumed, little by little, until the irons were cold, when they were again placed in the furnace for the second stage of torture. Soldiers were stationed behind the executioners to beat them, in case they showed any feeling of pity or humanity. We pass over a part of the painful details, and hasten to the closing scene. "Arrived at the execution ground, two men with cutlasses, standing on each side, seize hold of the sufferer by the breast and cut off two large pieces of flesh, which they throw upon the ground, and then from his back they slice still longer pieces, and next they descend to the legs and repeat the operation. But nature can bear no more. The head of the victim hangs down—death has come to his relief. The body was then divided into four quarters, and the head cut off. The head was sent through the whole kingdom, and exposed to view every where; after which it was broken up in a mortar, and the remains thrown into the sea, as had before been done with the body." The execution occurred on the 30th of November 1835.

## China.

The intelligence from China indicates a strange apathy, or an absurd confidence, on the part of the local authorities, with respect to the force which they must know is on the way to attack their forts and ships: they appear to have made little or no preparations for resistance.

The following are extracts from the Canton (or rather Macao) papers:—

There is a rumour from Canton, to the effect, that it is the intention of Governor Lin, in case the English should attack and take the Bogue, to destroy the suburbs of Canton, and to put the city itself in a state of defence. The city of Canton is surrounded by a wall about ten feet high, with small turrets at short and equal distances, without ditches, or any other works of defence—in fact, it is, to European art, an open town. The suburbs contain a population probably larger than that enclosed within the walls, and here lives by far the most important, as the most industrious, portion of the inhabitants. All the foreign trade, and the manufactories, the warehouses, &c. &c. that supply it, are in the suburbs, and we can therefore give but little credit to a rumour, according to which one-half of an immense population is to be sacrificed in order to increase the very doubtful safety of the rest.—*Canton Press, April 25.*

An edict has been issued by the Canton authorities, regarding the new port-regulations, according to which no ship

is allowed to enter the Bogue without having previously sent her ship's papers to Canton, and received thence the necessary permission to proceed to Whampoa. This new law cannot fail to be, in some degree, embarrassing to newly arrived ships, to which loss of time is a matter of the utmost moment. We hear that this edict is already being acted upon, and that several vessels lately arrived from Manilla are now waiting outside for their permission from Canton to enter the river.—*Ibid.*

Most of the vessels lately arrived at Whampoa have not been able to discharge their cargoes, because the hong merchants delayed securing them, for what reason it does not exactly appear, and the American merchants have petitioned the governor to allow them to be secured forthwith, that they may transact their business without loss of time, and before the hostilities with the English commence, to which the governor has answered, that there was no reason whatever to expect any hostilities; that they need not be in the least alarmed, but should quietly continue their business. With all this, the ships have not yet been secured; but it is expected they will soon be. Several of the vessels detained outside, for the permission from Canton, which we stated in our last they must obtain before allowed to enter the Bogue, have received that permission, and proceeded to Whampoa. In spite of the repeated assurances given in proclamations, that the usual trade between the interior and Macao was again open, it continues to be subject to frequent annoyances and stoppages, and no goods have for a week past arrived.—*Canton Reg., May 2.*

On the 24th April, the mandarins went in state to view the first vessels built at Canton for Chinese on the European model, and which are to serve against the barbarians. These formidable vessels are two cutters of about twenty-five tons each, well enough built, and painted a bright imperial yellow all over. It is intended to put guns into them.—*Ibid.*

The news received of the depredations committed by the pirates on the coast, and likewise in the neighbourhood of this settlement, are of the most dismal nature. From one of the sea towns towards the east no less than fifty small and large vessels have been taken within the short space of a month. The government vessels do not venture out into the high seas to seize upon them, and they are therefore left to carry on this nefarious practice unhindered. Only merchantmen, that do not immediately surrender, are exposed to the danger of losing their lives, the buccaneers otherwise take merely the cargoes and vessels, and if neither

of them are worth any thing, they let them go.

One of the men, whom we mentioned in a former number as having been seized for importing teas, died in prison, on account of cruel treatment he received; the other has also fallen sick, but may obtain his liberty on paying thirty dollars. A regular scale of fees has been established lately, in order to empty the prisons, varying from two hundred to twenty dollars, and being on the whole very moderate. The number of those who have died in the crowded dungeons during Lin's administration is immense; these places of misery have ceased to be prisons, and become charnel-houses; some twitches of conscience have thus finally prevailed upon the otherwise relentless mandarins to be more lenient in their measures.—*Ibid., May 9.*

Another dividend on the estates of Hingtae and Kingqua would be paid by the Consou about the 5th of May. The credit the managers of the Consou fund deserve for these payments, under the present state of affairs, should be thus appreciated: they pay the foreign creditors their claims on the bankrupt hong with their own money of the consumers of Chinese produce, the Consou fund being raised from an imposition of charges on various articles of import and export: additional Consou charges on tea have been imposed to meet contingencies since the English merchants left Canton.—*Canton Reg., May 12.*

The *Canton Press*, April 25, mentions an insurrection in Kwang-se. Capt. Wallace, of the *Cawasjee Family*, in company with the *Sylph*, was attacked by a large fleet of the Chin Chew junks, and had a regular battle with them: the boldness of the mandarins was quite unprecedented, and required the clippers to do their best. Capt. Wallace fired fifty rounds of shot, besides grape, and the *Sylph* as much. The *Sylph*, after the engagement with the junks, was obliged to return to Macao for ammunition, and it had been decided that, for the future, it would be unsafe to venture on the coast in single merchant ships, as, in all likelihood, the power of the Chinese junks, unitedly, would be too much for any of our merchantmen. The *Cawasjee Family*, *Sylph*, *Lady Hayes*, and *Omega*, were all attacked by junks, and so successfully, that after an action in which the *Cawasjee* alone expended forty round shot, besides grape and canister, the ships were obliged to make their escape, as soon as they could get under weigh and the wind permitted.

British merchants were still at Macao, unmolested, but complaining of the delay of the expedition, and expressing their apprehensions that the differences would be patched up too easily, for the sake of the

tea-revenue, in which, however, it is hoped, they will be greatly disappointed.

Mr. Snow, the American consul, had left Canton for Singapore. The vice-consul, Mr. Delano, was not at first permitted to transact the now necessary consular business with the Chinese, regarding ships and their cargoes, but on the 23d April an edict from the governor was received, acknowledging Mr. Delano vice-consul, and stating that all Americans coming to port to trade must transact all official business through him. He is styled in this edict, "Ling-sze," or, "controller of affairs," instead of the former title of "Tae-pan," or, "chief mercantile director."

The following letter from Singapore, dated June 9, appears in the *Calcutta Courier*: "The *Water Witch*, from China the 12th ult., arrived here yesterday morning, bringing advices from Macao to same date, and from Canton the 9th. In consequence of a petition from the American merchants to the Canton authorities, most, if not all, of the ships at Whampoa had been secured; but it is not expected they would all get cargoes, as there was scarcely any teas left. The Americans were still at Canton, but preparing to leave by the end of June, in the expectation of the expedition not leaving Singapore before 1st July; and they would thus be taken by surprise, and could not possibly all be prepared to leave at a moment's warning, and a month sooner than they had been making their arrangements for. The exports of teas to Great Britain from the 1st of October to the 11th May, amounted to 19,695,565 lbs., and was expected to reach 26,000,000 lbs.; but as the expedition would reach a month sooner than expected, it is probable they would not exceed the usual supply. The export of silk might amount to 2,200, or fall short of 2,000 bales. The export of teas to the United States and the Continent would exceed the usual supply. £9 to £10 per ton for teas to London had been paid, and if all the vessels at Whampoa succeeded in getting cargoes, shipping for London to the extent of about 1,000 tons would still be required."

The acting Kwang chow foo has issued this "clear and distinct" proclamation: "Whereas the law prohibiting the use of opium has already been published for two years, yet the evil habit is far from being eradicated; and though the district mandarins have seized numbers, and immediately proceeded to try and punish them, yet the numbers thus taken are still very few, while the greater part of the evil-doers escape the net of the law altogether. In going back to the reason of this, I find that from the time of first trying and

punishing for opium-smoking until now, most likely these smokers have cunningly used the drug in private, not daring to do so openly, and therefore it is, that at the time the Che heen (or lesser district mandarins) make search for and apprehend, either because the result of their inquiries is not certain, or because they have no proof, such as finding the prohibited articles in the accused party's possession, they proceed doubtful between these two reasons, and accordingly a feeling of pity and compassion springs up within their breasts. But, alas! these know not that if they permit such people to cling to their evil habit, they open a door for the entrance of the poison; there will be no need of invitation, for the opium will walk in of its own accord. Therefore it was that we received the emperor's approval and sanction of a set of laws and regulations, as set forth in the commissioner's memorial: upon the principle therein specified, 'if we permit the people to continue smoking for a single day, then the sale of and traffic in opium must daily continue'—all of which regulations have been pointedly discussed. If, then, because people don't smoke opium openly we do not in the slightest degree investigate the matter, then to-day what is a purling brook may at a future day become a rapid stream, and it is impossible to tell what evils this cancerous sore may not lead to.

"Reflecting that if we apprehend opium dealers and smokers, it is of great importance to observe the traces of the drug—beginning by seizing an opium apparatus, we must insist on further proof—if really upon inquiry it turns out to be that it is indeed an opium-smoker who has been seized and along with his apparatus brought before our tribunal—and if further he confesses it, we have only then to fix his doom according to statute. If he has really broken off the bad habit, and been unjustly apprehended, he must immediately be examined and set at liberty, in order that he may avoid all implication. But if he have not yet broken off his habit of opium-smoking—or if his case be at all doubtful—and if such a one be apprehended and brought before us, perhaps he may not be willing at once to confess—and in that case we must pay strict attention to his appearance and actions, so as to distinguish and determine whether he continue his craving or not—hoping thereby to avoid all unjustly harsh and lax treatment.

"I, the said Kwang chow foo, have, in conjunction with the Nanhae heen and the Pwanyu heen, the complete control of the matter. We have just now settled that the great southern granary, outside the Yungtsing moon (or gate of eternal purity, the same gate that leads to the

execution-ground) shall be the spot allotted for the trying to get rid of the evil of opium smoking. Even now we have ordered workmen to fit the place up with little cells and windows, where every attention is to be paid to render it strict and secure. As soon as the work is finished, we shall immediately take those accused of smoking opium, and who have not yet confessed, no matter whether they be rich or poor, or what they be, but we shall immediately put all such quietly into these cells; every man shall have a separate cell, two planks or stools, a table, a clay portable stove, a clay tea-pot, a clay frying-pan, bowl and chopstick, all complete:—every day he shall have given him a catty of white rice, oil, vegetable and fuel sufficient for use, causing him at the same time to cook his own victuals; and we shall send a petty assistant mandarin of good and approved principles to dwell at and sleep within the place, and we shall cause all our people engaged in managing the matter to superintend every thing with the utmost attention; and we shall further appoint another mandarin to be on watch outside, to keep a sharp look-out, and the watchmen, who are to let the water, vegetables, &c. pass in to the accused parties within, must take them and their carriers, and search and scrutinize their persons and clothes with the most minute care; so much as a hair must not be clandestinely conveyed; the walls of the place must be planted all round with thorny or jagged palisades, and no relations of the accused can be permitted to hold conference with them. The great door, except for letting in rice, water, &c. must never be opened; it must always be locked and padlocked, and no people whatever shall be permitted to come near, prying and spying about outside. Thus, when the term of *renovation* comes on, the accused parties will find it hard to bear. To those who are willing to leave off, we shall give medicinal pills; those who are unwilling, or who cannot leave off, must just wait till they die of the disease they have themselves engendered. After one month, we shall institute a general examination of all their appearances; if they really have left off the vicious habit, they may yet be good and happy people; they shall be immediately sent home to their relations, and the heads or responsible persons of every five families and every ten families shall be made to secure them and look after them; and

who have really reformed shall be immediately set at liberty; those who are backsliders shall be examined and punished by law. Those who can be locked up five days and five nights without suffering any bad effect from it, are those who have

been previously cured, and shall instantly be let go—we may not involve them in needless delay. We have already duly petitioned the high provincial authorities respecting this, and they have granted us every particular, as is duly recorded."

The document headed "a report from the governor," we have translated from a questionable paper: we give it with no more confidence than we have received it, but we can confidently say that a report—and that a false one—has been made to the imperial government.

"The commissioner, governor, and lieutenant governor report, and looking up pray for the imperial glance.

"Being at the Tiger's mouth, we expelled the lawless English foreigners to Hongkong, in order that the root (of evil) might be for ever extirpated, and ships of other nations return and trade in Macao, and obtain large profits. Now, having been expelled, they should droop their heads and depress their hearts; but even now their hearts are not dead, and they still cherish thought by means of wood of catching fish (or, climbing a tree to catch fish).

"In the 6th moon an English boat was spying about the Tiger's mouth, and was fired upon by Wangchun's cruizer, which killed more than ten men; all the rest escaped. (This was the schooner *Black Joke*, attacked on the night of the 24th of August.)

"Afterwards, the ships of Daniell and Towns, of the same nation, were obedient to the laws, and acted with sincerity without selfishness, and they were permitted to go to Whampoa there to anchor and trade. The rest of the (English) ships, seeing that those two were reverently obedient, also repented of their errors, and earnestly requested permission to enter the port. For what cause, then, did two *sampuns* (the *Volage* and *Ilyacinth*) on the 26th of the 9th moon (a mistake of the transcriber; the junks attacked H.M. ships on the 28th of the 9th moon) dare to approach the Tiger's mouth? when they were subjected to admiral Kwan's fire, which killed several men; the survivors should have fled for their lives—how could they presume to return the fire? This was like dashing eggs against the stones. As the admiral was sitting in his cabin, he was wounded by a splinter on the face, and some soldiers missed their footing and fell overboard; of these, four were drowned. The admiral removed to another war junk, placed himself by the mainmast and encouraged his troops by his gestures, and confident in himself he shrank not from the toilsome labour; really he has added to the lustre of his honourable name. Again the guns were fired, and of the English foreigners severe-

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ral tens were killed. Hereafter, the English foreigners will not presume to lurk spying about the Tiger's mouth. Both the admiral Kwan and captain Wangchun are deserving of praise for their valorous daring. We look to the emperor for increase of favour and substantial compassion, by which encouragement and rewards will be shown."

The following imperial edict in reply has been received:

"The admiral placed himself by the mast, nor did he shrink from the toilsome labour: this is the conduct of the ancient heroes. I confer upon him the rank of a patooloo, and captain Wang I promoted to be an admiral. Let substantial compassion be conferred upon the troops in accordance with the regulations, thus manifesting encouragement and rewards. Respect this—(19th year, 9th moon, 26th day—1st of November date of report made from the Tiger's mouth.)" This date must be an error of the transcriber: it should be the 28th of the moon, the 3d of November. — *Canton Reg., April 14.*

From the time Governor Lin determined upon exterminating the whole English race, and burning every vessel belonging to the "barbarians," a new mode of proceeding suggested itself to him. The grand scheme of creating a native navy to equal ours has nearly been given up. We do not know whether the great emperor would have approved of such innovation, for, even granting that this measure would be salutary and eminently contribute towards the protection of the country, still it might be productive of other changes, and nobody knows where the celestials could finally safely stop. There was, moreover, another difficulty: no commanders could be obtained, and without a proper crew and an experienced captain, the vessels would have been worse than useless. The offers were favourable enough, but none of the persons applied to would put any faith in those promises; for one or two months they might have received their pay, and afterwards been obliged to live upon the imperial compassion, which is something very unsubstantial and airy. Since the loss of plenipotentiary power, Lin has become less bold, and has had recourse to edicts for fighting battles and carrying on an exterminating war. Various reasons may be assigned as the cause of this wonderful change in his administration. There seems to be a great want of cash, and vigorous measures require a full chest. Then, again, the military officers have remonstrated against his plans, as being impracticable, and unless he himself went to carry them into execution, nobody was anxious to put his

life in jeopardy. The grand victory at the Bogue is still kept in remembrance, and if a second triumph like that were obtained, there might be some probability of not one of the heroes being left alive to bring the good news of the glorious action. Then there remains also some lurking fear of consequences, for the slightest misfortune would hasten his fall. According to all we have been able to learn, Lin is perfectly informed of what is to take place; but he affects an indifference which astonishes everybody, and with Spartan fortitude expects events that never before took place, and have therefore the air of improbability. Confident in the terrific power of the celestial empire, he has merely to open a fire upon the misguided barbarians, and then the very diamonds, if there are such baubles in the navy, will be melted. His present policy is merely to guard the outposts, and we do not doubt but there are some good edicts in store, which may be hurled against any barbarian eye that attempts to dispute the universal sway of the great emperor. The concentration of troops is at the same time going on at a steady rate. All the provincial detachments that can be spared are to rendezvous in and about the provincial city. Some militia has also been called out, and every gun and matchlock has been put into requisition.

Though a man of very fickle disposition, he is not likely to yield to any just proposals. He has so great an idea of the terror of his name, and of the bravery of the land forces under his command, that he will scorn the idea of coming to terms. Let the dignity of the celestial empire be upheld; let implicit obedience be yielded by all; the Son of Heaven will show ample compassion, and perhaps under some restrictions permit the re-opening of the trade. Such, we suppose, are his sentiments, and if he can carry them out, he will surely deserve the greatest credit, as one of the most valiant and persevering sons of Han. — *Canton Press.*

The *Peking Gazette* contains an able paper, describing the difficulties to which the navigation of the Yellow River is at present exposed. The annual deposits that are carried down to the mouth accumulate with such rapidity, that the entrance is almost choked up. Little islands and banks are suddenly raised, the course is impeded, and eddies, rapids, and inundations are the immediate consequences. No boats can under such circumstances cross, and the writer remembers that there have been at one time more than a thousand vessels waiting for the subsiding of the current. On this occasion several vessels, notwithstanding the vigilance of the mandarins, caught

fire, and great damage was done to the fleet. The trade hereabout is seen to be very brisk, far exceeding that on the coast, and the slightest interruption throws the whole inland commerce into confusion. Ke-shen, the minister, was formerly entrusted with the governorship of the river, and can testify to the ravages occasioned by the irregular course of the mighty stream. The grain-junks having also been very much impeded in their way, it is feared that a total stop at some future time may be put to their passage, and therefore the memorialist insists upon clearing the mouth of all obstacles. He strongly recommends the taking away of the mighty banks, the deepening of the channel of the river, so as to render the entrance accessible for vessels, and the digging of a wide and deep bed where it may roll on in its majestic course. The representations made by this officer shew a great deal of practical knowledge and a praiseworthy zeal in the public cause, and are likely to be adopted by the supreme government.

In the same paper are the following items:—

No less than seventeen noblemen of the highest rank, some holding military commissions, and being attached to the emperor's person, have been seized and delivered over to the board of punishment. The reason is not stated, but it would appear, that a clerk of theirs betrayed a dangerous plot, and thus put an end to the intended mischief.

A number of naval officers, stationed on the coast of Fokkên and Che-keang, have been denounced for neglect of their duty, in not seizing pirates. The emperor, however, very graciously allows them three months time; if they are able to compass this object within that time, they will be reinstated in their offices.

The acting-governor of Keang-nan has, in conjunction with his colleague, the lieutenant-general, very strongly recommended the adoption of the sacred edict in rhyme, especially the chapter written against heresies, as the panacea against all moral evils. Let heretical opinions be eradicated from the hearts of the black-haired people, and they will become by mere instinct virtuous.

In the district of Lin whang, there lives a band of discontented persons, who plunder people with impunity. Having shut up the city, stopped the market, and committed other outrages, they robbed ten vessels of their cargoes. The local mandarins, on account of whose misgovernment this rising took place, became afraid, and let the insurgents do whatever they liked. The censor, who makes the report, also mentions, that they shot several men, and behaved in the most brutal manner. Hence the emperor directs Lin

to seize, examine, and condemn, and to quiet this sedition with the utmost speed. Strong measures are to be adopted with persons holding heterodoxical opinions. According to the project suggested by a censor, the persecutions are to commence throughout the empire against all heretics, and the mandarins are to be punished or rewarded according to the lukewarmness or zeal they exhibit in bringing all who have embraced erroneous doctrines to condign punishment. The most extraordinary part of the business is, that the said heresies are not specified, and even not the name of the sects given. It is suspected that the obnoxious associations are nothing else but political unions, that have spread to an alarming extent over the empire. There are no less than one hundred thousand of the Triad society in the single district of Kwang-choo-foo, well organized and active, and ready to do every kind of mischief.

The governor of Hookwang again boasts of his success in seizing some fellows, who trade in women, and also in apprehending heretics. Slave-dealers are put with the religionists in the same column.

An officer, belonging to one of the supreme courts, has written to the emperor against opium, which is produced in the interior; he attributes its increase to the remissness of the officers of government. In consequence of this, a general order was issued to the governors and deputy-governors throughout the empire, to exert themselves in suppressing the use of opium, and to send in their opinions as to the best mode of doing so. The governor of the Yun-nan province wrote back, that the natives on the frontier at the foot of the hills, in out-of-the-way places, and also foreigners adjoining, grew the poppy, and produced opium; but he would give orders to search and prevent the continuance of the practice. His Majesty is not at all pleased with the vagueness of Governor Yuen's reply, which he designates "empty words;" and in conclusion commands Yuen to yield implicit obedience to the former general order, and to suggest such plans as will put the people in fear and prevent the production of opium; moreover, that at the close of every year a document reporting progress be sent to court.

As great attention has lately been attracted towards the islands with which the Yellow Sea and other parts are sprinkled, and it has, moreover, been stated that we know next to nothing of the same, we wish to say a few words upon the subject.

The whole mass may be divided into the following groups. 1, the Canton, 2,



the Formosan, 3, the Haetan, 4, the Choosan, 5, the Korean, 6, the Japanese.

1. The largest of the Canton group are Haenan and Namo, the former at the south-western, the latter at the eastern extremity of this province, whilst the Canton Archipelago is thickest studded with them. The coasts of the first island are well-known, and have been partly surveyed by Ross; the interior is a *terra incognita*. The numerous islands in our neighbourhood have been again and again visited by our mariners, and both the harbours between them, as well as the passages, are well described in the directory. No anchorage however is so convenient, and for all purposes of trade so well situated, as Hongkong. Namo has been traversed in every direction, and the places of shelter about that island have been carefully noted down.

2. The Formosan group has been less visited. The great island itself, has, since its re-possession by the Chinese, scarcely ever fixed the attention of the merchantile adventurer. Of its riches we have frequently heard; its importance to the opposite continent is very great, but there is only one harbour on the west coast, viz., that of Tan-shwuy, and another on the northernmost point, the Bay of Kelung. The eastern coast is an unknown territory, and we are even less acquainted with it, than with Spitzbergen. Had some of the ardour which prompted our most hardy seamen to visit the polar regions, been directed to these quarters, the result would have been more satisfactory; and if we had information about the said island, we do not doubt but that a flourishing trade might have been carried on by this time. To the east is the Hat chi ko matchi group, (eight islets), inhabited by as gentle and civilized a race as the Loo choo islands, but we are not able to tell whether there are any harbours amongst them. The Pang koo (Pescadores), between China and Formosa, are remarkable for their sterility and good harbours, and their possession is indispensably necessary to the land of Formosa.

3. The Haetan group is less numerous and important than the preceding. The principal island known under that name is well inhabited; those that are situated at a considerable distance out to sea, like Oksu Nan yih (Lam jit), are exceedingly sterile, nevertheless inhabited, not by pirates as some would lead us to believe, but by industrious farmers and fishermen. Me choo is a very delightful spot. These, as well as the islands around the entrance of the Min river, are tolerably well known; but the whole chain that stretches from thence to Fah ning foo and the frontiers of Che keang, has scarcely ever been visited. Some very good anchorages have been found by occasional visitors,

and the natives bear a high character for orderly behaviour.

4. The Choosan group is small, but remarkable on account of the high state of cultivation in which the islands are found, whilst their situation in a commercial point of view is the most advantageous that possibly can be found anywhere. Close to central China, in the neighbourhood of the most flourishing cities of the empire, as Ning po, Hang choo, Shang hae, and Soo choo, and many more, and being the general thoroughfare between the Northern and Southern trade of China, they are the most important of the whole.

5. The Korean group is countless in number, little known however, and only the outer ones have been twice visited. They are richly wooded, but scantily inhabited; the timber that grows there is of the best quality. Some of this chain stretch out to the Gulf of Chih le and near the coast of Shan tung. The largest is situated to the south, called Quelpert, which was made known to us by some shipwrecked Dutch sailors, who lived there at the beginning of the 17th century.

6. The Japanese islands are the most considerable; the principal of the Loo choo group has often come under the observation of our navigators; the chain that runs in a northerly direction to Japan is well laid down on the charts; both this and another, stretching down from the Bay of Jedo to the Bonin islands, are of volcanic construction, and several have craters. The whole is an archipelago in itself, inhabited by semi-civilized races, with strong prejudices against foreign intercourse.

Of all the propositions made for the establishment of an European settlement, none is less feasible than at the Bonin islands. No Chinese junks would ever venture so far in a boisterous sea, and if one in a hundred reached, it would be mere good luck. The policy itself of having an insular establishment beyond the control of the adjacent despotic governments, is a very sound one; and as there is such an extensive field for making a proper choice, we do not doubt but that a suitable spot will be fixed upon. We want another Singapore, which shall attract the neighbouring nations to its market, with a good harbour and sufficient arable soil to feed its own inhabitants. These are two indispensable things, and the island must moreover be situated on the high road of the trading craft: under such circumstances, we may promise ourselves great results from such a colony, and though if this measure does not contain a panacea for healing all wounds, yet a great many evils will be counteracted, and almost insurmountable difficulties obviated. Time will shew how far this important object can be

realized, and also prove whether our anticipations have been fallacious or true.  
—*Canton Press, April 25.*

## Australasia.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Extensive Pasture Lands.*—We have to congratulate our readers on another of those splendid discoveries of pasture lands, which have from time to time gladdened the hearts of our stock-holders, and which, from the increased means they afford of extending the staple export of New South Wales, are so valuable to the interests of the colony. Mr. Leslie, of Cassilis, accompanied by a single servant, started in search of a run for a large stock of sheep, which he was taking to the northward. As the Bearay Plains district was already occupied, with the exception of a few spots of second rate quality, and besides laboured under the disadvantage of being at a great distance from water carriage, Mr. Leslie determined to proceed to the north in search of the Darling Downs, discovered by Cunningham some years ago, and known to be in the vicinity of the settlement of Moreton Bay and the navigable river Brisbane. For this purpose he left Gardens' station, at the extremity of the Bearay district, on the 9th of March last, taking a course due north. For some fifteen miles after leaving the located part of the country, he passed through tracts sufficiently good for either sheep or cattle. The ground then broke into ranges, and became rocky and mountainous, and for 120 miles in a northerly direction was impracticable alike for drays or stock. In the hope of disengaging himself from this rugged district, Mr. Leslie repeatedly changed his course, holding first N.W., then N.E., then E.N.E., but in vain; and it was only on the tenth day after leaving Mr. Gardens', that he first beheld from the ranges an available country. This proved to be the Darling Downs, lying along the Gap, by which there is access to Moreton Bay. They were free from timber, splendidly watered, of the richest friable mould, and extending to the West and S.W. as far as the eye could reach. Along these Mr. Leslie commenced his return, journeying through a perfectly level, well-watered, and good grazing country to the S.W. for five days. He then changed his course to South, and after seven days more travelling, came upon Mr. M'Intyre's station on the M'Intyre river. The whole course of his homeward route, with the exception of twenty or thirty miles immediately

north of the M'Intyre, was through a rich, well-watered, and lightly timbered country, apparently to the west, of indefinite extent. It was all along practicable for bearing laden drays, the only difficulties being a rocky stream, believed the Severn, about thirty miles north of the M'Intyre, and a mayall scrub about four miles broad, running east and west some twenty miles still further to the northward. The advantages this fine district possesses must speedily render it an object of attraction to settlers; and we entertain no doubt that before a year elapses we shall see its best sites occupied. Independently of its high character as a grazing country, and its immense extent, it possesses an advantage enjoyed by few still unoccupied localities—that of facility of access, as having stores landed by the Brisbane, Logan, or Richmond, would be within fifty or sixty miles of the new stations, while by land there is a sound and level dray road, by Mr. Dangar's cattle run, on the Big River; a point at which the direct route for stock from Bathurst and the south, Big, Mokai, and Namor rivers would also terminate.—*Sydney Herald, May 1.*

*Excerpta.*—The Sydney papers make heavy complaints of the assigned female servants, who in general give themselves more airs, and are much more difficult to please, than most free women are. One, being blamed by her mistress for sleeping too long, coolly replied that it was past ten before she went to bed, and that she ought to have been there by nine o'clock. This, however, is a trifling case; another woman, when reproved for her misdemeanors, gave a sort of laugh of self-complacency, and went out of the room; presently a crash was heard in the kitchen, of glasses, plates, and other breakables. It being impossible to swear that she did it intentionally, she could not be punished, and when at last returned for some similar faults, it was afterwards found that she had burned large holes in shirts and other clothes, and it is supposed that she did so out of revenge, when scolded. "Most women from the factory express unconcern at being returned there, but whether this is mere braggadocio or otherwise, we will not pretend to say; and a person may have fifty assigned to him, and not find half a dozen good out of the lot."

The *Sydney Gazette* states that the most important business in Wologong is that of a hairdresser, adding; "We saw one gentleman, the other day, whom at first we took for one of the followers of Johanna Southcote, until he explained that he had come all the way from Wologong to Sydney, to get a clean shave and his hair cut."

. An aboriginal native, crossing a swamp,

was bitten by a snake, of a lightish brown colour. The man did not regard it at first, but in half an hour he was attacked by head-ache, fell into a stupor, and in spite of all attempts to recover him, in the hospital, whither he was conveyed, he expired in seven hours. The facts are reported by Mr. Ballow, colonial assistant-surgeon.

The draft of the Sydney Municipal bill has, we believe, been framed. The bill is based, we apprehend, upon the elective principle. Electors (qualification hereafter to be determined upon) to appoint common councilmen. These to elect aldermen, aldermen to elect the mayor.—*Australian*, March 26.

In the course of a trial for assault, the following letter, written by a female convict, was put in evidence:—"My dear frind—this coms with my love to you, and I hame soprises to think that you did not come to see me on Sunday, and i was vext and i got drunk, and i wont to see you very pictaler an com to-morrow night, be shure and com with hout you ar hill, let me now and send the young mand to me. Sow no mor at present from your truly but unfortunat

"ELIZABETH WEBB.

"George Foster, at Captain Nickels in ploy, Beelmane."

#### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

A malignant contagious fever, of a very fatal character, raged at Hobart Town in March and April. The *Courier* says:—"As long as it crept amongst the poor, and brooded over the pallet of straw, it was unheeded, neglected, and despised—treated as a delusion, or a matter of too trifling import to demand the searching inquiry and intervention of authority, with a view to arrest its baneful progress: but now that it ascends like care from the cottage to the mansion, that we find it going forth from its lurking retreats and boldly entering the houses of the wealthy, and infecting the bed of down, universal alarm is spread abroad, and the secret is at length discovered that it has existed in the community for the last three months. For weeks and weeks it has existed within the walls of the prison, and the Colonial hospital has been filled, with scarce room enough for the beds of the patients. It has broken out in the Penitentiary and the Female House of Correction. What will our readers think, when we assure them, that out of a road party of one hundred and twenty-two near New Town, ninety-five were attacked—that fifty are still laid up, and that it has proved fatal in ten cases? The average of mortality in Hobart Town since its commencement has been calculated at as one in

seven, nearly twice the amount of what is generally computed as the result of the most fatal fever."

A preliminary meeting had been held at New Norfolk, with a view of calling a general meeting on the 21st of April, to take into consideration the question of emigration. A requisition had been also addressed to the sheriff to call a meeting in Hobart Town.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

On the 25th November, 1839, Port Essington was visited by one of those awful hurricanes so common and destructive in the West Indies, Mauritius, &c. The day previously there was nothing indicating any extraordinary change, either in the appearance of the heavens, or in the temperature. About seven o'clock in the evening, however, a squall from the southward worked gradually towards the settlement, and extended itself in a very heavy thunder-storm, accompanied by the most vivid forked lightning, with rain and wind. This continued for about three hours. The heavens were illuminated beautifully; there being scarcely a moment's cessation between flash and flash, and it appeared to issue from all points of the compass; the thunder almost instantaneously succeeded the flashes; the rain descended in torrents; gust followed gust so thickly, that the whole scene was terrifically grand. When the fury of the elements was spent, the sky gradually became clear, but sheet lightning more than ordinary was seen during the night. On the 25th, the aspect of the heavens changed to a heavy lowering sky. A fresh breeze arose, with spitting rain—a certain precursor of an increasing wind. At eight the wind moderated, but the sky was still lowering, and threatened heavy rain. At noon the wind increased, rendering it dangerous to venture in a boat to the shipping. At five p.m. the wind increased to a strong gale, but not the most distant apprehensions were entertained that so awful an hurricane would succeed it. At eight p.m. it was blowing a heavy gale, and the barometer continued to fall; at ten the hurricane commenced, rendering the scene altogether fearful in the extreme. Trees were torn up and falling about in every direction; large branches were carried by the force of the wind some hundred yards, even the very stones themselves seemed animated and flying, as it were, from the fury of the hurricane. Every house in the settlement, with the exception of the officers' mess-house, store, and hospital, was blown down. Government house was thrown from the piles on which it was built upwards of ten feet, and lighted on the ground, without, however, much

injury. Every person was looking for a place of safety, but none appeared within their reach—they were expecting every moment to be crushed to pieces by the falling of heavy trees. Some escaped most providentially: one person was actually pulled out from under the ruins of a house. It happened that no lives were lost, or material personal injury sustained. The harbour was one sheet of foam. H. M. S. *Britomart* was seen to drift before dark, and H. M. S. *Pelorus* was riding heavily at her anchors. Both vessels were evidently preparing for the impending danger. From ten till daylight, the hurricane raged with unabated fury. At midnight the wind changed from south to east, and in a few minutes afterwards, from east to north; blowing with redoubled effort, as if determined to root every thing out of the ground. At daylight, the scene of devastation was melancholy in the extreme. The *Pelorus* was on shore, on her broadside, at Minto Head, having lost eight men, including Mr. Keltie, the gunner. Many of the ship's company were up to their necks in water, and others were holding on by the weather rigging, the sea breaking violently over them. The church was blown down. All the houses, boat-sheds, armourers' shop, &c., were destroyed. Every boat in the colony, amounting to about twenty, were complete wrecks. The only boats left were two on board the *Britomart*. The pier, with great quantities of provisions, tanks, casks, &c., were all washed away. The banana, plaintain, and all other kinds of trees and plants, were destroyed; the limbless trunks of a few trees was all that remained. Never could such a scene of devastation have been witnessed. Garden Bay, Mangrove Point, each participated in the surrounding ruin. Garden Bay was inundated, and the spars and boats driven a long distance inland. One well was filled up, and strongly impregnated with salt; the water only became fresh after the wet season which followed. At Point Record, the sea had made a clear breach; the tide is supposed to have risen ten feet higher than usual. The wells there were salt three months after heavy rains. The *Pelorus* parted her cable and went on shore soon after the commencement of the hurricane. The *Britomart* drove with the gale with three anchors ahead during nearly the whole time of the hurricane, and was seen at daylight out towards Spear Point, distant about a mile from where she was anchored, close to the *Pelorus* off the pier. The bottom being a soft tenacious clay, it was thought next to impossible that a vessel could drive; and at times vessels have been obliged to wait for the flood-tide to weigh them by purchase. Since the hurricane, not a bird of any

kind has been seen; many were found dead the morning after it. Port Essington is now a perfect wilderness, and the injury done it will take no little time to repair; in fact, what has been done during the last eighteen months by one hundred men is entirely destroyed.—*Perth Gazette*.

#### PORT PHILLIP.

A gentleman, who has lately arrived from the recently located district of Port-land Bay, has communicated to us information, by which it appears that a very beautiful and fertile spot of country surrounds the site of the future township, limited, however, to a circle of a few miles. A stringy bark forest, of forty miles in extent, forms a belt between the port and the rich grazing lands beyond. The Messrs. Henty have succeeded in making a line of communication through this hitherto unattempted space of country, but have found that a scarcity of water increases the difficulties of the route. Two watercourses, consisting of a succession of water holes, intersect the forest at a distance of nearly fifteen miles the one from the other. Care must be taken by the traveller to ascertain the exact position of these, for failing this supply, no other water will be discovered. Previous to the departure of the communicant, the surveyors had laid out one hundred and sixty lots of land; several parties had arrived overland, ready to make every advantage which an incipient trade might afford them, and to disseminate by their industry a portion of that good fortune which has been so strikingly displayed in the establishment of Melbourne. By a fair calculation, the number of sheep already located in the district, might be computed at six thousand. Several herds of cattle had also arrived to enrich the products of the place, and no less than twelve new settlers, gentlemen of considerable property, had taken up their residence on the rich pastures of the Wannon and Glenelg.—*Port Phillip Gaz.*, April 1.

We have the *Port Lincoln Herald*, to the 7th of March, by which it appears that settlers and stock are rapidly increasing; and that recent expeditions into the interior have proved the existence of extensive tracts of good land in the neighbourhood of Port Lincoln—shipping direct from England was daily expected—two companies, the one for cattle and the other for whaling, have been formed; the station for the latter of which is fixed for Boston Island. A public dinner was given on the 27th February, to commemorate the anniversary of the taking of the first special survey of Port Lincoln, which appears to have

gone off with great eclat. Good flour was 2s. per lb., mutton 1s. 6d.—*Port Phillip Patriot*, April 13.

Extract of a letter from Port Phillip, dated Geelong, 12th March, 1840.—“The natives begin to assemble in great numbers about the lakes, and serious fears are entertained that if something is not done they will do a great deal of destruction amongst the sheep. A great many people have had orders to quit their stations. Government intend preserving about 50,000 acres of the best land, and also to put in cultivation about 300 for them.”

On the 13th April, George Hughes and Henry Curran, who were convicted at the last sessions of bushranging and attempt to murder, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Since their condemnation they ate, drank, and smoked from morning to night, and one of them was actually bordering on intoxication the evening before the execution. Hughes, to the last moment, evinced the most perfect indifference to his fate. He walked from the room where he was confined on to the scaffold, with a pipe in his mouth, smoking very coolly. On the scaffold, he was attended by the Rev. Mr. Stow, who used every endeavour to bring the unfortunate wretch to a sense of his situation, but without effect. When the executioner approached to put the fatal noose round his neck, he rushed on him, and would have struck him had not his arms been pinioned behind him. Several times the executioner attempted to get the rope round his neck, but Hughes kicked at him, and the executioner was at last obliged to get two men to hold him. The other prisoner, Curran, appeared penitent and resigned to his fate. The last words he said were, he hoped his end would be a warning to others.—*Port Phillip Patriot*.

## New Zealand.

Major Banbury has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of New Zealand, in case of the death or absence of Governor Hobson, who, it is stated, had had another attack of paralysis on the 23d March, and remained entirely insensible.

From private letters from the Bay of Islands, dated March 26th, it appears Mr. Shortland, the police magistrate, had commenced holding courts in his own house, a small four-roomed cottage, at Kororarika, and had given notice of his intention to do so twice a week. He had also informed the grog-sellers that they must apply for licences in the usual form, and the auctioneers had been favoured with a similar notice. In consequence of the continued illness of Captain Hob-

son, who was unable to leave the missionary station at Waimatta, no plan had been fixed upon for the capital, but it was generally believed it would be at the River Thames. Land in the vicinity of Kororarika was fetching a good price; on the 24th March, forty acres, about a mile from the settlement, were sold in nine lots for £241, and on the following day, one of the lots was sold at an advance of seventy per cent. Provisions rose considerably in price after the arrival of Capt. Hobson and suite. But although provisions are dear, manufactured articles are cheap, the market being entirely overstocked with British goods.

A detachment of H. M. 80th regiment, under the command of Major Banbury, were under orders to proceed from Sydney to New Zealand, and was to sail for that colony in April.

Port Nicholson had been so flooded by the severe rains, that small boats were rendered necessary to carry the inhabitants from their own houses. The situation of newly-arrived emigrants in that colony seems to be miserable in the extreme, they having only the privilege of squatting in a tent on the beach, no location or portion of land having been allowed to them. Provisions are very high at present, and have every prospect of advancing higher. Potatoes are £10 per ton; flour, £50 per ton; pork, 6d. to 7d. per pound; beef, none; sugar 6d. per pound; tea, 10s. per pound; and neither butter nor cheese to be obtained for love or money.

## Cape of Good Hope.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, May 13.

This day (the governor and all the members being present, except the second in command), after the estimates had been considered,

Mr. *Ebden* said, he considered this the proper stage to observe, that when last the estimates were before them, he had given notice of his intention to submit certain resolutions on the subject of emigration, with reference to the “Land and Emigration Board,” recently established by her Majesty’s government, with the view of enabling this colony to participate in the benefits of that wise and salutary measure, to the soundness and policy of which he trusted this council would not hesitate to respond. Ardently attached as he was to British interests and British feelings, he considered he should be wanting in his duty to his fellow colonists were he to omit so fitting an opportunity of raising his voice to dispel the delusions abroad, and to disabuse the public mind in regard to the real character of the inhabitants of this colony, the extent of its resources, and the inducements it

holds out for emigration from the mother country. This duty he felt to be the more imperative at a time when we are threatened with the loss of our yeomanry, our peasantry, who have been well designated a "nation's best strength and defence," and who have been pronounced "an excellent people" by our late much respected, and he would add, much injured governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, in his memorable despatch, refuting the calumnies attempted to be heaped on the colony and government. His (Sir B. D'Urban's) prophetic voice has been unfortunately neglected and unheeded, and the colonists are left to deplore the evils which he foretold, *viz.*, a land denuded of its population, its flocks, and its herds; together with a host of evils consequent on mistaken views of policy and misgovernment.

The Governor.—I must call the hon. gentlemen to order. I cannot sit here and suffer reflections to be cast upon her Majesty's government, as having acted wrong; and I will not bear it. It is nothing to me whether the policy of my predecessor's government was right or wrong. Such remarks, as president of this council, I positively will not allow.

Mr. Ebdon.—I would submit, your excellency, that it does not appear to me I am out of order. It was far from my purpose to cast any reflections either upon your excellency, or her Majesty's government.

The Governor.—I do not say you are casting reflections on me, but on her Majesty's government at the time Sir Benj. D'Urban gave up this government; and I will not suffer it.

Mr. Ebdon.—Your excellency, I do not conceive that I am out of order in referring—

The Governor.—I say you are! I say you are out of order! If the hon. gentleman persists, I will adjourn the council.

Mr. Ebdon.—I am disposed to submit, that so far from casting any reflections on the general policy of her Majesty's ministers, I do not hesitate to say they will ever have my support, so long as they adhere to the liberal and enlightened principles which—

The Governor.—I again call the hon. gentleman to order. You have no right to bring such observations forward. You say, if Sir Benjamin D'Urban's policy had not been neglected and unheeded, such and such evils would not have followed. Now, I submit whether that is not a reflection on her Majesty's government?

Mr. Ebdon.—I still submit, your excellency, that I am in order in appealing to the despatch of Sir Benjamin—

The Governor.—I submit you have no  
*Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 33. No. 130.*

right to appeal to that despatch. You are perfectly at liberty to make any motion, or propose any resolution; but you have no right to make, and you shall not here make, such reflections on her Majesty's government.

Mr. Ebdon.—I may be allowed to put the case hypothetically. If it be my opinion that the evils under which the colony at present labours are to be ascribed to a departure from the sound and benevolent policy of the late governor, who, at the time his measures were upset, foretold what has since happened, and which it is our misfortune to deplore, surely I have a right to express that opinion.

The Governor.—You may express that opinion, but you may not here attribute those evils to the views or policy of her Majesty's government.

Mr. Ebdon.—Will your excellency understand that I have no intention to throw out any reflection upon her Majesty's government; but rather to aid in carrying into effect their measures with regard to emigration, which I have already characterized as wise and salutary. Abstaining, then, from any further remarks as to the past, I am of opinion that it is only by a well organized system of emigration, vigorously carried out, in accordance with the principles contained in Lord John Russell's letter of instructions to the Land and Emigration Board, that the evils under which this colony is at present labouring can be remedied, and that it can be raised to a state of improvement and prosperity. I have now the honour to submit to the Council,

"That, in the opinion of this Council, the produce of the sale of waste lands in this colony shall in future form a distinct fund for the promotion of emigration from the United Kingdom, according to the principles contained in Lord John Russell's instructions to the Land and Emigration Commissioners.

"That it is highly expedient, under the present situation of the colony, that his Exc. the Governor, for the purpose of collecting accurate statistical details of all the waste lands in the colony, and for carrying into effect the several provisions set forth in Lord John Russell's instructions to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, recently submitted by him to the House of Commons."

The Governor said, with regard to the first resolution, he would oppose it until he received, if he ever did receive, instructions on the subject. It would then be his duty to inform the Council of them, and put them in force; but at present he could not agree to the proposition of devoting the proceeds of lands sold to this particular purpose. If this were done, what would become of the roads, especially  
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cially such as that over Cradock's Kloof, which, as appeared by the Civil Commissioner's report, required a large sum to be laid out on it, and which was an object of primary importance as a means of communication with the most productive districts of the colony? Again, the proposition to form a hard road, so long talked of, over the Cape Flats, by the sale of the neighbouring lands, would be rendered impracticable.

Mr. *Ebden* begged to explain that the 9th section of Lord John Russell's letter made ample provision for public works such as those to which his excellency alluded. The proposed measures went merely to take the proceeds of the sale of waste lands out of the . . . . . them to . . . . . gration—a measure which, in the present state of the colony, he felt to be essential to its prosperity, if not its very existence.

The *Governor* said, he must still object, not to the principle of the measure, but to any legislation on the subject before instructions were received respecting it. The Land and Emigration Board will of course communicate with the several colonies, and instructions will come out adapted to the peculiar circumstances of each. For instance, in this colony, where every inch of valuable ground is granted away, the sale of land could not be carried on at an upset price as in New South Wales; and he believed that the proceeds of all the waste land in the colony would not be sufficient for the construction of one half the roads required to facilitate communication between the capital and the productive districts.

Mr. *Cloete* said that, on being favoured with a perusal of Lord John Russell's Letter of Instructions, he had at once declared, that, feeling the *incubus* under which the colony at present labours, in respect to the want of labour, he would give this proposition, when brought before the Council, his hearty concurrence, simply as an expression of their approbation of the proposed system. He had always endeavoured to impress upon those in whom he more immediately took an interest, that, as was clear to any one who knew the common avocations of the labouring classes in this colony, out of the thirty thousand emancipated slaves, we could not expect that one-tenth, or even one-fiftieth part would continue to plod at the steady hard labour which is necessary to bring our corn to the market; and he had advised them to use every means in their power to bring labourers by immigration into the colony; being certain, that although the recent importations of captured negroes had supplied the wants of some householders in and about Cape Town, still it is to the importation of a steady peasantry from

Europe that this colony must look for advancement as a civilized and Christian country. Her Majesty's Ministers appear clearly of opinion that, to a certain extent, "the funds raised by the sale of lands in the colonies may be applied to the conveyance of emigrants thither." Now, of all the colonies under the British Crown, there is not one, in its physical aspect, or its climate, more congenial to English emigrants than the Cape, where also on landing they at once find a population understanding their language and pursuits. He was satisfied, therefore, that the emigration of European peasantry to this colony would work beneficially and well. Seeing, however, that the instructions to the Land and Emigration Board did not contemplate that the whole, but only a certain portion of the proceeds of waste lands should be devoted to this object, it might be well to make such a distinction in the resolution as would give precedence to roads and other public works, according to a certain rule which might be laid down. He conceived that all that was necessary was simply to record, at this stage of the estimates,—that the Council responded to the sentiments of the Secretary of State, and considered the Cape to be one of the colonies which would be benefited by the importation of European labour;—and that when his Excellency might be authorized to carry out such a measure, the Council would be willing to give their assent to the sale of waste lands for this purpose.

The *Governor* said, his objection was chiefly to the second resolution. As the appointment of such a Board would necessarily involve a considerable expense, he did not see how, in the absence of any instructions from Lord John Russell, he could make such an appointment.

Mr. *Ebden* was sorry to hear his Excellency allege expense as the ground of his rejection of the resolution. He considered that the executive would incur very little liability, as the expenses would be very trifling and might all be borne out of the proceeds of the waste lands.

The *Governor* said, if the resolution were altered as suggested by Mr. *Cloete* he would not object to it. He was perfectly willing to concur in an expression of opinion by the Council, but further than that he was not prepared to go. The second resolution, it appeared to him, went the whole length of carrying the matter through, and bringing the waste lands to the hammer. He fully agreed that there was an exceeding scarcity of labour in the colony at this moment, and he saw no objection to an account being kept of the sums produced by the sale of waste lands, but he could not concur in the expediency, either of appointing such a board at this time, or of at once de-

voting the whole of the proceeds of waste lands to the promotion of emigration. Some advocates of emigration go further in their views, and seek to set apart the whole of the land rents also for this purpose. But the Council have set their faces against the assessed taxes, and expecting out some new arrangements with regard to customs, it would evidently be improper to interfere thus with the revenue.

Mr. Cloete proposed that the first resolution be altered so as to express the opinion of Council that a certain portion of the proceeds of the sale of waste lands be appropriated for the promotion of immigration. He was anxious to see the principle applied, but considered it nevertheless necessary to guard against the thing being overdone, as is not unfrequently the case in legislating for the colonies. Lest, therefore, some board, armed with tremendous powers, should begin inundating us with emigrants, without referring to the manner in which they are to be distributed, it is highly necessary that some check should be imposed, and it is no less proper that a certain portion of the funds thus raised should be meted out for roads and other improvements.

Mr. Ross agreed that a certain portion only of the fund to be raised from the sale of waste lands should be applied to this purpose; but he could not advocate the appointment of commissioners, and the incurring of expense, until the opinion of parliament were known with regard to the labours of the Land and Emigration Board. If the proceeds of waste land were to be applied to promote works of general improvement, they should be very cautiously sold as they are wanted; for, as the population of the colony increases, these lands will naturally rise in value.

The *Attorney-General* said, it appeared to him there was no difference of opinion among them as to the abstract question. All were agreed that there is a want of labour in the colony, and all were desirous of having that want supplied. With regard to the great question of emigration, as an Irishman, coming from a country where he had seen the utmost excess of misery arising from the circumstance of there being more hands than can possibly obtain employment,—to a country where he found there was such great difficulty in obtaining hands, and such inconvenience and diminution of happiness experienced from the want of persons to act as servants,—he should surely be as much disposed as any man to adopt measures which would yield relief to the one class, while they would bring prosperity to another. He thought it might be fairly inferred that what the ministry at home must have chiefly before them, in pro-

moting emigration, must be to relieve the pressure of the population there. He considered it probable that an English minister would chiefly look to this; not, however, that he would necessarily shut his eyes either to the benefits conferred upon those who are thus brought from circumstances of distress into a country where they will have a fair and open field for their industry, or upon the colonists who are thus supplied with necessary labour; but the great and animating purpose of the minister who promotes emigration, must obviously be to relieve the distress of population at home. Now he thought that this consideration, taken in connexion with what was stated by the Colonial Secretary, had some bearing on the question before the Council, as showing that this colony was not likely to derive so much benefit from the measure now proposed as every one, he was certain, must heartily wish. This colony never has been a colony chosen for emigration from England; the tide of emigration has flowed towards Canada and Australia, but it has never set strongly towards this colony. He would observe, in passing, that hitherto the emigration from England and Ireland had not been of the right sort. The general class of emigrants have been small capitalists, who have sold their farms or other property to pay their transport, and who are enabled to go to work on their own means on reaching their destination. By this species of emigration the home country could have been but very slightly, if at all benefited; for if it be true that it is advantageous for a country to have the amount of capital bearing a certain proportion to the amount of labour, then the system which will diminish the number of labouring hands, and diminish the amount of capital at the same time, and in a greater proportion, does not ultimately do any good. Now the present plan is, to do the very thing which is wanted at home, and is equally wanted here, that is, to raise a fund to bring out people who cannot bring themselves. But it is to be expected, that the stream of gratuitous emigration which government will set in action, will follow the voluntary stream, and therefore the Cape will profit less by the measure than Australia and the two Canadas. The amount of English capital which has been transmitted to these colonies is immense; and it is to be expected, that the English minister will act on the principle of sending the pauper after the capitalist, and that it will appear to him that the Cape is not the best place for gratuitous emigration, seeing that voluntary emigrants have generally chosen the other colonies. Talking then of waste lands;—he knew it to be the opinion of Mr. Ross, that the proceeds of the sale of



such lands should be expended in the formation of good roads; and he must also acknowledge, that, in his opinion, roads should take precedence of every other object; for a country without roads is as a body without veins or arteries to give circulation to the fluids which support life. The sum requisite to bring out each emigrant might, he thought, be about £15; but say it were only £10. To bring out one thousand paupers, therefore, would require £10,000, and he considered that, in the present position of the colony, that sum, if realized from the sale of waste lands, might be much more beneficially expended in the formation of roads, and other local improvements, which would bring the colony into such a state, that the stream of spontaneous emigration would be likely to flow towards it.

Mr. Cloete said, the Attorney-general laboured under a considerable degree of ignorance as to the circumstances of the colony; he thought it idle to suppose that the ministry had any other object than to relieve themselves of the pressure of the home population. But if it were possible that this was the only motive of the colonial minister, he was the more anxious to have it recorded that the Cape was one of the colonies to which his attention should be directed. Voluntary emigrants might have carried more English capital to other colonies, but his hon. friend would not refuse to this colony the credit of possessing capitalists who are both able and willing to give employment to steady and industrious labourers. Nor was it difficult to account geographically for the motives which had led voluntary emigrants to pass these shores. Australia offered itself as a fifth portion of the globe, almost bare of population, and invited the man of small capital to become an extensive landowner. The Canadas, also, presented an interminable range of fertile country, to which those who had means would naturally resort, in order to have the first selection. Here, on the other hand, was a colony which had been settled for some 150 years, and where it was notorious that every patch of good land was in the hands of the old colonists. But although it does not hold out this particular inducement to voluntary immigration, this colony offers many advantages to industrious working men; and he considered the main object of the resolution was to prevent any colonial secretary from fancying that this colony is not one which affords an eligible channel for relieving the excess of the home population.

Mr. Ross said, he could not subscribe to the correctness of the Attorney-general's views as to this colony having been avoided by men of capital. It was well known that many persons are almost daily arriving here with both English and Indian capitals, which they invest in sheep farms; and he was confident that if they could obtain labour to work those farms, a great deal more capital would flow in.

The 1st resolution, as amended by Mr. Cloete, was then carried unanimously; the 2d was withdrawn.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

We have received a letter from our correspondent at Port Natal, of which we give the following extract:—

“Pietermaritzburg, April 13, 1840.

“It appears from reports received by the Volksraad from Panda and Sapoesa, that the famous Dingaan—after having been deserted by Umslela, Tamboeza, and twelve other of his captains, and evaded our great commando, has been captured, together with some of his wives, by a commando of Sapoesa, on the 15th of March, on the other side of the Pongola, and been put to death. We now feel ourselves more secure than heretofore, having nothing to fear from any future treacherous designs; and the time will now come, that we may commence enjoying the fruits of our labour.”—*Zuid Afrikaan*.

A public meeting was held at Cape Town, on the 1st July, to take into consideration the subject of immigration; when a string of resolutions was unanimously passed, the result of which is that there is a general want and scarcity of hands for agricultural labour, and that unless that want was made up by the importation of free labourers, agriculture would retrograde, and the colony be ruined; that the importation of emigrants from Great Britain, at a free passage, is to consist of common labourers and mechanics; for which purpose it was resolved, that a part of the proceeds of sales of government lands, and the revenue arising from lands, should be chiefly applied. A calculation was read of those revenues for the years 1835 to 1839, showing an average of a yearly sum of £17,000, of which £12,000 is proposed to be employed for the above purpose, when it is expected that the government will employ the residue in the making of proper roads.

## REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &amp;c.

## ARTILLERY MOVEMENTS.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 10, 1840.*—In continuation of G.Os. by His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 23d ult., the following additional movements will, with the sanction of Government, take place in the regiment of artillery:

Head-quarters 4th bat., 3d comp. 4th bat., and 4th comp. 4th bat., from Agra to Cawnpore, when relieved by the head-quarters and 3d and 4th companies 5th battalion.

Head-quarters 5th bat., 3d comp. 5th bat., and 4th comp. 5th bat., from Cawnpore to Agra, on the 20th Oct. next.

*June 26.*—In continuation of G.Os. by His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 10th inst., the following movements will, with the sanction of Government, take place in the regiment of artillery:

4th com. 6th bat., from Lucknow to Cawnpore; when relieved by the 4th comp. 7th bat.

8th comp. 6th bat., from Allahabad to Cawnpore; to embark and proceed by water, when relieved by the 3d comp. 7th bat.

2d comp. 7th bat., from Cawnpore to Dum-Dum; to proceed to the presidency by water, when relieved by the 8th comp. 6th bat.

3d comp. 7th bat., from Dum-Dum to Allahabad; to embark with the head-quarters of the 4th bat., and relieve the 8th comp. 6th bat., giving a detail of 2 havildars, 2 naicks, and 26 privates, to relieve the detail of the 7th comp. 7th bat. at Goruckpore.

4th comp. 7th bat., from Dum-Dum to Lucknow; on the arrival of the 2d comp. 7th bat., giving a detail of 2 havildars, 2 naicks, and 26 privates, to relieve the detail of the 4th comp. 6th bat. at Shahjehanpore.

## HOSPITAL AT CAWNPORE.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 12, 1840.*—It is to be considered a general rule, that the assistant-surgeon in charge of the 6th bat. of artillery shall be required to afford his assistance in the hospital of the European battalion of artillery stationed at Cawnpore, and he will accordingly consider himself under the orders of the senior medical officer attached to the European battalion.

## SUDDER BAZAR AT FEROZEPORE.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 12, 1840.*

—The Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, is pleased to authorize the establishment of a sudder bazar at the station of Ferozepore.

ALLOWANCES TO MILITARY OFFICERS  
EMPLOYED IN CIVIL DUTIES.

*June 16, 1840.*—The Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the annexed rule, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th April last, shall be held applicable also to military officers employed in civil duties in the non-regulation provinces, or elsewhere.

*Rule.*—"Whenever the salary and other allowances of an officer amount in the aggregate to less than the rate of Rs. 23,000 a year, he shall receive Rs. 5 a day as travelling allowance, whilst actually employed on duty in tents at a distance from his sudder station, or so much within that allowance, as shall make his total receipts amount to that rate."

## GOVERNMENT LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

*General Department, June 17, 1840.*—The Right Hon. the Governor-General has been pleased to attach the copying department of the Government Lithographic Press to the office of the Superintendent of Stationery, subject to the control of the Military Board, and to place the map-drawing branch of the establishment under the conduct of Lieut. A. Saunders, as a branch of the surveyor-general's department.

## DUTY OF DETACHMENT STAFF.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 23, 1840.*—Doubts having been expressed as to the nature of the seniority contemplated in the Government G.O. of the 16th Dec. 1816,\* touching the selection of an officer to perform the duty of detachment staff with a detail of two or more regiments of the line, it is directed, that seniority in army rank, and not seniority as a staff officer, is to be considered to give a claim to the situation.

ABSENCE FROM CIVIL APPOINTMENTS ON  
ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH.

*Financial Department, June 24, 1840.*—The following Resolution of the Government of India is published for general information:

\* Republished in G.O. of the 6th Feb. 1839.

"In explanation of section v. of the rules respecting absence from civil appointment on account of ill health, published under date the 29th of January last, and in modification of the said section—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve, that in cases of extreme urgency, which, owing to the distance of the residence of the medical board, preclude the previous reference to that authority, the certificate of the medical attendant, required from applicants for leave of absence on account of ill health, shall be submitted by them for the consideration and countersignature of the superintending surgeon of the division or of the nearest division, which officer, in these cases, will be responsible for the prescribed regularity of the certificate, instead of the medical board."

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 30. Mr. A. Raikes, assistant to magistrate and collector of Meerut, to be invested with special powers described in sec. 3, Reg. III. of 1821, and sec. 21, Reg. VIII. of 1831.

June 1. Capt. W. C. Onslow, 44th Madras N.I., placed at disposal of Supreme Government, with a view to his being employed in Mysore commission.

9. Mr. R. B. McDonald to be postmaster of Subathoo, from 15th April last, being date of resignation of that office by Capt. G. H. Cox.

10. Mr. H. B. Riddell, writer, reported his arrival at this presidency on 8th June.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Dunbar to be postmaster at Burkaghur, v. Lieut. Jenner promoted and removed to another station.

11. Mr. G. D. Turnbull to be an assistant under commissioner of Benares division.

13. Mr. R. Houston to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad, during absence of Mr. G. H. Cox, who has been ordered to leave for England.

The services of Mr. H. Swetenham placed at disposal of Government of Bengal.

Mr. C. R. Cartwright to be civil and sessions judge of Furuckabad. Mr. A. P. Currie to continue to act in above capacity till expiration of Mr. Cartwright's leave of absence.

15. Mr. C. T. Sealy to be assistant to magistrate and deputy collector of the district of Jessore, during absence of Mr. G. H. Cox, who has been ordered to leave for England.

16. Mr. T. P. Biscoe to be a temporary judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. J. W. Templer to be civil and sessions judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. G. J. Morris to be special commissioner under Reg. III. of 1822, in Chittagong division.

Mr. H. C. Halkett to be magistrate of Backergunge, v. Mr. C. B. Trevor, who will continue to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Baraset.

Mr. C. H. Lushington to be special deputy collector of Backergunge, in place of Mr. G. H. Cox, who has been ordered to leave for England.

Mr. C. T. Sealy to be an assistant to magistrate and deputy collector of the district of Jessore, during absence of Mr. G. H. Cox, who has been ordered to leave for England.

Mr. R. C. Raikes to be ditto to magistrate and collector of Jessore, and to exercise above powers in that district.

Mr. W. T. Taylor to be ditto to magistrate and collector of Nuddea, and to exercise above powers in that district.

Mr. G. D. Wilkins, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore, to be also registrar of deeds, under Act XXX. of 1838, in that district.

Mr. W. J. Conolly to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Saharunpore, during term of Mr. Bacon's absence.

16. Mr. E. Sterling, collector of East Burdwan, resumed charge of his office on 26th May.

19. Mr. J. R. Barnes, assistant to joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pillibheet, to be vested with special powers described in sec. 2, Reg. III. of 1821.

20. Mr. G. P. Thompson, officiating judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad, appointed to officiate as member of Sudder Special Commission, during absence of Mr. Monckton on leave.

Mr. G. D. Wilkins, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore, to be also registrar of deeds, under Act XXX. of 1838, in that district.

22. The Hon. Mr. H. B. Devereux, 3d assistant to commissioner at Mysore, having returned from sick leave, resumed charge of duties of his office on 31st May.

23. Mr. T. Sandys to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of East Burdwan, during absence of Mr. Davidson, who has been ordered to leave for England.

24. Capt. St. George D. Showers to be acting examiner of College of Fort William in the Hindoo language, during absence of Capt. Marshall.

Brev. Capt. E. Buckle, postmaster at Dum-Dum, deceased.

29. Maj. Gen. F. V. Raper, colonel 70th N.I., to officiate as agent to Governor-General at Moorshedabad.

1st Lieut. R. W. R. Jones, 44th N.I., to be assistant to joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore, during absence of Mr. G. H. Cox, who has been ordered to leave for England.

Lieut. R. Wallace, assistant to political agent Lower Scinde, permitted to return to his situation in the Maha Caunta.

30. Mr. W. T. Taylor to be assistant to magistrate and collector of 24-Pergunnahs, and to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district.

July 1. The services of Mr. A. Lang, civil service, placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor of N.W. Provinces.

Obtained leave of absence, &c.—June 1. Capt. Briggs, 2d assistant to commissioner in Mysore, an extension of leave to 31st Jan. 1841.—8. Mr. H. T. Owen, leave for one month, on account of illness.

Mr. A. Ross, to proceed to Europe, on account of illness.

Sandys, leave for one month, in extension.—Mr. A. Howatson, leave for six weeks, on private affairs.—Mr. G. W. Bacon, leave in extension, from 12th June to 1st Nov., to enable him to reside at Landour, for benefit of his health.

Mr. A. Ross, to proceed to Europe, on account of illness.

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### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Mr. A. Ross, to proceed to Europe, on account of illness.

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### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, June 10, 1840.—1st Lieut. William Abercrombie, corps of engineers, appointed to temporary charge of Dacca division of public works, during absence of Lieut. Guthrie, or until further orders.



June 26.—Capt. E. H. Ludlow, deputy commissary of ordnance, transferred from Chunar to Expense Magazine at Dum-Dum.

Lieut. J. H. Campbell, who was app. a deputy commissary of ordnance, in orders of 17th June, posted to Chunar Magazine.

June  
N. Wal  
J. H.  
squad  
under  
of the  
unable from indisposition to perform the duty, confirmed.

postings to take  
J. T. Lane from  
bat., and to join  
pt. H. N. Pepper  
from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 6th bat., and  
to proceed to Cawnpore forthwith; Capt. F. Dash-  
wood, new prom. (on furl.), to 4th troop 3d bri-  
gade; 1st-Lieut. W. Maxwell, new prom. (on staff  
employ), to 4th troop 3d brigade; 2d-Lieut. A.  
Robertson from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp.  
7th bat.

Capt. R. G. McGregor, of inv. estab., permitted  
to reside at Agra, and draw his allowances from  
pay-office at that station.

Lieut. O. Campbell, of inv. estab., permitted to  
reside at Mynpoorie, and draw his allowances from  
Agra pay-office.

July 2.—The order issued by Maj. Gen. Sir W.  
Cotton, commanding in Afghanistan, dated 3d  
June, directing Lieut. T. F. Patterson, 2d N.I.,  
to act as detachment staff to half of No. 6 light  
field battery, a squadron of 2d L.C., and 2d regt.  
N.I., under command of Lieut. Col. N. Wallace,  
from 21st May last, confirmed.

July 3.—Ens. J. J. Mackay, 32d N.I., appointed  
to officiate as interp. and qu. master to 5th L.C.,  
directed, with sanction of Government, to act as  
interp. to Capt. Campbell's detachment of H.M.  
troops, ordered by water from Chinsurah to Upper  
Provinces.

Ens. F. A. Hook, recently admitted into service,  
appointed to do duty with 60th N.I. at Berham-  
pore, and directed to join.

The district orders by Maj. Gen. W. Nott, dated  
Candahar 26th Nov. and 22d Dec. last, former  
plac[ed] in force.

July 4.—The order issued by Maj. Gen. Sir W.  
Cotton, commanding in Afghanistan, dated 6th  
June, directing Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. M. E.  
Moorehouse, 35th, to act as interp. and qu. mast.  
to 1st N.I., and 2d N.I., and C. L. Wyndham, per-  
he belongs, con-  
firmed.

July 6.—With reference to orders of 2d May,  
10th June, and 17th June, Capt. S. W. Fenning to  
command, and following officers to do duty with,  
artillery detachment and recruits for European  
regt. proceeding by water to Upper Provinces, viz.  
1st-Lieut. E. W. S. Scott; 2d-Lieuts. A. Christie,  
T. W. Pulman, and J. Young.

It is expected they will undergo whenever they may  
visit the presidency:—Capt. Sir A. Mackenzie,  
Bart., 46th N.I.; Lieut. T. Spankie, B.A., 48th do.

Ens. O'Cavenagh, 32d N.I., having been pro-  
nounced, William,  
preter to be  
examination.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 1. Lieut.  
G. W. Bishop, 71st N.I.

# FURLONGHS, &c.

To visit *President*, June 10. 1st-Lieut. C. S.  
Guthrie, 18th or Dacca divi-  
sion of 12 months, prepara-  
tory to applying for leave to Europe, on private  
affairs.—Lieut. A. W. W. Fraser, inv. estab., from  
1st Aug. to 30th Nov., in extension, on private  
affairs.—16. Lieut. Col. H. L. White, 56th N.I.,  
from 5th June to 15th Oct., on med. cert., prepa-  
ratory to applying for furl. to Europe.—19. 1st-  
Lieut. T. W. [?], artillery, from 16th  
April to [?] affairs.—24. Lieut.  
R. W. [?] m 1st Oct. to 31st

from 1st Oct.  
preparatory  
W. M. Robe

15th May 1841, on private  
Europe  
dj. S.  
Feb.  
1841, on  
dying

To visit the *Hills and* *President*, June 19. Maj.  
G. H. W. [?], prepa-  
ratory

To visit *Simla*.—June 18. Maj. J. Hoggan, 53d  
N.I., from 1st June to 1st Nov., on med. cert.—  
Ens. H. B. Melville, 54th N.I., from 1st June to  
1st Nov., on private affairs.—26. Lieut. W. R.  
Dunmore, 31st N.I., from 8th June to 30th Nov.,  
on med. cert.—July 3. Ens. H. R. Shelton, 36th  
N.I., from 5th June to 5th Dec., on med. cert.

To visit *Jubbulpore*.—June 18. Lieut. C. C. Ro-  
bertson, 11th N.I., from 20th June to 20th Oct.,  
on private affairs.

To visit *Mussorie*.—June 26. Capt. R. T. San-  
deman, 33d N.I., from 10th June to 20th Nov., on  
med. cert.

To *Bombay*.—June 12. Lieut. T. C. Walker, 26th  
N.I., from 29th Oct. to 25th April, to remain, on  
med. cert., and to enable him to join.

To *Barrackpore*.—June 16. Ens. O. Cavenagh,  
32d N.I., from 31st May to 31st July, to remain,  
for purpose of prosecuting his studies in the native  
languages.

*Cancelled*.—June 24. The unexpired portion of  
leave of absence granted to Lieut. R. P. Alcock,  
46th N.I., deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, on 21st  
Jan. 1839, to proceed to Cape, on med. cert.

To proceed on the *River*.—June 16. Surg. E. T.  
Harpur, 12th N.I., from 5th June to 5th Sept., on  
med. cert. (also to Presidency).

*Obtained Leave of Absence*.—June 10. Major L.  
S. Bird, 24th N.I., principal assistant to Governor  
General on S.W. frontier, for three months, on  
private affairs.—15. Capt. A. R. Macdonald, bri-  
Auxiliary Force, from 2d to  
assist Surg. H. Sill, civil sta-  
for six months, on private  
affairs.—4. Lieut. E. P. Bryant, 68th N.I., from  
22d to 30th June, in extension, to enable him to  
join.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

June 1, 1840.—Lieut. J. E. Dyer, 3d L. Drags.,  
to be capt. by brevet, in East-Indies only, from  
26th May 1840.

June 17.—The Command-in-Chief in India has  
been pleased to make the following promotions and  
appointments, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be  
known:

21st Foot. 2d-Lieut. Robert Nicholson to be  
lieut. without purch., v. Green dec., 13th June  
1840.—J. N. Wixson, gent., to be 2d-Lieut. without  
purch., v. Nicholson prom., 13th June 1840.

39th Foot. Brev. Maj. General and Lieut. Col.  
W. H. Sewell, C.B., from 6th F., to be lieut. col.,  
v. Wakefield dec., 14th May 1840.

94th Foot. Qu. Master Thomas Waite to be adj.,  
v. D'Arcy, who resigns the adjutancy, 16th June  
1840.

Cap. ... from rank of ... from dates ...  
 spect ... from ...  
 29th April 1840; Lieut. N. Wixson, 21st do., from ...  
 5th April 1826; Lieut. John Fowle, 63d do., from ...  
 26th Dec. 1820.

July 27.—The commanding officer commanding the ...  
 18th June 1840, appointing ...  
 Lieut. ... to the regt., v. Lieut. ...  
 and Adj. Gordon prom., confirmed.

July 3.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has ...  
 been pleased to make the following promotions ...  
 and appointments until her Majesty's pleasure shall ...  
 be known:

27th Dec. Cont. C. F. Havelock, from 16th ...  
 11. v. Smith who exchanges, 3d

16th L. Drags. Capt. R. A. Smith, from 3d L.D., ...  
 to be captain, v. Havelock who exchanges, 3d July ...  
 1840.

17th Foot. Ens. E. C. Moore to be lieut. without ...  
 purch., v. Kyffin dec., 21st May 1840.

25th Foot. Ens. John Cumming to be lieut. ...  
 without purch., v. Gilbert dec., 24th May 1840.

#### FURLONGHS, &c.

To England.—June 1. Brev. Maj. Hartman, 9th ...  
 F., for two years, on private affairs.—27. Lieut. ...  
 and Brev. Capt. C. E. Turner, 44th F., for two ...  
 years, on private affairs.—July 3. Lieut. W. J. ...  
 Dorehill, 3d F., for two years, on private affairs. ...  
 —Capt. A. L'Estrange, 21st F., on med. cert. (and ...  
 to report himself to the Adj. General, Horse ...  
 Guards).

To Bombay.—June 1. Lieut. R. Hawkes, 4th ...  
 F., from 9th May to 8th Sept. 1840, on private ...  
 affairs.

To Mussoorie.—June 27. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. ...  
 T. Robinson, 44th F., from 5th July to 5th Aug. ...  
 1840, in extension, on private affairs.

To Allahabad.—July 3. Ens. L. R. Elliott, from ...  
 7th July to 6th Oct., on private affairs.

#### CHINA EXPEDITION.

H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Singapore), 27th May 1840. ...  
 —In consequence of the non-arrival of the staff ap- ...  
 pointed to the army destined to the Eastward, the ...

The Brigadier Commanding has appointed Lieut. ...  
 Sir H. Darell, Bart., 18th Royal Irish, to be his ...  
 aide-de-camp, taking effect from 26th May.

#### SHIPPING.

##### Arrivals at Kedgeree.

JUNE 10. ...  
 Bourbon.—1 ...  
 Allepe.—1 ...  
 from Glasg.

and Singapore.—23. *John Bagshawe*, from Liver- ...  
 pool; *Water Witch*, from China and Singapore; ...  
*Victoria*, from Penang; *Margaret Connel*, from ...  
 Glasgow.—24. *Patriot*, from Singapore and Pen- ...  
 ang.—25. *Isabella*, from Singapore and Penang. ...  
 from Glasgow.—26. *Virginia*, from Singapore and ...  
 Penang; *Roberts*, from Portsmouth, Cape, and ...  
 Madras; *Henry the Fourth*, from Bourbon; *Rou- ...*  
*ble*, from Boston; *James Turren*, from Sidney ...  
 and Sourabaya; *Singapore Packet*, from Singa- ...  
 pore; *Faize Allum*, from Bombay; *Gipsy*, from ...  
 Singapore.—27. *Earl Grey*, from Mauritius; *Bro- ...*  
*thers*, from London; *Robert Henderson*, from

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Port Jackson and ...  
 pore.—28. *Ranger* ...  
 from London and M ...  
 and Port Adelaide; ...  
 pool; *Nautilus*, from Port Jackson; *Africa*, from ...  
 London; *Minerva*, from Newcastle and Port ...  
 Praya.—JULY 1. *Seymour*, from Singapore.—2. ...  
*Eleanor Lancaster*, from Bombay; *Prince George*, ...  
 from Madras; *Symmetry*, from Mauritius.—3. ...  
*Moulmein*, from China, Singapore, and Madras; ...  
*Hashemy*, from London and Madras.—4. *Marga- ...*  
*ret*, from Rangoon.—5. *Lady Mary*, from Ham- ...  
 burgh.—7. *Tenasserim*, from Singapore and Pen- ...  
 nang.—8. *Cecilia*, from Rangoon.—9. *Helen*, from ...  
 Cape and Algoa Bay.

##### Sailed from Saugor.

JUNE 10. ...  
 Mauritius.—13. ...  
 Alliance, for: ...  
 for London, ...  
 stone, for Singapore; *Panurge*, for Bourbon; *Se- ...*  
*nator*, for London; H.M.S. *Childers*, for —; ...  
 H.C.S. *Amherst*, for —.—20. *Thesodasia*, for ...  
 Liverpool; *Warrior*, for Mauritius; *Mary and ...*  
*Jane*, for Cape of Good Hope; *Nerbudda*, for ...  
 Singapore.—21. *Medici*, for Bourbon; *Janet*, for ...  
 London.—22. *Trident*, for Bourbon.—25. *Colum- ...*  
*bine*, for Singapore.—27. *Ariel*, for China.—28. ...  
*Gentoo*, for Liverpool; *Champion*, for Liverpool; ...  
*Elizabeth*, for London.—29. *China*, for Liverpool; ...  
*Mary Mallaby*, for Mauritius; *Champion*, for Mau- ...  
 ritius.—30. *Vectis*, ...  
 2. *Elephanta*, for I ...  
*Miranda*, for Liver ...  
 —3. *Justina*, for Batavia; *Victor*, for London; ...  
*John Hepburne*, for Moulmein; *Cucique*, for Syd- ...  
 ney.—5. *Korfarshire*, for Mauritius.—7. *Tigris*, for ...  
 Liverpool; *Cornwallis*, for Bombay.—8. *Dalmatia*, ...  
 for Boston.

##### Departures from Calcutta.

JUNE 27. ...  
 Indian, for ...  
 both for Lc ...  
*Recovery*, for Bombay.

##### Arrivals of Passengers.

*Per Justina*, from Singapore: Mr. H. J. Leigh- ...  
 ton, merchant; Lieut. R. P. Alcock, Bengal army; ...  
 W. Jackman.

*Per Water Witch*, from China: F. Norris, Esq.

*Per Patriot*, from Penang; Mrs. W. Linton; ...  
 Mr. T. J. Lewis.

*Per Singapore Packet*, from Singapore: Mr. ...  
 Brown, mariner; Mr. Garnier, H.C.S.; Mr. ...  
 Boothe, ship builder.

*Per Faize Allum*, from Bombay: Capt. McIn- ...  
 tosh, A.D.C.; R. Buckland, G. Mackie, W. P. ...  
 Watson, and F. Beetson, Esqrs.

*Per Virginia*, from Penang: Mr. Wall, branch ...  
 pilot.

*Per Ranger*, from Singapore: Mrs. Proudfoot; ...  
 2 Miss Shellies; J. Gibbon, Esq.

Freights to London (July 10).—Notwithstanding ...  
 the several recent arrivals, the rates for Dead ...  
 Weight continue to be well ...  
 some instances quoted at a ...  
 Light Freights are very scar.

the day ...  
 26. 10s. to ...  
 6. 10s. to ...  
 £5. 10s. ...  
 £5. 5s. ...  
 £6. 6s.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

May 11. At Simla, the lady of C. R. Browne, ...  
 Esq., of a son.

21. At Barrackpore, the lady of Wm. Edwards, ...  
 Esq., 18th N.I., of a son.

... of George Whish, Esq.,

June 1. At Jeypore, the lady of G. E. Weston, Esq., of a son.  
 3. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. J. R. Bagshawe, 7th N.I., of a son.  
 4. At Hansi, the lady of Brev. Capt. R. Halden, of a son.  
 6. At Cuttack, the lady of Richard Beetson, Esq., of a son.  
 8. At Sylhet, the lady of Capt. Robert McNair, 73d N.I., of a son.  
 9. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. F. C. Milner, N.I., of a son.  
 10. At Calcutta, the lady of J. H. Greene, Esq., of a son and heir.  
 11. At Jellalore, the lady of Thomas Campbell, Esq., daughter.  
 12. At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Thullier, of a son.  
 14. At Calcutta, the lady of John Shore, Esq., of a son.  
 16. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. W. Ambrose, of a daughter.  
 17. At Burdwan, the lady of H. H. Maharajah Dheeraj Mahtab Chund Bahadoor, rajah of Burdwan, of a son.  
 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Phillip, of a son.  
 19. At Benares, the lady of Dr. Morice, 9th N.I., of a daughter.  
 20. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. H. S. Grimes, of a daughter.  
 21. At Sehor, the lady of Capt. Wm. Riddell, 60th N.I., officiating political agent in Bhopaul, of a daughter.  
 22. At Simla, the lady of R. Laughton, Esq., surgeon, of a son.  
 23. At Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. T. Waddelove, of a daughter.  
 24. At Benares, the lady of the Hon. R. N. Powys, 12th N.I., of a son.  
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. D. Wilson, of a son.  
 26. At Calcutta, the lady of George Larkins, of a daughter.  
 27. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Horne, widow of the late Capt. Horne, of a daughter.  
 28. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. D. Stewart, presidency surgeon, of a son.  
 29. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Swinhoe, Esq., of a son.  
 30. At Ghazepore, the lady of T. P. Marten, Esq., civil service, of a son.  
 31. At Benares, the lady of Major Sibbald, 41st N.I., of a daughter.  
 32. At Kidderpore, the wife of Mr. W. E. Midland, of a son.  
 33. At Calcutta, the lady of Nicholas Palmer, of a son.  
 34. At Calcutta, the lady of W. H. Drummond, Esq., of a son.  
 35. At Berhampore, Mrs. A. Jones, of a son.  
 36. At Calcutta, the lady of the late Major Wm. Cubitt, of a daughter.  
 37. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. J. W. Peterson, of a daughter.  
 38. At Calcutta, the lady of Leopold J. F. J. Halliday, Esq., of a son.  
 39. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Edwin Marriott, 57th N.I., of a son.  
 40. At Puddopooker, Mrs. John De Silva, jun., of a son.  
 41. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Edmonds, H.M. 9th Foot, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

June 4. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Bristow, artillery, daughter of

9. At Dacca, Mr. Charles Cardoza to Mademoiselle Marie Barjon.  
 10. At Buxar, Mary, eldest daughter of Major Mackenzie, superintendent of the Central Stud, to C. H. James, Esq., H.M. 61st Foot.  
 12. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward E. Kennedy, H.C. preventive service, to Miss Matilda Sweeney Berry.  
 15. At the Mission Church, Maj. H. C. Barnard, 51st N.I., to Jane, relict of the late R. H. S. Reid, Esq.  
 16. At Calcutta, R. Rutter, Esq., to Miss Mary Purvis.  
 18. At Hazareebaugh, Capt. Hugh Troup, 66th N.I., to Lucy Maria Sherwill.  
 21. At Calcutta, Mr. John Marshall to Miss Caroline Matilda Barlow.  
 23. At Calcutta, Mr. George Hodgson to Mrs. Phoebe Hodgson.  
 25. At Calcutta, Mr. F. A. Madge to Miss Matilda Elizabeth Robinson.  
 28. At Calcutta, Mr. William Elliott to Miss Euphemia Dukerost.  
 29. At Calcutta, G. F. Brandon Siddons, Esq., to Miss Matilda Chaunce.  
 30. At Burdwan, George Kilby, fifth son of John Kilby, Esq., of York, to Ann, fourth daughter of Wm. Worrier, Esq., of Shenfield, Essex.  
 31. At Calcutta, Capt. Henry Morland, 27th M.N.I., assistant surveyor-general, to Georgiana, late Charles Brooke, Esq., of D. A. Gubby, Esq., son of David Aaron Gubby, Esq., merchant, to Sulha, daughter of Ezekiel Judah Jacob, Esq., merchant of Bagdad.  
 32. At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. Sheppard to Miss Hannah Rodda.  
 33. At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. Sheppard to Miss Hannah Rodda.  
 34. At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. Sheppard to Miss Hannah Rodda.  
 35. At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. Sheppard to Miss Hannah Rodda.  
 36. At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. Sheppard to Miss Hannah Rodda.  
 37. At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. Sheppard to Miss Hannah Rodda.  
 38. At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. Sheppard to Miss Hannah Rodda.  
 39. At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. Sheppard to Miss Hannah Rodda.

## DEATHS.

1. At Calcutta, the lady of General and the Hon. Mrs. Mundy, aged 29.  
 2. At Benares, Mr. C. F. Blonet, assistant to Messrs. Defacien and Harvey, aged 25.  
 3. Horatio Lock, Esq., aged 30, supercargo of the ship *Caroline Augusta*.  
 4. At Lucknow, Lieut. and Adj. James Shepherd, 2d Bengal N.I., King of Oude's service, aged 54.  
 5. At Serampore, Mrs. A. Annosett, aged 56.  
 6. At Calcutta, Robert, second son of the late Col. Lucius O'Brien, aged 37.  
 7. At Calcutta, the lady of the H.C. Dispensary, aged 29.  
 8. In Fort William, Lieut. Thos. Greene, H.M. 21st Fusiliers.  
 9. At Calcutta, the lady of Rungpore, J. H. V. planter, aged 37.  
 10. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Joseph Vande.  
 11. At Calcutta, the lady of a snake, Lieut. Charles Atkinson, 10th L.C., aged 32.  
 12. At Agra, Mr. H. E. Connoy, late conductor, department of Public Works, aged 40.  
 13. At Calcutta, Maria, relict of the late Mr. Peter Rebeiro, aged 80.  
 14. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Henry Hyde, aged 40.  
 15. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Henry Hyde, aged 40.  
 16. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Henry Hyde, aged 40.  
 17. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Henry Hyde, aged 40.  
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 38. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Henry Hyde, aged 40.  
 39. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Henry Hyde, aged 40.  
 40. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Henry Hyde, aged 40.

28. At Calcutta, John Boyle, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 30.

July 1. At Almora, Lieut. Andrew Ramsay, 34th regt. N.I., aged 31, fourth son of Major Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay.

2. At Calcutta, James Smith, Esq., of the firm of Smith, Ewing, and Co., aged 34.

3. At Calcutta, R. H. Scott, Esq., aged 31.

7. At Calcutta, C. M. Pratt, Esq., indigo planter, late of Monghyr.

9. At Calcutta, Capt. Robert Rayne, aged 36.

10. At Saugor, Capt. C. Dallas, commissary of ordnance.

Lastly, At Ramchunderpore Factory, near Meer-

gunge, Mr. James Hodgkinson, assistant to the concern of Hunter, Brae, and Co., aged 45.

— At Mussoorie, Lieut. Col. Dundas, 62d N.I.

— At Dinapore, of lock-jaw, occasioned by

wounds she received from one of her servants, Mrs. J. B. Garland.

— At Gowahattee, Assam, Mr. Henry Kemp,

aged 27.

## Madras.

### GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

STAFF DUTIES OF S.D. OF BOMBAY ARMY.—  
MOVEMENTS IN MADRAS STAFF.

*Fort St. George, July 7, 1840.*—In consequence of orders received from the Supreme Government, under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, directing that the arrangements for the staff duties of the Southern Division of the Bombay army on the occasion of its occupation by the Madras troops, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following movements:

Brigadier England, K.H., to command Bellary.

Brigadier Riddell, to command Trichinopoly. The services of Colonel Leslie, K.H., her Majesty's 4th Regt. are placed at the disposal of the Major-General Commanding the Forces, for regimental duty.

Under the provisions of G. O. G. of 9th Dec. 1834, Lieut. Leycester, as the last appointed deputy paymaster, is placed at the disposal of the Major-General Commanding the Forces; and Capt. Beaver, on being relieved in the Doab, will proceed to Moulemein as deputy paymaster in the Tenasserim Provinces.

The above movements will take effect from the date on which the Bombay Government shall direct the relief of the Madras staff by its own officers.

### COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. C. MANN.

*Head Quarters, Bangalore, May 30, 1840.*—At a European general court-martial, held at Kamptee, on the 12th May 1840, Lieut. Charles Mann, of the 11th Regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge:

*Charge.*—For wilful murder, in having at the village, Paunagur, near Jubbulpore on the 10th March 1840, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, made

an assault upon Serroop, his servant, and then and there, struck, with a spear, the said Serroop in and upon the right side, and thereby inflicted a mortal wound, whereof he, the said Serroop, died on the road, as he was being conveyed into Jubbulpore, on the same day.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

*Finding.*—That the prisoner, Lieut. Charles Mann, is guilty of so much of the charge as amounts to manslaughter.

*Sentence.*—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. Charles Mann of the 11th regt. N.I., to be imprisoned for the space of two years, in such place, and commencing from such time, as the Major-General Commanding the Army in Chief may please to direct.

(Signed) C. G. ALVES, Lieut.-Col.  
48th N.I., President.

Confirmed.

The officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force will give the necessary directions for forwarding the prisoner under a proper escort to her Majesty's Supreme Court Jail at Madras.

The period of imprisonment will be reckoned from the date of the warrant of commitment.

(Signed) H. GOUGH, Major-Gen.  
Commanding in Chief.

CAPT. J. OVENS.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, June 19, 1840.*

—At a general court martial held at Bangalore, on the 15th April 1840, Capt. John Ovens, of H. M. 57th regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:

*Charge.*—"I charge Capt. John Ovens, of H.M. 57th regt. of Foot, with scandalous and infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

"First Instance.—In having at Cannanore, between the 1st of May 1837 and the 27th of March 1839, when being on terms of intimacy and friendship with me, circulated a most scandalous and infamous report reflecting upon the character of my wife, Mrs. Sarah Bainbrigge, without bringing the same in any way to my knowledge; by stating to Brevet Major H. Welman, Capt. C. M. Caldwell, and Lieut. G. H. Hunt, that Lieut. A. T. Allan, of the same regt., had informed him, that he, Lieut. A. T. Allan, had had criminal connexion with my wife, Mrs. Sarah Bainbrigge.

"Second Instance.—In having at Trichinopoly, on the 12th Aug. 1839, falsely declared, that he never made the statement attributed to him in the first instance of the charge, to the said Brevet Major Harvey Welman, or to any other



person or persons; that it was a damned lie, and that those who had accused him of doing so, were liars (meaning the said Brev. Major H. Welman, Capt. C. M. Caldwell, and Lieut. G. H. Hunt), or words to the same effect.

"Third Instance.—In having, at Trichinopoly, on the 11th Oct. 1839, before a body of officers assembled as a general court-martial for the trial of the aforesaid Lieut. A. T. Allan, grossly prevaricated on his oath, by falsely stating that the said Lieut. A. T. Allan had given him the information alluded to in the first instance of the charge, regarding my wife, Mrs. Sarah Bainbrigg."

"The above being in breach of the articles of war."

(Signed) "THOS. BAINBRIGGE, Capt.  
H.M. 57th Regt."

Upon which charge the Court come to the following decision:

*Finding.*—That the prisoner, Capt. John Owens, is not guilty of the first instance of the charge, and the Court fully and honourably acquits him thereof.

That the prisoner is guilty of the second instance of the charge, with the exception of the words, "scandalous and infamous."

That the prisoner is not guilty of the third instance of the charge, and the Court fully and honourably acquits him thereof.

*Sentence.*—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. John Owens, of H.M. 57th regt. of Foot, to be reprimanded in such manner as the officer confirming these proceedings may be pleased to direct.

*Remarks by the Court.*—The Court, having necessarily found the prisoner guilty of the second instance of the charge, beg to submit that as the prisoner seems to have erred through a mistaken notion, and have retracted and atoned for that error shortly afterwards, and which atonement was accepted by the parties concerned, the Court are not inclined to attach that criminality to the act which the charge would seem to imply.

Confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,  
Com. in Chief, East-Indies.

*Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*

The Commander-in-Chief in India having recommended that this trial should be held, it falls to his Excellency to convey the reprimand which the Court has sentenced.

Capt. Owens has greatly erred in giving too easy credence, and too ready utterance, to an injurious report; but these very common errors are light compared with his want of firmness and judgment

in denying, so strenuously, even for a very short time, that he had done so.

Capt. Owens is hereby reprimanded—he is to return to his duty.

LIEUT. G. H. ECKFORD.

*Head Quarters, Bangalore, June 22, 1840.*—At an European general court-martial held at Fort St. George, on the 5th June 1840, Lieut. George Henry Eckford, of the 12th Regt. N.I. (on the complaint of Capt. T. S. Rooke, of the same regt.), was tried on the following charge:

*Charge.*—For scandalous, infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

*First Instance.*—In having, at Madras, on the 6th May 1840, falsely and maliciously stated to Lieut. E. D. Roper, of the same regt., that Capt. T. S. Rooke of the same regt., had asserted, at a dinner party given by the officers of the 48th Regt. N.I. at Malacca, about three years ago, that he, the said Lieut. Roper, Lieut. G. Pinmock, Lieut. M. B. Cooper, and Lieut. D. H. Beadle, all of the same regt. were a disgrace to the service; that they were drunkards, and that they contracted debts which they never intended to liquidate.

*Second Instance.*—In having at the same place, on the following morning, suffered the following most opprobrious language to be applied to him by the said Lieut. Roper, namely, "you are a base fabricator of lies, and if it were worth my while, I would kick you out of the window," or words to the same effect, without taking any measures to vindicate his insulted honour and character.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

*Finding on the First Instance* of the charge, that the prisoner, Lieut. Eckford, is guilty.

*Finding on the Second Instance*, that the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the words, "and if it were worth my while I would kick you out of the window."

*Sentence.*—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the amount above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. G. H. Eckford, of the 12th Regt. N.I., to be discharged from the service.

(Signed) R. L. EVANS, Brigadier,  
President.

The Major-General Commanding the Army in Chief feels deep regret at being compelled to confirm the sentence on so young an officer as Lieut. Eckford. Had the correct rules of society and the service been more strictly adhered to on the part of some officers of the 12th regt., this distressing occurrence could not

have taken place, and had Lieut. Roper not left himself open to animadversions on his pecuniary transactions, neither the remarks which gave rise to the first charge, nor the exaggerated recapitulation of those remarks (which led to the coarse expressions used by that officer, as set forth in the second charge) would have become the subject of military investigation. Concurring as the Major-General does in the view the Court takes of the prisoner's misconduct, he feels at the same time bound to express his disapprobation at the unjustifiable expressions made use of by one gentleman to another.

As courts-martial are equally intended to uphold those high principles which bind society together, as to deter from every breach of military discipline, the Major-General trusts the present will be a salutary warning, and thereby prevent a recurrence of the practice of enlarging on the failings of others, which in a regiment must tend to destroy that social and friendly intercourse that should subsist amongst brother officers, and without which no corps can be either respectable or respected. The Major-General looks with confidence to the officer in command of the 13th regt. to check all irregularities, and to uphold that system of unanimity for which the 12th regt. was formerly so distinguished.

(Signed) H. Gough, Major-Gen.  
Commanding in Chief.

Mr. G. H. Eckford is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the promulgation of this order at Palaveram.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 15. A. M. Owen, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura, during absence of Mr. Irvine on sick certificate, or until further orders.

J. R. Pringle, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

J. Ratcliff, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Bellary.

16. J. Rohde, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry.

Capt. J. J. McMurdo, 45th N.I., to act as postmaster at Vellore, during absence of Mr. Stromborn.

20. F. Mole, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Combaconum, during absence of Mr. Phillips on sick cert., or until further orders.

on sick cert., or until further orders.

July 2. E. E. Ward, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam. The unexpired portion of leave of absence to Cape of Good Hope, granted on 16th Dec. last, to Mr. Ward, on med. cert., cancelled.

3. W. H. Babington, Esq., acting judge and criminal judge of Madura, received charge of zillah court at that station, from W. Elliot, Esq., on 27th June.

E. B. Thomson, Esq., reported his return to this presidency from England on 29th June.

7. T. L. P. Harris, Esq., acting assistant judge of adawlut of zillah of Canara, took charge of his office on 29th June.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—June 16. T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., to remain at Vizagapatam or to proceed to any other part of Eastern coast, as recommended by his medical attendant, W. H. Stromborn, Esq., postmaster at Vellore, until 14th

Lieut. Col. Maclean, resident in Travancore and Cochin, for four months, to proceed to Neigherries, on sick cert.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 3. The Rev. A. Fennell, A.B., returned to his duties at Arcot from Cuddalore on 15th May last.

The Rev. G. H. Evans, M.A., admitted an assistant chaplain on this estab. from the 29th June, the date of his arrival at Madras.

#### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 16, 1840.—5th L. C. Lieut. G. B. B. Groube to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Moore resigned.

The services of Capt. George Broadfoot, 34th N.I.,

June 19.—44th N.I. Lieut. R. P. Podmore to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

June 23.—2d Lieut. C. C. Johnson to act as adjutant to corps of engineers, during absence of Lieut. Randall on duty, or until further orders.

Cadet of Artillery H. T. Molesworth admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadet of Infantry W. J. Geils admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, M.D., to be zillah surgeon of Salem.

Assist. Surg. R. Cole to act as superintendent of

Assist. Surg. J. Shaw to be

The services of Capt. W. W. Ross, 17th N.I.,

June 30.—12th N.I. Ens. J. G. Halliday to be lieut., v. Eckford discharged from service; date of com. 27th June 1840.

Lieut. J. Campbell, acting sub assist. com. gen., to be sub assist. commissary general, to complete establishment, from 16th June.

Cadet of Infantry J. C. Day admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. C. D. Currie, M.D., to do duty with detachment of artillery at Trichinopoly.

With reference to appointment of Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, M.D., as zillah surgeon of Salem, date 23d June, the services of Assist. Surg. Gra-

July 3.—27th N.I. Ens. M. Cholmeley to be lieut., v. Birley dec.; date of com. 19th Oct. 1839.

41st N.I. Lieut. C. W. Burdett to be capt., and Ens. G. Emmerson to be lieut., v. Harrison dec.; date of com. 15th March 1840.

Capt. Oswald Bell, 12th N.I., to be cantonment adjutant of Palaveram, so long as his regt. forms part of troops there stationed.

Cadets of Infantry A. J. De Haviland Harris, T. J. M. Cunningham, F. W. L. Gordon, Charles Mortlock, Henry Phillips, J. J. Pearce, and W. M. Berkeley, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. T. W. Whitlock admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of General Hospital at presidency.

July 7.—Capt. T. J. Ryves, 1st Madras Europ. Regt., to act as assistant surveyor general to Hyderabad Survey, during absence of Capt. Morland on sick cert., or until further orders.

Cadet of Infantry M. Riddell admitted on estab. from 26th May, and prom. to ensign.

Major F. H. M. Wheeler, 2d Europ. regt., permitted to retire from service of E. I. Company on pension of a colonel, from 4th Aug. 1840, under provisions of G.O.G. 10th Jan. 1838.

July 10.—2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. James Forbes to be qu. master and interpreter.—Lieut. C. Cooke to be adjutant.

Capt. R. F. Otter, 28th N.I., permitted to retire from service of E. I. Company on pension of a captain, from 22d July, under provisions of G.O.G. 19th Jan. 1838.

*Head Quarters, Sec. June 30, 1840.*—Lieut. Col. J. C. ...

June 17.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with regts. specified, until further orders:—Ensigns George Baldock and Fred. Vigne, with 33d N.I.; Walter Newton, G. R. Rolston, and F. H. Thompson, with 37th do.

June 19.—Ens. F. H. Thompson removed from 37th, to do duty with 1st N.I., till further orders.

June 20.—Riding Masters J. Hopson removed from 5th to 7th L.C., and A. Davidson from 7th to 5th do.

June 22.—Ens. Francis Mardell (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with 34th regt. L.I. until further orders.

June 23.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to duty with regts. specified, until further orders:—Ensigns Wm. Touch, 1st N.I.; Fred. Harris, J. R. Campbell, J. F. Crossdill, Edwin Worsley, Edward Davie, and W. J. Gells, 12th do.; G. C. Pybus and J. J. Jenkins, 33d do.

Surg. D. Munro removed from 36th to 2d N.I.

June 24.—2d-Lieut. H. T. Molesworth (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with 2d bat. artillery.

Riding Master A. Davidson, removed on 20th June from 7th to 5th L.C., permitted to proceed to join *via* Bangalore.

June 29.—The undermentioned Cornet and Ensigns removed at their own request, *viz.*—Cornet C. H. Middleton, from 6th L.C. to 8th, to rank next below Cornet J. L. Mayne; Ens. H. B. Kensington from 3d E. Regt. to 12th, to rank next below Ens. L. Trips; Ens. C. B. Gibb from 2d E. Regt. to 31st, to rank next below Ens. H. L. Hughes.

Veterinary Surg. T. Aston removed from D to E troop Horse Artillery.

June 30.—Assist. Surg. J. A. Reynolds, in medical charge of ...

July 2.—Assist. Surg. H. G. Graham posted to 48th N.I.

July 4.—Capt. G. W. Y. Simpson removed from 4th to 3d bat. artillery, but to continue to do duty as at present until an opportunity offers for his embarkation for Moulmein.

July 6.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with the regiments specified, until further orders:—Ensigns A. J. De Haviland Harris and T. J. M. Cunningham, with 12th N.I.; F. W. L. Gordon, Charles Mortlock, Henry Phillips, J. J. Pearce, and W. M. Berkeley, 33d do.

The following removals ordered:—Surgs. C. De-

sormeaux from 48th to 2d N.I.; G. W. Scheniman from 37th to 48th do.; D. Munro from 2d to 37th do.—Assist. Surgs. H. G. Graham from 48th to 2d N.I.; C. Barclay from doing duty at General Hospital to do duty with H.M. 4th (or King's Own) regt.; J. Peter, M.D., from doing duty at ditto to do duty with H.M. 94th regt.; M. Rogers from doing duty at ditto to do duty with 2d Europ. Regt.

Major W. T. Brett, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., to join detachment of that corps at Cuddalore.

July 8.—Ens. T. J. M. Cunningham removed from 12th to do duty with 33d N.I. till further orders.

Ens. Michael Riddell (recently admitted and promoted) to do duty with 15th N.I., until further orders.

The following removals ordered:—Surg. G. V. Cumming, M.D., from 4th L.C. to 12th N.I.; Surg. Q. Jamieson, M.D., from 12th N.I. to 4th L.C.; Assist. Surg. S. K. Parson from 2d Europ. Regt. to detachment of artillery at Penang.

*Returned to duty,* ... Capt. Hughes, 7th L.C. ... have been on furlough from ... 7. Lieut. A. M. Molyneux ...

#### FURLOUGHES.

*To Europe.*—June 5. Capt. J. Davidson, 31st L.I., for health.—12. Lieut. Col. A. Kerr, 7th L.C., for health.—16. Lieut. W. R. Studdy, 15th N.I., for health.—19. Lieut. E. H. L. Moore, 33d N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. Osborne, 40th N.I.—23. Lieut. R. Morgell, Carnatic E. V. B., for health.—26. Lieut. J. Richardson, 43d N.I., for health.—July 7. Lieut. G. Dancer, artillery, for health.

*To Sea.*—June 26. Lieut. L. Macqueen, 3d L.C., on sick cert., with leave until 30th Sept. 1841.

*To New South Wales.*—June 26. Veterinary Surg. T. Hagger, 1st L.C., for two years, for health.

*To Cape and St. Helena.*—July 10. Assist. Surg. H. W. Porteous, artillery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

*To Bombay.*—June 26. Lieut. T. F. Nicolay, 1st Europ. Regt., from 1st July to 30th Sept. 1840.—30. Veterinary Surg. N. F. Clarkson, 2d L.C., from 16th June to 16th Oct. 1840, on private affairs.

*To Calcutta.*—July 7. Capt. F. Hughes, 7th L.C., from 15th July to 15th Sept. 1840, on private affairs.

*To Jaulnah.*—June 30. Capt. J. W. Bayley, 20th N.I., from 10th June to 10th Dec. next, on private affairs.

*To Bencoolen and Natterang.*—June 19. Major J. W. ... 184 ... qu. mast. gen. N.S. force, from 1st July 1840 to 31st March 1841, on sick cert.—Lieut. G. Gordon, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. Doaba Force, from 12th June 1840 to 31st July 1841, on sick cert.

*To Presidency.*—June 18. Cornet T. Allan, 4th L.C., from 3d June to 31st Dec., on sick cert., instead of ... (also to Eastern ... 6th N.I., from 1st ... Lieut. Col. G. Sandys, 8th L.C., from 1st to 31st July 1840. Lieut. Col. C. D. Dur ... to 31st Oct. 1840.—Jul ... 14th N.I., in continu ... 8. Surg. G. W. Scheniman, 37th N.I., from 29th June to 29th July 1840, on sick cert.

*To St. Thomé.*—June 25. Capt. J. R. Robertson, 8th L.C., from 17th June to 31st Aug. 1840, on sick cert.

*To Western Coast.*—June 22. Maj. F. H. M. Wheeler, 2d M. E. Regt., from 9th June to 30th Nov. 1840, on sick cert.—July 6. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. T. Boddam, 2d L.C., from 19th May to 19th Nov. 1840.

*To Eastern Coast.*—June 22. Capt. G. W. Moore, 3d L.I., from 10th June 1840 to 31st Jan. 1840, on sick cert.—25. Maj. J. Kerr, 1st M.E.R., from 9th June to 15th Nov. 1840, on sick cert.—July 6. Capt. C. Butler, 1st M.E.R., from 24th June to 31st Dec. 1840, on sick cert.



3. At Seeva Samoodrum, T. Ramasawmy Moodellar, upon whom Lord Wm. C. Bentinck, when governor-general, conferred the title of "Janaopooara Kenta," as a mark of the approbation of the government, for the costly and useful works, particularly two bridges across the Cauvery, which were erected by him at Seeva Samoodrum, and by which every access was given to the celebrated falls of the Cauvery at that place, and the general trade of the country greatly facilitated. The Royal Asiatic Society also testified their sense of Ramasawmy's merits by electing him a member of their Society.

— At Madras, Mr. L. M. Russell, of her 23d year, Mary Anne,

W. R.  
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tor and architect,  
July 10, Mr. F.  
— At Cannano  
94th Regt., aged 61.

provisions, the practice hitherto observed of administering oaths of office to the servants of government be discontinued, and a declaration taken in lieu thereof, in the manner prescribed in the Act.

#### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

With reference to the notification of the 13th May last, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the three following native gentlemen have been nominated by the "Elphinstone Native Education Institution," members of the Board of Education, viz. — Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.; Jugonath Sunkersett, Esq.; and Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, Esq.

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. H. BATHURST.

*Head Quarters, Poona, June 26, 1840.*  
— At an European general court-martial, assembled at Ahmednuggur on the 1st June 1840, Lieut. Henry Bathurst, of the 21st regt. Madras N. I., was tried on the following charge, viz.

*Charge.*—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, in having at Ahmednuggur, on the afternoon of the 20th day of April 1840, between the hours of five and six, been drunk on duty under arms at skeleton drill, on the regimental parade.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

*Finding and Sentence.*—That the prisoner, Lieut. Henry Bathurst, 21st regt. Madras N. I., is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and the court do therefore adjudge him, the said Lieut. Henry Bathurst, to be cashiered.

(Signed) A. MAXSON, Lieut.-Col., President.

I approve of the finding on this trial, which is supported by clear and convincing evidence, and the sentence is in conformity to an express Article of War. Nevertheless, I feel it a necessary duty to observe that the court was objectionably composed, although not to the extent of legal vitiation.

Without attributing the slightest degree of undue influence to any individual member in his capacity of juror, in which alone a difference of opinion could have possibly arisen on the present charge, I consider it most desirable that even the appearance of bias should in such cases be avoided, by not placing on the court any officer who is to be called on as a witness (more especially on the prosecution) or who has been previously examined on the subject to be investigated.

In respect to the preliminary objection which was urged by the prisoner against two officers of the same regiment, on the ground of their being junior to him, it is

## Bombay.

### GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

#### COMMAND ALLOWANCES FOR DIVISIONS OF ARTILLERY.

*Bombay Castle, July 2, 1840.*—In order to assimilate the rules relative to the command allowance for divisions of artillery with those in force in Bengal, the following extract from the pay and audit regulations of that presidency is published, and is to be observed under this presidency:—

"An allowance of 300 rupees per mensem is sanctioned to field officers commanding divisions of artillery in the field.

"When the command of a division of artillery is united with that of a battalion or brigade, the superior staff allowance of 400 rupees is only to be drawn; the inferior allowance of 300 rupees for command of divisions being intended only for officers not entitled to the superior.

#### TRANSIT DUTIES ON GOODS.

*Notification.—Political Department.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the only authorized transit duties leviable on goods within the territory of his Majesty Shah Shoojah Ool-Moolk, is 2½ per cent. on authenticated invoices.

#### ABOLITION OF OATHS.

*General Department, July 10, 1840.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to call the attention of all heads of departments to Act No. XXI of 1837, and to direct, that, in accordance with its

to be remarked, that although the challenge was insufficient in a legal point of view, the circumstance ought to be carefully guarded against, in equal consideration to the feelings of both parties.

Under the above view of the case, and taking into consideration the comparatively short period which Lieut. Bathurst has been in the service, I have been induced to remit the fully merited penalty of his offence, in the hope that he will hereafter prove himself deserving of the clemency now shown to him, by an undeviating course of temperance, and the strictest attention to all his duties, and thereby eradicate even the remembrance of his past transgression.

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON, Lieut.-Gen.  
and Commander-in-Chief

Lieut. Bathurst is to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

—  
LIEUT. W. HOLLIS.

*Head Quarters, Poona, July 5, 1840.*—

At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay, on the 15th June 1840, Lieut. William Hollis, of the 36th regt. Madras N. I., attached by order of the Hon. the Court of Directors, to do duty with a detachment of troops belonging to the Bombay army on board the ship *Inglis*, was tried on the following charges, viz.

*First Charge.*—For highly disgraceful and insubordinate conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having on board the ship *Inglis*, on the 3d April 1840, entered the cuddy whilst under arrest, and then and there addressed most opprobrious and insulting language to Capt. R. Mignan, 1st regt. Bombay European Infantry, his senior officer in command of the detachment, and in having repeated the same.

*Second charge.*—For having, at the same time and place, broken his arrest, by entering the cuddy as above specified, which place had been expressly excepted from the limits to which he was to confine himself.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

*Finding.*—That the prisoner, Lieut. William Hollis, 36th Regt. Madras N. I. is,

Guilty on the 1st charge.

Guilty on the second charge.

*Sentence.*—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty of both charges preferred against him, do adjudge him, the said Lieut. William Hollis, to be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed)

THOS. McMAHON, Lieut.-Gen.  
and Com.-in-Chief.

*Recommendation of the Court.*—The Court, having thus performed a painful

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duty, beg leave most respectfully to commend the prisoner's case to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, on the grounds of his having, at the moment he broke his arrest and addressed the insulting and opprobrious language to his commanding officer, been labouring under temporary aberration of mind, as appears by the evidence given by Doctor Butchart, and also from the circumstance of his having been placed under arrest on grounds unconnected with his military duty.

(Signed) T. MARSHALL, Lt.-Col.  
25th N. I., and President.

*Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.*—

The circumstances set forth in both charges are fully established, and from the court having passed a general verdict of guilty on each, it is to be inferred that it did not consider aberration of mind, referred to in the recommendation, to be of a nature and extent to exonerate the prisoner from responsibility for the act which he had committed, and this view of the case is agreeable to the evidence recorded, as the circumstances deposed to by Surg. Butchart only tend to prove excitement and irritation, which fall very far short of what both the law and the established order of society require to warrant such an exemption.

This point is, I observe, distinctly and correctly laid down in the 72d Article, Section XX. of the Military Code of the Bombay army, founded on the criminal law of England. The offence set forth in the second charge comes directly under the provision of the 35th Article of the 14th Section of the Articles of War for the Hon. Company's European troops, and the prisoner having been declared guilty of the same, ought to have been adjudged to be cashiered, instead of dismissed the service. For although these respective punishments are always considered of synonymous import, the court ought to have adopted the term specifically used in the enactment.

Lieut. Hollis has, in his address on the defence, expressed himself fully sensible of the great impropriety of his conduct, and from the letters addressed to him by Capt. Mignan of the 1st European regt., which are attached to the proceedings, and from the other correspondence which has been previously under notice, it is but too evident that he was most injudiciously and irritatingly treated by Capt. Mignan, which, although not forming tangible matter for judicial investigation, is nevertheless highly objectionable and censurable, more especially as a style of correspondence was continued after Lieut. Hollis was in arrest, which was neither called for nor suitable from a commanding officer.

It is to be wondered at, and greatly to  
(T)

be deplored, that an officer of Lieut. Hollis's experience and long standing in the service, should have set so bad an example to the troops on board the *Ingles*; and his conduct having been so violent, so detrimental to the harmony and comfort of all who were on board, and the dreadful epithets of coward, villain, &c., &c., as applied to his commanding officer, have left me no alternative but the painful and distressing duty of confirming the finding, and of letting the sentence awarded take its course. (Signed)

THOS. McMAHON, Lieut.-Gen.  
and Com.-in-Chief.

Lieut. William Hollis, of the 36th Regt. Madras N.I., will cease to draw pay on the 6th instant, and a communication will be made to the authorities at Fort Saint George, that his name may be struck off the strength of the Madras army from the same date.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

19. Mr. F. H. Townsend, collector at Belgaum, resumed his duties on 12th June.

Mr. W. J. Turquand to act as third assistant to collector and magistrate of Tanna.

24. J. H. Peart, Esq., civil surgeon at Broach, appointed under act No. XIV. of 1835, an assistant magistrate at that station.

29. Mr. J. A. Forbes to be collector of customs and land revenue at presidency, and reporter general on external commerce.

Mr. W. Simson to be principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

W. S. Boyd, Esq., to be political commissioner for Guzerat, and resident at Baroda.

July 7. Mr. W. S. Boyd delivered over charge of offices of collector of customs and land revenue at presidency to Mr. Spens, on 4th July.

Mr. A. St. John Richardson to act as third assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat from 1st Jan. 1840.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt to act as collector of customs and land revenue at presidency.

Mr. E. M. Stuart to act as first assistant to collector of Sholapoor.

Mr. E. W. Burton to act as second assistant to collector of Sholapoor.

8. Mr. R. Keys, first assistant to collector of Kaira, returned to his duty on 1st July.

W. Hart, Esq., returned to his duty in Bombay civil service on 2d July.

W. J. Hunter, Esq., returned to his duty in Bombay civil service, in ship *Tartar*, on 26th June.

13. Mr. Jackson to act as collector of office of collector of Bombay, on 8th J.

15. Mr. E. W. Burton to be second assistant to collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. S. Mansfield to be second assistant to ditto ditto of Kaira.

Mr. W. Hart to be third assistant to ditto ditto of Poona.

Mr. G. B. S. Karr to be third assistant to ditto ditto of Sholapoor.

Mr. J. W. Langford to act as collector and magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. H. W. Reeves to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nassuk.

Mr. F. Sims to be third assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. D. Davidson, acting second assistant to collector of Belgaum, took charge of his duties on 9th July.

Mr. E. Montgomerie to be collector and magistrate of Sholapoor.

T. C. Loughnan, Esq., to be assistant judge and session judge at Dharwar.

W. J. Hunter, Esq., to act as deputy civil auditor, and deputy mint master.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Mr. C. Forbes's resignation of the Hon. Company's service, from the 31st July.

*Obtained leave of Absence.*—June 23. Mr. J. A. Forbes, leave for six months, to proceed to the Deccan, for health.—July 8. Mr. G. Coles, leave for one month, to S. P. W. Le Geyt, Esq., tension, to remain in

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

*Bombay Castle, June 20, 1840.*—Lieut. Hill, of engineers, directed to proceed to Surat, on duty, until season opens, so as to admit of his proceeding to join his station at Sukkur.

June 23.—Cornet P. L. Fagan, 1st L.C., to act as staff officer to 1st do., and 3d and 4th troops horse artillery, until their arrival at Kurrachee; date 6th Feb. last.

Cadets of Infantry R. W. D'Arcy and J. W. Cottell admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. J. H. Carter admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

June 24.—Ens. R. L. Taylor, 18th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to 13th do., until further orders.

June 25.—Lieut. W. Topham, 7th N.I., confirmed in appointment of adj. to that regt.; date 17th June 1840.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1825, promoted to brevet rank of captain, from dates specified, viz.—Lieuts. F. Mayor, 6th N.I., A. A. Drummond, 11th do., and H. C. Morse, 8th do., all from 3d May 1840; C. Giberne, 16th do., 28th May 1840; J. Holmes, 12th do., 6th June 1840.

Lieut. J. A. Curtis, of engineers, to be executive engineer at Aden, in suc. to Lieut. Western dec.

June 27.—Cornet W. Ashburner, 3d L.C., to be acting qu. master to that regt., v. Lieut. Ravenscroft, who resigns the acting qu. mastership from 8th June.

June 30.—The following orders confirmed:—An order to Gr. N.I., to act as ad. 5th and 23d N.I., to Upper Scinde, amounting to upwards of 300 rank and file.—An order by Major Newport, dated Camp Sukkur, 6th Feb. last, appointing Ens. Newnham, 23d N.I., to receive charge of quarter master and paymaster's office, during absence of Lieut. Forbes on leave to presidency, from that date, until further orders.—An order by Major Cracklow, dated 27th M. Cowper, 22d N.I., until arrival of Lt. until further order dated 1st June, a 23d N.I., to perform duties or staff officer to detachment of three companies of that regiment proceeding to Dhoolia, from 4th June, the date of its March from Malligaum.

Ens. W. A. Anderson, 1st Europ. Regt., appointed to act as field engineer at Karrack.

Lieut. H. B. Crockett, N.V.B., at his own request, pensioned on full pay from 1st June 1840, subject to confirmation of the Hon. Court.

July 1.—Lieut. B. Bailey to conduct duties of adj. to European and native details of artillery at Aden, from 29th April last, as a temp. arrangement.

Cadet of Cavalry J. L. Aitken admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

C. T. P. Pice, J. G. Millar, G. J. W. A. Kane, S. Lowry,

J. A. Anderson, H. E. Jacob, and R. T. Goodwin admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

July 3.—Cadets of Infantry G. B. Scott and Edmund Campbell admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns (already posted to 17th N.I.).

An order by Major Cracklow, dated Camp Sukkur, 24th Feb. last, appointing Surg. Edwards to assume charge of medical stores, staff, and details until further orders, confirmed.

James S. Mac-surgeon on

July 4.—Lieut. R. H. Mackintosh, 2d Gr.N.I., to be deputy assist. qu. master general, v. Ramsay promoted in the department.

Lieut. W. W. W. Humbley to be interpreter to H.M. 4th L.Drags, v. Halkett resigned.

July 7.—Lieut. Mansergh to act as adj., and

placed

Capt. Strong, 1st Europ. Regt., to act as field engineer at Karrack, and that officer to continue to act until relieved by Ens. W. A. Anderson, of same corps; date 20th May.

July 8.—Cadets of Infantry H. E. Pathullo, H. N. Robertson, C. W. Walker, G. F. Duke, and W. Campbell admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

July 9.—2d Gr.N.I. Ens. E. Lockley to be lieut., v. Clarke killed in action; date of rank 15th May 1840.

24th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. N. Ramsay to be capt., and Ens. G. Stack to be lieut., in suc. to Durack dec.; date of rank 19th Dec. 1839.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Shephard to be capt., and Ens. W. Ballingall to be lieut., in suc. to Earle drowned; 18th June 1840.

The undermentioned officers ranked from dates specified, and

2d-Lieut. J. rank 4th June 1840, army rank 13th do., appointed to corps of engineers.

2d-Lieut. H. Wood, v. Walker dec., regimental rank 18th June 1840, army rank 13th do., appointed to corps of engineers.

Cornet J. L. Whitmore dec., regimental rank 17th June 1840, army rank 25th Feb. 1840, appointed to 3d L.C.

Ens. W. Montrieux, v. Stack prom., regimental rank 2d May 1840, army rank 10th Dec. 1839, appointed to 24th N.I.

Ballingall prom., regimental rank 10th Dec.

Ens. J. S. Oliphant, v. Lockley prom., regimental rank 18th June 1840, army rank 10th Dec. 1839, appointed to 2d Gr.N.I.

Ens. W. F. Anderson, v. Stanley dec., regimental rank 18th June 1840, army rank 11th do., appointed to 11th N.I.

Assist. Surg. T. S. Cahill, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Davis drowned; date of rank 18th June 1840.

July 10.—Cadet of Artillery R. B. Brett admitted on estab. and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadets of Infantry J. H. Champion and J. A. Wood admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surgeon Black, at present doing duty on board the *Seso*, der-in-Chief, of arrival of that vessel at Aden.

July 11.—Capt. R. Shortrede directed to repair to presidency on duty.

July 14.—Lieut. J. K. Wedderburn, 2d regt. Life Guards, appointed aid-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief, from 8th July.

July 15.—Capt. W. B. Goodfellow, of engineer corps, to be commanding engineer at Aden.

Capt. T. B. Turner, of engineer corps, to officiate as executive engineer at Poona, during Capt. Goodfellow's temporary absence on field service.

Brev. Capt. Farquharson, of artillery, to act as executive engineer at Ahmednuggur, till further orders.

Cadets of Infantry G. A. Lister and W. L. Cahusac admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. R. M. Hughes, 12th N.I., received charge of guards of subsidiary gaoi at Tannah, from Capt. Jackson, 25th N.I., on 3d June.

July 16.—Lieut. Ayrton, regt. of artillery, to act as executive engineer at Aden, until arrival of Lieut. Curtis, of engineers, at that station; date 4th June.

Capt. H. Hart, 6th N.I., permitted to resign Hon. Company's service, from 26th June last.

Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Elijah Impey appointed an acting assist. surgeon on this estab., as a temporary measure, and attached to Indian Navy.

The following orders confirmed:—An order by Lieut. Col. Spiller, dated 11th May last, appointing Lieut. Bowen to act as qu. master, and Capt. Wilson to perform duties of interpreter to 26th N.I., until further orders.—An order by Lieut. Col. Hughes, C.B., dated Camp Karrack, 22d May last, directing Lieut. Whittard, of 15th N.I., to receive charge of staff officer's duties from Capt. Earle until arrival of Lieut. Jopp at the station.

Mr. Richard Woosnam admitted as an assist. surgeon on this estab., from 20th June, the date of his arrival at Aden.

confirmed:—An order by dated 14th April last, take charge of adjutant's office of Goumnauze Bat. from Lieut. J. S. Unwin, until further orders.

Head-Quarters and Adj. General's Office, June 26, 1840.—Assist. Surg. John Fraser directed to assume medical charge of 12th N.I., v. Surg. Boyd removed to Marine Battalion.

Assist. Surg. St

of Surg. Mount

June 29.—Capt. More, 24th N.I., to receive charge of details of that regt. at present attached to Marine Battalion.

June 30.—The following orders confirmed:—An order by Col. F. R. of April 1839, directing

by Maj. Gen. Willis, com-

Assist. Surg. Keun to as artillery, the 9th and 11 ther orders.

July 2.—The undermentioned officers (lately admitted to service), to do duty with regiments spe-join:—Ensigns J. G. Millar, Anderson, with 12th N.I.; A. Neale, 19th do.; H. E. win, 25th do.

July 3.—Ens. Manson, 4th N.I., attached to do duty with 1st bat. artillery, at Ahmednuggur, until season will admit of his joining his regiment at Baroda.

July 4.—Ens. E. Campbell (lately admitted to service) attached to do duty with 19th N.I., until further orders, and directed to join.

July order June, afford medical aid that station.—An C.B., dated Camp Karrack 27th May last, direct-

charge of detachment 1st Bombay





Turner, for Calcutta; *Lowjee Family*, for Aden (with troops); *Shannon*, for Liverpool; *Catherine*, for Madras and Calcutta; H.C. steamer *Sesostrius*, for Aden; *Arabia*, for Calcutta; *Persian Gulf*, for Calcutta.

#### Arrivals of Passengers.

Per *Colombo*, from Suez, Mocha, Aden, &c.: Mrs. Hart; Mr. Hart, Bombay civil service; Col. McPherson, M.A.; Paymaster Pierce, H.M. 16th regt.; Mr. Ross, M.C.S.; Mr. Buckton, C.C.S.; Capt. Saunderson, B.A.; Mr. Champion, Bombay cadet; Mr. Brett, do. do.; Mr. Ryder; Mr. Roussac; Mr. Hardy; Mr. Myers; Mr. Casella; Dr. Fraser, 15th N.I.

European and 13 native servants.

Per *Drongan*, from Kharrack: Major J. P. Cumming, Bombay; Mr. J. W. Whitard; Lieut. D. Fraser, 15th N.I.; 30 followers, and 24 men of Marine Battalion.

Per H.C. steamer *Beverice*, from Suez and Aden: Mr. Rivet; Mr. Wedderburn; Mr. Hore; Mr. Jones; Mr. Blenkin; Major Cathcart; Lieut. Prendergast; 1 European and 2 native soldiers.

Per *John*, from Australia: Mr. Leith; Mr. Martin.

Per *Caledonia*, from China: Mr. Ashburn; 7 Parsees.

#### Departures of Passengers.

Per *Davida Clark*, for Calcutta: Mr. Campbell; Ens. J. C. Scott, 13th regt.; Ens. G. C. Stapylton, 13th regt.; Dr. Burnes; 103 men, 1 woman, 2 children, and 2 convicts.

Per *Shah Allum*, for Calcutta: Mr. Wildridge; Lieut. Walkinshaw, Esq.

Per *Colombo*, for Ceylon and Isle of France: Mrs. Knight; Messrs. Knight, Buckton, Hardy, Dunbar, and Watson.

Per *Bencoolen*, for N.S. Wales: Capt. Macan; Capt. Tucker; Mr. Carr; John Livery; 5 servants.

Per *Catherine*, for Madras and Calcutta: Miss Lewis; Messrs. Barrow, Cooper, Perkins, Ryder, Ross, Cappello, Tower, and Blemmer.

Per *Quinten Leitch*, for Calcutta: Capt. Porten.

*Freight* (July 18).—Rather scarce. To London engagements have been made at £3. 15s., and to Liverpool at £3. 5s., which we quote as the current rates.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

May 29. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. F. Williams, 2d Gr.N.I., of a daughter.

June 13. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of H. W. Brett, Esq., horse brigade, of a daughter.

16. At Poonah, the wife of Mr. Walpole, road and tank department, of a son.

17. At Belgaum, the lady of E. H. Townsend, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Godfrey, 17th N.I., of a son.

20. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Henry Richards, 3d N.I., of a still-born son.

21. At the Factory at Vingoria, the wife of Richard Spooner, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

22. The lady of Hugh Gibb, Esq., medical establishment, of a son.

23. At Ahmedabad, the lady of Lieut. S. Turnbull, regt. of artillery, of a daughter.

24. At Tannah, the lady of G. H. Pitt, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

28. At Poona, the lady of J. Vibart, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

29. At Tannah Fort, the wife of Mr. M. Dias, of a daughter.

July 3. The lady of the Rev. S. F. Pemberton, chaplain at Deesa, of a daughter.

5. At Balmeer, the lady of Lieut. Blenkins, 6th N.I., of a son.

6. Lady Awdry, of a son.

— At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. W. T. Boyé, 23d regt., of a son.

7. At Broach, the lady of J. Peart, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.

12. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. T. M. B. Turner, engineers, of a daughter.

19. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. Webb, Indian Navy, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

June 22. At Ahmedabad, Mr. E. C. Watkins, moonsiff of Ahmedabad, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Hook, deputy assist. commissary of ordnance.

29. At Colabah, Capt. D. MacGregor, late of the

county of Cumberland.

— At Bombay, Mr. Robert Maidment, to Helen, relict of the late Mr. J. W. Ward, inn-keeper at Panwell.

### DEATHS.

June 5. At Calicut, John Fell, Esq., civil service, in the 71st year of his age.

8. At Ahmedabad, Ens. Stanley, 11th regt. N.I.

18. In the wreck of the *Lord William Bentinck*, Mary, wife of Capt. J. A. Eckford, 19th N.I., in the 26th year of her age.

— In the wreck of the *Lord William Bentinck*, Julia Catherine, second daughter of Capt. James Balfour Robertson, R.N.

— In the wreck of the *Lord William Bentinck*, Charles Stuart MacPherson, eldest son of Lady

Knowlton MacPherson, aged 22.

— At Poonah, Robert Herries, son of Lieut. Col. Marshall, aged 13 months.

24. John Anderson, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Gibb, Miller, and Co.

July 6. At Deesa, Capt. Moore, paymaster of the 2d or Queen's Royals.

9. In the Fort, Mrs. Mary Hurst, aged 22.

## Ceylon.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 19. H. Wright, Esq., to be treasurer and commissioner of stamps, v. the Hon. W. Grenville, Esq., resigned.

C. R. Buller, Esq., to be government agent for Western Province, v. W. Gisborne, Esq., dec.

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Kandy South, v. H. Wright, Esq.

W. C. Gibson, Esq., to be assistant colonial secretary, v. P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.

F. Price, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Colombo, No. 6, and assistant in Saffragam to government agent for Southern Provinces, v. W. Moir, Esq., resigned.

W. Morris, Esq., to be assistant in the Seven Korles to government agent for Western Provinces, v. F. Price, Esq.

### MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Fletcher, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be commandant of Kandy, v. Lieut. Col. Peddie, 90th L.Inf., deceased.

### SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—June 19. *City of Aberdeen*, from London.—27. *Agrippina*, from London and

Arrival at Point de Galle.—June 10. *Rising Star*, from Maldives (with crew of the French brig *Clie*, wrecked on 3d May).

## BIRTHS.

June 16. Mrs. Sansoni, of a daughter.  
25. Mrs. J. H. Potcur, of a son.  
26. At Kandy, the lady of D. C. P. De Sylva, Esq., late chief modliar of E.P., of a son.

## DEATHS.

May 23. At Jaffna, Johanna, wife of Mr. William De Rooy, secretary of the District Court of the Wanny.

June 5. At Colombo, Mr. J. H. Potger.  
11. At Colombo, Don Simon de Melho Wanigerkoon, first modliar of the Governor's gate, and chief of the Chetties of Colombo.

13. At Colombo, of fever, A. W. Archer, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Wilson, Archer, and Co., and Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, aged 34.

25. At Colombo, the infant daughter of the Rev. S. O. Glenie, chaplain.

## Singapore, &amp;c.

## SHIPPING.

April 15. *Seymour*, and *Eagle*, both from London and Penang.—*Medusa*, *Victoria*, and *Robert Spankie*, from Rangoon.—9. H.C. cutter; *Robert Spankie*, from Calcutta.—10. *Defiance*, Calcutta; H.M.S. *Fellessley*, from sea.—14. *Rustonjee Co* from Madras.—15. H.C. steamer *Atal Isabella Robertson*, 17. *Mermaid*, from Ceylon.—*City of Conway*, from Samarang. Packet, both from Canton, from Antwerp.—30. *Wilson*, both from India; *Lucile*, from Bataavia; *Bomb*, from Bombay; *ne*, from Canton.

Departures from ditto.—April 30. H.M.S. *Hippomenes*, for Eastward.—May 6. *Peru*, for Liverpool; *John Dugdale*, for London.—for Macao (with despatches); *Gunga*, for N. S. Wales.—22. *Countess of Durham*, for London.—27. *Queen*, for China; *United States*, for Boston.—June 1. H.C. steamer *Madagascar*, for China.—2. *Hamoodi*, for Penang.—4. H.M.S. *Conway*, for China; *Puttay Salam*, *William Wilson*, *Elizabeth Ainslie*, and *Tenasserim*, all for China.—5. *Coringa Packet*, for China.—7. *Caroline*, for London.

Arrivals in the Straits of Anjer.—June 10. H.M. ships *Melville* (Rear Admiral Elliot), *Blonde*, *Py-lades*, and *Modeste*, all from the Cape, bound to China.

## DEATH.

May 22. At Singapore, Lieut. E. P. Gilbert, 26th Cameronians, aged 30, eldest son of the Rev. J. E. Gilbert, Priory, Bodmin, Cornwall.

## China.

## SHIPPING.

May 13. *Ann McKimm*, and *Patriota*, both from Singapore; *Charlotte*, from Bombay.

Departures.—April 27. *Aden*, for London.—May 2. *Tyrar*, for Greenock; *Ternate*, for Manila.—5. *General Kyd*, for London.—6. *Fortescue*, for London.—9. *Asia*, for London.

## Mauritius.

## SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to June 12. *Reliance*, *Nau-avie*, aux; *Am-Tamatave*; *Georgina*, from New London.  
Departures.—May 13. *Charlotte*, for Hobart Town.—June 14. *Tanjore*, for Ceylon.

## Cape of Good Hope.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—SERVICES OF COLONEL SMITH.

Extracts of General Orders, dated Cape Town, June 1, 1840.

1. Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Brevet Lieut.-Col. Abraham Josias Cloete, K.H., deputy quarter-master general of the forces serving at the Cape of Good Hope, v. Colonel H. J. Smith, C.B., appointed adjutant-general to the Queen's forces in India.

2. The General Commanding in Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Wm. Carruthers, 75th regt., town major at the Cape of Good Hope, to succeed Lieut.-Col. Cloete.

3. In consequence of the promotion of Colonel Smith to be adjutant-general to the army in India, the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity to express his high approbation of that officer's services, during his residence in this colony, and he feels confident the officers and soldiers of this command will be highly gratified by so distinguished a mark of her Majesty's favour and approbation being bestowed on an officer of such long and gallant services in nearly every part of the British dominions. As one of his companions, and as an old comrade in arms, the Major-General offers Colonel Smith his warmest congratulations, and best wishes, for his health and happiness.

4. The orders of the garrison of Cape Town, and of the guards and sentries, &c., as established by Colonel Smith, are to be considered standing orders for this garrison, and will be strictly observed accordingly.

5. Lieut.-Col. Chambers, commanding 25th regt., is appointed commandant of Cape Town and Castle, during the absence of Col. Lewis, C.B. (on duty to the frontier).

#### SHIPPING.

*Arrivals in Table Bay.*—Previous to July 9. *Emma*, Mann, *Emma*, Watts, *Apprentice*, *Mauritian*, *Valon*, and *Edmont*, all from London; *Nemisi*, and *Ma-deira*; *Caledonia*, *Volunteer*, *Majestic*, and *Premier*, all from Liverpool; *Artemise*, from Gottenburg; *Lively*, *Zephyr*, and *James Gibson*, all from Amsterdam; *Thomas Matalfe*, from Newcastle and Plymouth; *Mary Ann*, *Favourite*, and *Airey*, all from Rio de Janeiro; *Hero*, from Breede River; *Howard*, from Port au Pri; *Mossel Bay*; *Vibilia*, from *Packet*, from Algoa Bay; *Rico*; *Wadale*, from St. Domingo.

*Departures from ditto.*—Previous to July 9. *David Scott*, and *Larkins*, both for Madras and Calcutta; *Nine*, for Calcutta; *Emma*, Mann, for Ceylon; *Frankland*, for Padang; *Artemise*, and *Simon's Bay*.

*Arrivals in Simon's Bay.*—May 13. H.M.S. *Curlew*, from a cruise.—31. H.M.S. *Wizard*, from Rio de Janeiro.—June 7. *Tucador* (a detained Portuguese slaver), from Rio de Janeiro; *Countess of Dunmore*, from St. Domingo and Jamaica.—9. *Courier*, steamer, from London.—July 4. *Lady Clarke*, from London.

*Departures from ditto.*—May 28. H.M.S. *Fan-tome*, for West Coast.—June 4. H.M.S. *Curlew*, for Algoa Bay.—10. *Isabella*, for Sydney.—14. H.M.S. *Acorn*, for Mauritius.—18. *Lloyds*, for Table Bay.—July 1. *Courier*, for Adelaide.

*Arrivals in Algoa Bay.*—Previous to June 16. *Sovereign*, and *Alert*, both from London; *Queen Victoria*, and *Cape Packet*, all from Table Bay; H.M.S. *Acorn*, from Simon's Bay.

#### BIRTHS.

*March 22.* At Wynberg, the lady of Wm. Jackson, Esq., 8th B.L.C., of a daughter.

*May 3.* The lady of Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson, Bombay army, of a daughter (since dead).

18. At Alphen, the lady of H. O. Dreyer, Esq., of a daughter.

29. Mrs. R. A. Zeederberg, jun., of a son.

*June 2.* At Worcester, the lady of Mr. J. A. Munnick, of a daughter.

*Lately.* The lady of Capt. John Welchman, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter (since dead).

#### MARRIAGES.

*May 13.* Mr. Edward Nelson, eldest son of Thos. Nelson, Esq., of Graham's Town, to Loveday Ann Amelia, eldest daughter of William Cock, Esq., of the same place.

18. At Cape Town, Hercules Tennant, Esq., to Miss Hermina Geertruida Johanna Buyskes.

*June 2.* At the Cape, Capt. James Briggs, Madras N.I., to Catherine Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Graham, Esq., of Fintry, N.B.

#### DEATHS.

*March 31.* At Cape Town, John Charles, son of J. W. Woodcock, Esq., Bombay C.S., aged seven months.

*April 8.* Thomas Kift Deane, Esq., aged 40.

24. At Simon's Town, Mary, wife of G. F. Balston, Esq., of H.M. naval establishment, aged 52.

*May 15.* Miss E. S. Anson, aged 14.

19. Mrs. Sarah Benfield, aged 30.

20. Mr. William James Reed, aged 42.

— Frances, wife of Mr. Richard Laing.

— Elizabeth, wife of H. Scott, Esq.,

— Elizabeth, wife of Philip, of the Rev. Dr.

*June 18.* At Double Drift, Fish River, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Henry Warner, of the commissariat department, aged 56.

23. Mr. John Higgs, of the civil engineer department, aged 34.

*Lately.* Near Port Natal, the famous Zoolah chief Dingana.

## Postscript.

Down to the latest moment, no authentic intelligence from China had been received later than is given in a preceding page.

Advices from Persia to the 15th August state that the Shah was recruiting his army at Hamadan, with a view of marching against the Turkish provinces. An earthquake has done much damage in the south-western part of Persia.

Papers to a somewhat later date have arrived from the Cape of Good Hope; but they add little that is new.

The Governor of New Zealand has issued two proclamations. By these documents, every part of the islands of

New Zealand, extending from 34° 30' north, to 47° 10' south latitude, and between 165° 5' to 179° east longitude, is declared British territory, and subject to the Queen's authority. Governor Hobson was on the point of sending his colonial secretary, with a police magistrate and thirty soldiers, to the Company's settlement at Port Nicholson, to the principal town of which his Excellency had given the name of "Durham." Early in May, the settlers were going on most prosperously; and were, to use his own words, "quite inundated with stock, both cattle and sheep, from New South Wales."

# DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

*East-India House, Sept. 23.*

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held; in pursuance of the terms of the Charter, at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES TO HER  
MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W. B. Bayley, Esq.), said, he had to acquaint the proprietors, that the address of congratulation to the Queen on the occasion of her providential escape from the atrocious attempt made upon the life of her Majesty, agreed to at the General Court on the 17th of June last, had been presented to her Majesty, at the levee at St. James's Palace, on the 1st of July, by the Deputy Chairman and himself, as a deputation from the East-India Company, and had been most graciously received by her Majesty. The address of congratulation to Prince Albert on the same occasion, agreed to at the General Court on the 17th of June, had also been presented to his Royal Highness at Buckingham Palace, and had been most graciously received by him.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that certain papers, which had been laid before Parliament since the last General Court, were now submitted to the proprietors, in conformity with the By-law, cap. i. sec. 3.

The titles of the papers were read as follow :—

Copy of a despatch from the Governor General of India to the Court of Directors, dated 17th November 1838:

Extract, minute by the Right Hon. the Governor General, dated 17th November 1838:

Copy of a despatch from the Government of India, dated 25th March 1933:

Of a resolution of the Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council, dated 11th March 1839:

Of a despatch from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated 25th April 1869:

Of a letter from T. H. Mallock, Esq., officiating secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to J. P. Gram, Esq., officiating secretary to the Government of India, dated 18th April 1939:

Of a letter from ditto to ditto, dated 8th April 1839:

Of a letter from J. P. Grant, Esq., officiating secretary to the Government of India, to L. R. Reed, Esq., acting chief secretary to the Government of British India, dated 17th July 1896.

City of New York, New York, U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York.  
On 11/15/2011, the Court entered an order granting the motion for summary judgment.

- Of a letter from L. R. Reed, Esq., acting chief secretary to the Government of Bombay, to T. H. Maddock, Esq., officiating secretary to the Go-

Government of India, dated 4th January 1839; with inclosures:

Of a despatch from the Government of India to the Court of Directors, dated 16th December 1839:  
Of a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 2d June 1840:

Extract of a despatch from the Government of India in the Legislative Department, to the Court of Directors, dated 9th March 1840:

Copy of a despatch from the Government of India to the Court

of certain pilgrim taxes.

Copies of three petitions, dated the 9th day of December 1838, and the 3d day of June and the 31st day of May 1839, from the Christianians of the same place, to the Council of

between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and of resort to torture in the levy of the tax by the native officers of revenue and police:

Of \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
and of \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

for inquiry; together with the reply of the Court of Directors to the reference made to them on the subject of those petitions.

Accounts respecting the annual territorial revenues and disbursements of the East-India Company, for the years 1835-6, 1836-7, and 1837-8, with an estimate of the same for 1839-40.

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the  
T. F. M. C. or instru-  
rately.

servants  
since the  
I. cap. 155.

## HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBEE.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that, in conformity with the General Court's resolution of the 7th of April and 6th of July 1809, he now laid before the proprietors certain returns relative to the Company's establishments at Haileybury and Addiscombe.

The papers comprised—

An account of the proceedings of the open Committee, at Haileybury, on the 13th of December 1839, and 30th of June 1840.

of students in Hailey-  
of June 1839 to the

It has been agreed  
its at Hailey-  
to Midsum-  
ber 1940.

An account of the expense of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, from June 1839 to July 1840.

A list of the number of cadets whose petitions had been agreed to or rejected, for the same period.

### COLONIAL PASSENGERS' BILL.

The *Chairman* stated, that, in conformity with the resolution of the general Court, of the 17th June, the Company's seal had been affixed to a petition to the Honourable the House of Commons against certain clauses in a bill relating to the regulation of colonial passengers, which petition was presented on the same evening by Mr. Hogg. Adverting to the general Court's resolution of the same day, for a petition to the House of

Lords against those clauses, as, on the motion for the third reading of the bill in the House of Commons, the clauses objected to had been withdrawn, the Court of Directors had, on the 24th of June, agreed to the following resolution:—"Resolved, that this Court is of opinion, that, under the circumstances of the case, it is unnecessary to present a petition to the House of Lords on the subject of the Colonial Passengers' bill." The bill was read a third time, and passed on the 29th of June, the House of Lords having made no alteration with reference to the objectionable clauses.

#### ALLEGED GRIEVANCES OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The *Chairman* said, an hon. proprietor (Mr. Brown) had given notice that he would submit a motion to the Court, relative to "The grievances complained of in petitions, dated the 3d June and 31st August 1839, transmitted to the Right Hon. the Governor of Madras by 122 heads of families of native Christians, natives of the province of Tinnevely, and in former petitions presented to the Madras government, and to collectors of the province of Tinnevely." That motion stood first for discussion; but as the hon. proprietor who gave the notice was absent, the motion must fall to the ground, or it might be brought forward at a future Court.

Sir *Charles Forbes* suggested that, as the hon. proprietor who had given notice of the motion was not present, it should be postponed till next Court day. He would, *pro formâ*, give notice to that effect.

#### SECRET SERVICE MONEY.

Mr. *Lewis* (having been called upon by the chairman) rose, pursuant to notice, to propose a resolution relative to the disbursement of large sums of money, for secret service, by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, under the orders of the Board of Control. The learned proprietor observed, that, when this subject was brought under the consideration of the general Court, in December last, an hon. bart. moved—"That there be laid before this Court an account, shewing the annual amount of disbursements made under the orders of the Secret Committee of Directors, during the last ten years, up to the present time." That resolution was modified, on the suggestion of an hon. director, by including the disbursements from the year 1782, and omitting the words "up to the present time," and in that form it was unanimously agreed to by the Court. In consequence of the resolution thus unanimously adopted, a return had been drawn up on the 11th March, by the Company's secretary, specifying the annual amount

of disbursements made under the orders of the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors from the year 1782 to the 30th of April 1839, comprising a period of fifty-seven years. From that document he collected, that there were items of expenditure for secret service which must astonish them, especially as most of them had been greatly surprised when informed that as much as 53,050*l.* had been so spent in one year, 1838-9. Looking over that return, he saw that much larger sums had been in former years expended under the same authority—namely, that of the secret committee of the Board of Directors, on the requisition of the President of the Board of Control. Thus there appeared to have been disbursed, under the head of secret service money, in 1793-4, 64,563*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; in 1795-6, no less than 130,187*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*; and in 1796-7, 61,549*l.* 5*s.* With these facts before him—with proof of these immense disbursements, for which he confessed that he could see no just reason—he thought that some steps ought to be immediately adopted to check and control so wasteful and extravagant an expenditure. The natives of India, from whom this money was taken, ought not to be burdened with such an enormous charge. It would be in the recollection of the Court, that, on a former day, a discussion of some length took place on this subject. In the course of that discussion, several of the directors of the East-India Company delivered their sentiments in favour of an alteration of the system, with respect to this enormous expenditure of money. One hon. director (Mr. Tucker), whom he then saw in his place, had given a strong opinion on the subject, and no man better understood the constitution of the Company than the hon. director. He had distinctly stated, that he greatly doubted whether the President of the Board of Control had the power to call on the Secret Committee to make such disbursements; and he added, that if the President possessed such a power, it was not right or proper that it should be continued; since it was clearly unconstitutional to allow such large sums of money to be expended without the intervention of any check or control. Another hon. proprietor (Mr. Astell), whom he also saw in his place, and who was a member of the Secret Committee, stated, on the same occasion, that neither the Court of Directors nor the Secret Committee had any discretion in the matter, as they were obliged to follow and obey the orders of the Board of Control; and he had farther said, that if a petition was proposed to Parliament, for the purpose of putting the system on a different footing, he would have no objection to support it.

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Mr. Astell denied that he had made such a statement.

Mr. Lewis.—The hon. Director was represented to have said, that "if hon. proprietors chose to present a petition to Parliament, for placing the committee on a different footing—for giving it a voice in the disbursement of secret service money—he would not object;" and, so far as his (Mr. Lewis's) recollection went, he thought the statement was perfectly correct. A third hon. Director (Sir R. Campbell) had objected to placing so great and uncontrolled a power in the hands of the Board of Control; and he (Mr. Lewis) thought that the hon. Director had stated, that when an attempt was made, in the Court of Directors, to limit, in some degree, the power of the Board of Control, he had himself supported it. Another hon. Director (Capt. Shepherd) had also condemned the existence of this irresponsible and unconstitutional power; and had expressed his readiness to petition Parliament for the removal of the evil. Now, after these opinions thus recorded, and these facts thus stated, he should like to know whether those who had deemed it necessary to agitate this subject would not have been guilty of a neglect of their duty if they had weakly refrained from bringing it forward again, in order that a petition might be introduced to Parliament for the purpose of altering the existing system, which was in every respect most objectionable. It was with that view that he brought the present motion before the Court. The resolution which he meant to propose embraced two propositions. It set forth, in the first place—"That, adverting to the unusually large disbursements made from the funds of the East-India Company during the last two years, amounting to the sum of £115,750, and to the proceedings of a former Court on this important subject, this Court is of opinion that the legislature could not have intended to invest the Secret Committee, under the direction of the President of the Board of Control, with the unconstitutional power of disbursing such funds to an unlimited extent, and that such disbursements ought to be subject to the approval of the Court of Directors;" and, as a consequence of that proposition, it, in the second place, pointed out the course which it appeared expedient, under the circumstances, to adopt, in these terms—"This Court, therefore, recommends the Court of Directors to adopt such measures as may be necessary to ascertain the state of the law on this important question, with the view of petitioning Parliament to define such power, and to place it under constitutional control." Now, with regard to the first of these propositions, as to the nature of the power which legally be-

longed to the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, he apprehended that the power amounted merely to this, namely, that the President of the Board of Control might cause despatches relative to negotiations with native states respecting peace or war, or on any other political subject, to be sent out; but that having done so, the executive power, the object sought to be exercised, was with respect to the East-India Company, a money question, to be decided by the Court of Directors as the executive and governing body of that Company. What he therefore contended for was this, that the power which was now wielded by the President of the Board of Control—the power of directing the disbursement of large sums of money without any check or control on the part of the East-India Company—was a power which he had no legal right to assume or to exercise. He had, on a former occasion, stated his reasons, at length, for advocating that view of the subject, and it was not, therefore, his intention to go into the same *minutiae* of detail at present. He should, therefore, only refer briefly to the statutes which bore on the subject. The Board of Control was established by the act of the 24th Geo. III, cap. 25, s. 6; and if they looked to the provisions of that statute—and they must do so, for it was one of two subsequent statutes which gave them alone they must rely—they would find that no such power was contemplated by the legislature, in passing those acts, as that which the Board of Control now exercised. No initiative power was given by the legislature to the Board of Control. What were the terms made use of in the 24th of George III., under which this board was formed, and by which its powers were defined? The clause ran thus—"And be it further enacted, that the said board shall be fully authorized and empowered to superintend, direct, and control, all acts, operations, and concerns, which in anywise relate to the civil or military government or revenues of the British territorial possessions in the East-Indies." Then there were two other acts of Parliament which bore upon this subject, the 33d George III., cap. 52, and the 2d and 3d William IV., cap. 85; and if they looked to these statutes, they would find that the power of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India were there defined as they had been previously defined in the 24th of George III. Therefore, he contended that the power of the board was only a power of supervision, and that the power of dealing with the revenue of India was vested in the Court of Directors, as representing the East-India Company. If this were so, and he thought the law was clear upon that point, how could they reconcile

the power which the Board of Control had assumed and exercised with a mere superintending power? When they demanded the expenditure of the Company's money, it was assuredly not the act of a superintending power, but of an originating, a positive, a substantive power. What more original, what more substantive power could be imagined, than that of deciding on the time when, and the manner in which, any plan connected with Indian policy, should be carried into effect? Could they figure to themselves a more original or substantive power than that exercised by the Board of Control, in calling on the Secret Committee to provide the means of carrying into effect any plan proposed by them? This was not a superintending power, but an original and discretionary power, which, he would maintain, could not be exercised legally by the President of the Board of Control. But what was the argument, in favour of the legality of this power, made use of by an hon. director (Mr. Astell) and others who agreed in opinion with him? They argued, because, in virtue of certain provisions contained in the act of Parliament, the President of the Board of Control had the power to send out despatches and orders relative to negotiations on the subject of war and peace, and other matters; that he therefore must, *ex necessitate*, have the power to call on the directors to find money to carry into effect the objects to which those despatches related. Now, he, for one, never denied the right which the President had to send out despatches and orders, but he could not see how the authority to do that could give to the President the power to call on the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to advance money to any amount that he might deem necessary. He could see no connexion between these two things. He thought that those who took this view of the subject confounded the original right of entering into negotiations with the right of granting money. But the right of entering into negotiations, it should be observed, was not vested in the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India. That right (the right of negotiating peace or declaring war) was vested in the East-India Company, and was to be exercised alone by them, subject, of course, under the act of Parliament, to the Board of Control, as superintending parties. Could it then be contended that the board of Control had a legal right to call upon the Secret Committee to supply what money was required to carry out such objects as the President of that Board might think necessary? To affirm such a proposition would, it appeared to him, be in complete contradiction to the act of Parliament, which gave a superin-

tending, but certainly not an originating, power to the Board of Control: When called upon to check or control this lavish expenditure of money, the Directors said, they had no power whatever to resist the Board of Control, when they were called on by that board to disburse the funds of the Company. They declared that they were in the hands of the Board of Control, and must do whatsoever that board commanded. But the President of the Board of Control could not legally exercise any greater power than could be claimed under the act of Parliament, and that act which he had quoted gave no such power, he contended, as that which had been too long exercised in the arbitrary appropriation of the funds of the Company. He considered that the whole body of the Court of Directors was responsible for the due administration of the Company's funds—and that, therefore, they had a right to inquire into the circumstances under which such large sums of the public money were expended. In his opinion they possessed that right, and they ought to use it. He felt that it was not necessary to consider whether the Secret Committee had or had not the power to control this expenditure; for they admitted, if they did possess it, that they never thought of exercising it. He trusted that he should have the feeling of the whole Court with him in his endeavours to put an end to the irresponsible power at the mercy of which the Company's revenues were now placed. The power thus assumed by the Board of Control was an irresponsible power, and all irresponsible power was unconstitutional and dangerous. (*Hear, hear!*) It was very true, it might be said, that every confidence might be placed in the President of the Board of Control, and that he would not demand any thing unjust or unnecessary. Why, the individual filling that situation (he spoke without any personal reference) might be a man of great integrity, and entirely devoted to the conscientious performance of his public duties; but that did not touch the principle for which he was contending. It afforded no reason for tolerating an irresponsible power. It might happen that the President of the Board of Control did not possess a sound judgment—it might happen that his information, with reference to Indian affairs, was not accurate or extensive—it might happen that his interference with regard to objects that he conceived to be for the good of India would produce effects directly the reverse. Now, to prevent the evils that might arise from such a possible state of things, he was desirous to put an end to the existence of that irresponsible power which he had described. There ought to be then, he



again impressed on the proprietors, an efficient check and control established over the expenditure of the Company's funds. Before money was issued, the Directors ought to be satisfied that it was demanded for a proper object. In all other instances, the money annually expended was obliged to be scrupulously accounted for, and he could see no just reason for acting on a different principle in this instance. Above all, he wished to see those grants made the subject of investigation in Parliament; because Parliament had the power to refuse its assent to them, if they appeared unnecessary or extravagant. At present there was no control over this branch of expenditure. When the President of the Board of Control demanded money for this purpose or for that purpose, had the Court of Directors any control over him? Had the Secret Committee any control over him? Had the Court of Proprietors any control over him? No, not one of these bodies had any check or control over this enormous expenditure. Why, then, should they not (acting on the recommendation contained in the second part of the resolution) petition Parliament, complaining of this state of things, and calling for the abrogation of this unconstitutional power? (*Hear, hear!*) Why should not that petition be followed up by the introduction of a bill declaring that the President of the Board of Control should no longer be allowed to command the disbursement of money without the propriety and necessity of the purposes for which it was demanded being first discussed by the Secret Committee, and providing that the demand should not be assented to without their unanimous concurrence and the approbation of the Court of Directors? (*Hear, hear!*) He was satisfied with the integrity and ability of the several members of the Secret Committee; but still he did not think it was right that that body should be allowed to disburse such large sums of money, entirely without control, on the mere requisition of the India Board. He had stated what he thought ought to be done; but, if any hon. proprietor would point out to him how his object could be more certainly, easily, and speedily attained, by pursuing another course, he would most gladly adopt it. He had again called the attention of the Court to this very important subject, because, if ever there was a time when the proprietors were called on to watch over the expenditure of the Company's revenue with the most jealous scrutiny, it was the present moment. (*Hear, hear!*) There had been lately a war in India (an unnecessary and an unwise war), the effect of which had been to interrupt their commerce, and to heap additional

charges on the revenues of India. They had now a war with China—an unjust, impolitic, and unnecessary war—a war in which the troops of that Company were engaged; and though that war had not been declared by them, yet the probability was, that the result would be an additional charge on the Indian revenues. He trusted, that the skill, energy, and ability, of their public servants, would enable them to surmount the difficulties by which they were surrounded; but, in the mean time, it was the duty of the Company to endeavour, by every means in their power, to lop off all unnecessary expenditure, and to protect the revenues of India, as far as they could, from the possibility of unnecessary expenditure and abuse. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving

"That, by adverting to the unusual large disbursements made from the funds of the East-India Company during the last year, amounting to the sum of £115,750, and to the fact that a former Court on this important subject, this Court is of opinion, that the Legislature could not have intended to invest the Secret Committee, under the direction of the President of the Board of Control, with the unconstitutional power of disbursing such funds to an unlimited extent, and that such disbursements ought to be subject to the approval of the Court of Directors. This Court, therefore, recommends the Court of Directors to adopt such measures as may be necessary to ascertain the state of the law on this most important question, with the view of petitioning Parliament to define such power, and to place it under constitutional control."

Sir C. Forbes said, he rose with pleasure to second the motion; and he was obliged to his hon. and learned friend, for the very able and efficient manner in which he had brought the subject before the Court. On a former occasion, he found that a very large sum, amounting to not less than £53,050, had been disbursed by the Secret Committee, from May 1838 to April 1839. That information was elicited by the motion which he had, in December last, submitted to the Court. It now appeared, that from May 1839 to April 1840, the sum expended for secret service money amounted to little less than £63,000; making a total for the two years, of £115,750. (*Hear, hear!*) When they asked for information with reference to sums of such startling magnitude, they ought not to be told, and he hoped they would not be told in future, that the accounts were not yet ready, that they were not yet before the Court of Directors. Looking to the amount of these grants, he would repeat what had been already so well said to-day, that it was a most wasteful, unwarwanted and unwarrantable expenditure. They knew that large sums were expended; but all the information they could obtain as to their appropriation was what they had learned from the Chairman at the General Court in December last, when he stated that he was

permitted by the President of the Board of Control to inform them that the money was expended for the security of the eastern and western frontier of their Indian possessions. Now; he should like to know what was specifically meant by their eastern and western frontier. He should like to be informed which was the one and which was the other. It would puzzle any one to tell; but he supposed it was somewhere between Peking and St. Petersburg. (*A laugh.*) For his own part, he did not so much apprehend danger from the points here indicated, as he did from another quarter. He could not observe without apprehension the overwhelming power of Russia, ready, on the first opportunity, to invade our Eastern possessions. Now, he should be glad to be informed accurately, what were the powers of the Secret Committee, and what were the powers of the Board of Control, separately or conjointly. Those powers, whatever they were, ought to be precisely and distinctly marked. An hon. director (Mr. Astell) had formerly said, that the Directors were bound to obey the orders of the Board of Control. But what was the meaning of this? Obey the orders of the Board of Control? Why the President of the Board was himself the Board of Control. He was obliged to allude to that right hon. gentleman, although perhaps he might be taunted for introducing something like personality. Surely no individual should be allowed to exercise such an unconstitutional power over the revenues of India as the President of the Board of Control exercised. Could the Court of Proprietors remain tame and quiet under such an unnatural state of things? He believed that neither the Secret Committee, nor the other members of the Court of Directors, would, if they could avoid it, disburse money for purposes that were not connected with the interests of India. But, when they heard from the Directors that they had not the means of protecting themselves or the Company, or, what was of more importance than all, the natives of India, was it not fair and proper for that Court to stand forward, and openly to expose such abuses as he now complained of? He therefore called on the Court to take effectual means to place this system of disbursement on a more constitutional footing. He hoped no time would be lost in enabling the proprietors to understand what were the respective powers of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, and that an opportunity would be taken early in the ensuing session for introducing a short declaratory or explanatory act on the subject. Such an act was necessary for the purpose of defining those powers, and of protecting from being plundered, he was about

to say, but from being improperly expended, the funds of the Company, as they were called, but what he would emphatically denominate the funds of the natives of India. (*Hear, hear!*) If the Board of Control were not authorized by law to take the course which they had hitherto done—if they had assumed an illegal and unconstitutional power—as he thought they had—it ought to be put an end to without delay. And, even if they were borne out, by law, in the exercise of that power, it was of so dangerous a nature, and so liable to abuse, that it ought to be immediately withdrawn. (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend seemed to entertain some doubt as to any abuse having actually occurred under this system. But Mr. Warden, when this subject was formerly introduced, in referring to the items contained in the return that had been produced, had stated, that, of the sum of £130,000 expended in 1795-96, no less than £60,000 was appropriated to the recruiting of seamen for his Majesty's navy! Was not that an abuse? What had this outlay of money to do with India? What right had the Board of Control and the Secret Committee of that day, to sanction such an expenditure? He did not know, nor did he want to know, who was the chairman, or who were the members of the committee at that time; but this, he contended, was a shameful misapplication of money belonging to the natives of India. It was laid out in raising seamen! Seamen for whom? Not for the East-India Company—not for the manning their own ships; no, but seamen for the royal navy! No doubt, it was very kind of the Secret Committee to hand over £60,000 to his Majesty's ministers, to raise seamen for the royal navy—but it was, towards the natives of India, a most unjust proceeding. If this was not an abuse, he did not know what was the meaning of the term. The transaction was of such a nature, that he was not perfectly sure that it did not render those who were parties to it legally responsible for the money thus appropriated. He was at a loss to conceive on what ground the Secret Committee exercised this monstrous power. There was no mention of any such power in the last Charter; and he had very good authority for stating to the Court, that it never was intended that power should be given to the Secret Committee to dispose of money in this wholesale manner. This he asserted without fear of contradiction. He had very high authority, though he would not mention the name of that authority, for making the statement. Under these circumstances, he was astonished that the Court of Directors should stand by silently and obey the commands of the President of the Board of Con-

trol, without entering their protest against such an abuse of power. The Court of Proprietors would not, he was confident, longer consent that the funds of the Company should be disposed of in such an unconstitutional manner. Let them earnestly bear in mind what the interests of the people of India demanded—and let them no longer submit to the existing system, under which some of the Directors merely sat down and affixed their signatures, as was necessary when these sums were withdrawn from the treasury, to the instrument for that purpose, without the power of protesting against the proceeding. That could not be done by the Secret Committee alone. The instrument must be signed by some other of the Directors—one, or two, or three. Then, he would ask, what authority had the Board of Control, or the Secret Committee, to force those Directors to sign? Suppose they refused to put their names to the document, was compliance to be enforced on them, and thereby an unconstitutional power asserted by those who enforced that compliance, over the Company's funds? Looking at the system, in every point of view, it appeared to him to be in the highest degree objectionable, and he hoped that it would not be persevered in much longer. For his own part, he certainly would do all in his power to put an end to it. (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, he could not give his support to the motion of the hon. and learned proprietor. The Court of Proprietors must be aware that the Secret Committee would not grant money to so large an amount without the sanction of the Company's legal advisers. They had sought that advice, and they had acted on it, being thereby authorized to proceed as they had done. The Secret Committee, relying on the opinion of their legal advisers, were, he conceived, perfectly justified in their proceedings. This being the case, he thought that, under the present circumstances, or indeed under any circumstances, it would be inexpedient for the Court of Proprietors to address Parliament on the subject. He was sure that they would gain nothing by taking such a step; but, on the contrary, they would most likely lose some of the power which they possessed at present. Considering what had formerly occurred, he was convinced that an application to Parliament would not facilitate, but would rather retard, the object which the learned proprietor and the hon. baronet had in view. Let the learned mover recollect, that the last time this matter was discussed in Parliament, so far from gaining any thing, they actually lost some of the power which they previously had over the Board of Control, and he believed that any attempt to alter the existing law would not

succeed. The learned mover and the hon. baronet had stated that this expenditure was unwarrantable, wasteful, and extravagant. How could they assert that it was wasteful and unwarrantable, when the Committee acted under legal advice, and when it was impossible for those who made this sweeping accusation to know in what manner and for what objects the money had been expended?

Sir C. *Forbes*.—Judging of the present by the past, I think so.

The *Chairman*.—The amount expended was, he contended, no criterion of abuse. More abuse might be perpetrated in the expenditure of a pound than in the expenditure of a million. (*Hear, hear!*) In some years the amount of secret service money was very trifling—in some years it was large; but whether the sums expended were large or small, the Secret Committee always acted discreetly and conscientiously. The learned mover seemed to suppose, that when Sir John Hobhouse called on the Secret Committee for money, it was immediately paid over to him, and that nothing farther was known about it; but the fact was, that the money granted by the Secret Committee was expended by their authority, and under their check and control. The Court of Directors were in full possession of the motives and objects for which those grants were made; and knew well that the money was expended in providing for the defence of India—in sending out munitions of war—in building steam-boats for internal protection on the rivers of India, and for other important objects. In short, that it was exclusively appropriated to political purposes, and for the public service.

Mr. *Weeding* said, though he agreed in much of what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, yet it would have been more gratifying to him if the hon. Chairman had informed the Court of the precise state of the law on this subject. With respect to the £60,000 granted some years ago for his Majesty's service, and to which the hon. baronet had alluded, so far from being a wasteful expenditure, he conceived that it was a most proper one. It was necessary for the protection and preservation of our Eastern empire, which was threatened by the French invasion of Egypt: and it was only just that India should bear some part of the expense of putting down the French power in that country. It was true, that £60,000 was a large sum, but what was it when placed in comparison with the great interests that were at stake? With respect to the question before the Court, he had always understood that the Board of Control was established to control the expenditure of the Company, and not to take the initiative in matters of expendi-

ture. (*Hear, hear!*) Indeed he had himself heard the President of the Board of Control declare, that he did not possess the power of origination, but that he did possess the power of control. Such also was his understanding of the power belonging to, and to be exercised by, that board. But if, on the requisition of the Board of Control, money was to be granted without any discussion, without any communication or information as to the motives and objects entertained by those who called for such grants, then certainly it was high time that the system should be altered. He knew it would be touching on very tender ground in many instances, to acquire a knowledge of what the objects contemplated were, when a grant of money was represented as necessary; but still, looking at the immense scale on which the proceedings of the Indian Government were generally carried on (as, for instance, in the case of the Burmese war which cost eleven or twelve crores of rupees), he conceived that all information should not be withheld on such occasions. He thought a case ought to be drawn up for the legal advisers of the East-India Company, in order that the state of the law upon the subject under consideration might be ascertained. He was anxious to know what the law really was, and whether the Court of Directors and the Secret Committee were in this situation, that when orders came down from the Board of Control, they were to be implicitly obeyed at once, without allowing any discussion as to what were the objects and motives contemplated by those from whom such orders came?

Mr. Astell said, he would have been very willing to have left the discussion in the hands of the hon. Chairman, who had satisfactorily shown that the proposition of the learned proprietor ought not to be entertained. As a member of the Secret Committee, he wished, however, to make one or two remarks. In his opinion, the law connected with this subject was clearly defined. He had no doubt in his own mind on the question; and, considering that the law officers of the Company had arrived at the same conclusion, he was satisfied that the Secret Committee were perfectly justified in making these grants. They had done nothing more than they were warranted in doing. The expenditure of £115,000 in the two last years, which was referred to in the motion, was necessary to provide for the defence of India under peculiar circumstances; which, in themselves, afforded strong evidence of the necessity of secrecy. That sum, he repeated, was demanded for the defence and security of India—and that it was expended for those objects, he entertained not the slightest doubts. Under these circumstances, what neces-

sity was there for them to call on Parliament to define the law? The learned proprietor who moved this proposition had stigmatized this expenditure as wasteful and extravagant. These were hard words, but they were not warranted by facts; and the learned proprietor had himself quoted from the return the expenditure of much larger sums in former years. With respect to the sum of £60,000 which had been advanced for the recruiting of seamen, he would say, that a more judicious or proper advance, or one more deserving of approbation, could not have been made. That money, which was advanced by the East-India Company for the benefit of the nation at large, had been replaced. (*Hear, hear!*) The interests of India were at stake. When that advance was made; and when they were told that the expenditure of such a sum was necessary for the defence of their Eastern possessions, they could not doubt that it was right and proper, looking to the interests of the natives of India themselves, to make that advance. Therefore, the argument, that the sum thus expended had nothing to do with the welfare of India, fell to the ground. He entertained no doubt with reference to the law on this subject; and he agreed in opinion with the hon. Chairman, that it would be useless, perhaps worse than useless, for them to apply to Parliament on the matter. As to the amount of expenditure, the money was advanced for the interests of India, and he had no doubt that it was expended in furthering those interests. The learned proprietor had said, that he (Mr. Astell) had, at a former Court, declared that he would not object to go to Parliament with a petition. That was not correct. He, at the time referred to, said, that the question of presenting a petition was not then before them, but he would not object to its being brought forward and discussed. Indeed, his observation showed his opinion to be, that there was no necessity for going to a committee, or for petitioning the House of Commons on the subject. He argued then, as he argued now, that the Secret Committee had the legal power to make these disbursements.

Mr. H. St. George Tucker said, that, having been alluded to, he felt it necessary to make a few observations. The proposition before the Court was so clear, so plain, so distinct, and so little liable to objection, that he certainly would give it his support. To what did it go? Simply to have a doubt removed as to the present state of the law. He confessed that he felt that doubt. He was not a lawyer, and he might therefore be permitted to entertain such a doubt. Could it be said, that the act of Parliament gave unlimited power to the President of the

Board of Control to demand the disbursement from the Company's treasury of any sum that he might think proper? He could not for a moment believe that the legislature ever contemplated the existence of such a monstrous power. (*Hear, hear!*) There was not a word in the 36th section of the 4th & 5th William 4, about the disbursement of money. The Secret Committee, according to the act, were to obey the Board of Control in sending out despatches to India relating to negotiations and other political matters, but nothing was said about the disbursement of money. He admitted, that the disbursement of money might be necessary to carry out the objects contemplated by the Board, but he saw nothing whatsoever in the 36th section of the act, that empowered the Board of Control to order such disbursement. He was very much surprised, as the hon. Chairman had the opinions of the Company's legal advisers on this point, that he had not laid them before the Court. They were not placed before the Court of Directors. They were indeed alluded to, but they were not produced. Now, if the extraordinary power contended for did really exist, it surely was proper to consider whether it was not necessary to put some restraint on the exercise of it; and if so, why, he would ask, should they not go to Parliament for that purpose? The hon. Chairman said, "Oh, don't go to Parliament, for if you do, even the little power you now have will be taken away from you." For his part, he (Mr. Tucker) felt no such fear. (*Hear, hear!*) Looking to the importance of the well-being of India to this country, he thought that Parliament would not hastily withdraw from the hands of the Company any power which it now possessed for the protection and good government of India. On the contrary, he rather thought that they would be more anxious to grant additional power for those beneficial purposes than to diminish that which the Company now were allowed to exercise. (*Hear, hear!*) The correspondence which took place with reference to the last charter act evidently shewed, that it was intended to give to that Court a great and efficient check over the Board of Control. (*Hear, hear!*) It was meant to give to that Court a deep interest to the good government and well-being of India. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, was that principle consistent with the power supposed to be invested in the Board of Control—the power of commanding disbursements of the public money to any amount? (*Hear, hear!*) Why, the Court of Directors could not grant a gratuity exceeding £600, or a pension exceeding £200, without the sanction of two General Courts of Proprietors.

Could it then be supposed that the legislature would grant to the Board of Control authority to command the disbursement of any sums they might think proper to call for? He could not believe that any such intention ever existed. He, then, contended, as a doubt was entertained on this question, that they ought to apply to Parliament to have it removed. He felt no apprehension, that, by going to Parliament, they would run any risk of having the power which they now possessed curtailed or taken away from them; because he felt convinced, that those principles of policy which had heretofore directed the proceedings of the legislature would still continue to operate; and he believed that the hands of the Court of Directors would rather be strengthened, than that they would be deprived of any portion of the small power which they yet retained. But, said the hon. Chairman, "The cause of this great disbursement is explained. It is necessary for the protection of our eastern and western frontier," (though, as the hon. bart. had observed, very little, he believed, was known to any of them, at the present moment, with respect to the exact position of their eastern and western frontier), and "we give our sanction to this outlay of money, for carrying on war and for a variety of other purposes. Such are the objects for which secret service money is required." Now, in his opinion, those who were called on to make such immense disbursements ought to receive more definite information as to the motives and objects of those who called for them. Here he wished it clearly to be understood that he was far from concurring in the observations and indiscreet expressions made use of by the hon. and learned mover, when he spoke of an extravagant and wasteful expenditure. He had not the least doubt that the Secret Committee had acted as honourable men would do; and that they were of opinion, not only that the expenditure was just, and reasonable, and proper—but that, if they were called on to sanction an expenditure which they conceived to be improper, they would enter their protest against it. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. baronet seemed to cast a little censure on the Court of Directors for not sufficiently attending to this expenditure. But the fact was, the question had been under discussion; and many gentlemen in the direction entertained the same opinion that he had formed with respect to it. A motion was brought forward to place the matter on a proper footing. That motion was negatived, and on the 2d of May 1839, nine or ten of the Directors did in consequence enter their protest on the subject, which protest was now on the records of the Court. This shewed that they had not been inattentive

to the expenditure of the Company's funds. On the occasion to which he referred, a certain item of the expenditure attracted his attention; and he objected to it. The subject, was, therefore, discussed. Those who thought the expenditure right, stated that opinion; and those who took a different view of the question, and who were in the minority, recorded their sentiments and feelings in the form of a protest. He had deemed it necessary to say thus much in explanation of the motives which induced him to support the motion.

Mr. *Wigram* thought that the question before them was substantially, whether the Board of Control had the power alluded to or not, and that if any doubt existed on the subject, whether they should not apply to Parliament in order to have that doubt removed. He would not go back to what took place in the year 1796-7, but he thought that nothing was more clear, than that the Board of Control, not the President of the Board, but the Board itself, had a right to forward despatches to the Directors, in order to have them sent out to India. That it was imperative on the Directors to forward despatches from the Board of Control to the general Government of India relating to the levying of war, or to treaties of peace, was also, he thought, beyond all doubt. The Secret Committee were bound to direct the payment of the sums required by the Board of Control for matters to which the despatches forwarded to the Committee by that Board had reference. If any doubt should arise among the Court of Directors, as to the power of the Board of Control to alter despatches prepared by the Court, it was provided that the matter should be referred to the judges of the land, who would prevent any alteration which the act did not warrant. But, generally speaking, he would repeat that the Board of Control had the power of transmitting despatches, which the Directors were to forward to India. As

to secret service money being ordered without any responsibility, he thought there was no foundation for that statement. The money was granted on the responsibility of a public officer, who was accountable for the exercise of the power thus vested in him. But when hon. proprietors talked of the application of the large sum of 60,000*l.* for secret purposes, of which the Directors were ignorant, it should be borne in mind, that secrecy as to the application of that sum was necessary only for a time. The Directors were afterwards informed of the object for which the money was required. It was for the purpose of sending out armed steam-boats for the use of the Government of India. It was not deemed

advisable at the moment that the object, should be stated, but afterwards the Directors were informed of the object to which the money had been applied. He next came to the other question, as to the propriety of giving the power of applying money for purposes that must necessarily be secret at the time. In fact, no government could be carried on unless such responsibility were vested somewhere, and whether the money voted by the Secret Committee, was to be applied to the fitting out of steam-boats or not, the power of ordering it on the responsibility of a competent public officer or board was absolutely essential to carrying on the business of Government in many most important cases. Look at the course pursued by the House of Commons. Sometimes it gave a vote of credit, but this was not given so much on the particular manner in which the sum voted was to be applied, as on the confidence it reposed in the responsible advisers of the crown. On the same principle, money was issued by order of the Secret Committee. The subject, however, was one which was under the consideration of the Directors. If the Court were to go to Parliament on this subject, they would not only get no redress, but they would be considered as unfit altogether for the government of India. Under all the circumstances, he hoped that the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. *D. Salomons* said, that undoubtedly the subject now before the Court was a very dry one; but, nevertheless, there were some interesting points about it. The main point was, not one which had arisen amongst the proprietors, but one which related to the Court of Directors. The question had been brought under discussion in that Court, and it was decided by a majority, but that majority was not a large one, and a very considerable number (with reference to the numbers of the whole Court) differed from the decision of the majority, and signed a protest against that decision, in which they stated the grounds of their dissent. Now he thought, that before the Court of Proprietors proceeded a step farther in the matter, they ought to have before them, a copy of that protest, which would shew them the grounds on which the minority of the Directors had dissented. The question was important, as upon it depended with whom the executive power as to India existed. If the Board of Control could bind the Court of Directors, then the whole power with respect to India was virtually centred in that Board; but it was said, that the Board of Control could bind the Secret Committee, and not bind the rest of the Directors. That was the important

question at issue. When they talked of the proceedings of the Board of Control acting through its president, they of course must bear in mind, that that officer, being a member of the Cabinet, must be understood on all great questions as speaking the sense of that Cabinet, in the same way as the proceedings of Lord Palmerston in all great questions of foreign policy may be taken as carrying the approval of the majority at least of the members of the Government. The acts, then, of the Board of Control must be considered as those of the Government, and undertaken on its responsibility. As to the abstract question of secret-service money, he did not deny that it was sometimes not only useful, but necessary, that sums should be given for important intelligence and other matters which absolutely required secrecy; but as he had heard it that day defined, a large sum had been voted as secret-service money which was intended to help India in a state of war, which was now placed, it might be said, in that state. The question then was—should the cognizance of that sum voted and its application be vested in the Directors at large, or only in a small number of their body, such as the Secret Committee? He confessed, that considering the sums asked were, in the first instance, on the responsibility of the Board of Control, and, through the President of that Board, on the responsibility of the whole Cabinet, he should rather have the vote submitted to, and discussed by, a small number of the Directors, than by the whole body. And if that were the point to be decided by the Court, he would go with it; but then he should like to see some limits placed to the power of this Secret Committee—he should like to know where their power was to end. And, when the time of secrecy should have passed away, he should wish to have an account laid before the Directors of the whole amount expended, and the application of each particular item. This, he thought, as far as he yet knew them, would meet the objections that had been made. He would, he repeated, have the required grant submitted, in the first instance, to the few who constituted the committee of secrecy, and afterwards, when the communication could be made safely and without detriment to the public service, he should wish to have an account of the whole expenditure and its objects laid first before the Court of Directors, and next before the Court of Proprietors. So far he had stated his opinion of the first part of the resolution before the Court. As to the latter part, he avowed that he should be sorry to see it adopted by the proprietors, and that they should bind themselves to go to Parliament, and place the whole question under its

control. He would much rather they should wait until the whole case was fully before them—until they had the opinions of those Directors who had protested against the decision of the majority of their colleagues—and also until they had before them the opinions, if necessary, of the law offices as to the construction of the Act of Parliament. He would wish the Court to pause and consider all these matters well before they went to Parliament for redress; though he owned that he did not participate in the fears of those who seemed to dread any interference of the legislature in the case. It was admitted on all hands that the question was one on which great difference of opinion existed, even in the Court of Directors; but if it were to go ultimately before Parliament he saw no reason to fear that it would be decided against the Company. But let him repeat, that, in his opinion, it would be unwise to take any step until they had before them those documents relating to the question which were before the Court of Directors. If his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Lewis) would withdraw his motion, and would, in its stead, move for those papers, he (Mr. Salomons) would gladly support the motion, or he would move it himself if his hon. and learned friend declined.

The *Chairman* hoped that the course recommended by the hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Salomons) would not be adopted, as the submitting the documents in question to the consideration of the proprietors might be attended with consequences injurious to the interests of India. The question had now undergone a very full and fair discussion, and he earnestly hoped that his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Lewis) would consent to withdraw his motion. Any further discussion on it now would do no good.

Sir C. Forbes, in explanation, said that the £60,000 of which he had spoken, had nothing whatever to with the war in India, nor did it in any manner relate to the expulsion of the French from Egypt, as the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) seemed to have found out. The sum he alluded to had been voted in the year 1797. The expulsion of the French from Egypt did not take place until some considerable time after.

Mr. Lewis said, that he could not consent to withdraw his motion; and the less was he disposed to do so, from the fact that no answer had been given to any of the arguments he had brought forward in its support. The question was one which involved a most important principle—which he should look upon himself as abandoning, if he consented to withdraw the motion. The question had been argued by some hon. proprietors as if he (Mr. Lewis) had contended that the sums

drawn for secret service money had been improperly expended by the President of the Board of Control. He had, however, said nothing of the way in which it had been expended. His argument was, that it had been illegally voted; but, at the same time, he thought that the expenditure, whatever its amount, ought to be placed under proper control. The question, as he had argued it, was one of principle, not of amount. It was a question affecting the interests of India, and the character of the Court of Proprietors; for if in such a case they made no complaint—if they alleged no grievance—the government and the legislature would think that they held themselves cheap, and would not perhaps attend to them in perhaps more important questions. In his opinion, the Court of Proprietors would be disgracing themselves, if they refrained from appealing to Parliament through the fear of losing any privilege or advantage which they at present possessed. There was no good ground for entertaining such fear. But then they were told that the expenditure of the secret service money was under the check and control of the Secret Committee. He did not see that. He would ask, had the Secret Committee any thing to do with the application of the required sum? Had they any thing to do but to direct payments to be made to that amount? Had any check of any kind been given? No. If any such check were given, he should be satisfied; but he saw nothing of the kind. On this part of the question, he would beg to quote the opinion of an hon. Director (Sir R. Campbell), who never gave his opinion lightly on any subject. In reference to the want of control over the expenditure of the secret service money by the Secret Committee, that hon. Director had said, that the Committee had no check or control over that expenditure. If they had, it would no doubt be in good hands; but the fact was, they had not that check which every proprietor would desire to see over the expenditure under that head. An hon. proprietor had said, that he (Mr. Lewis) had supposed that no law existed on the subject. He had not said so. What he had said, and would still contend, was, that by the existing law no such power was given to the President of the Board of Control as that of which they had heard so much; but that his was a superintending power, and no other. As to the remark he had made, of so large and wasteful an expenditure being disgraceful, he would only observe, that he had applied the term to the enormous outlay of £104,000 of secret service money in two years; and without using the term in a sense personally offensive, he must repeat his opinion that it was so. An hon.

Director had said, that no government could exist without the occasional expenditure of sums for secret service. It was not denied by him, or by those who took the same view of the question that he did, that government might, and sometimes must, apply sums of money in that way. All that he contended for was, that such expenditure should be placed under proper control. These, then, were the grounds on which he thought that his motion should not be rejected by the Court. He would not object to alter a part of it, to meet the wishes of some hon. proprietors; but for the rest, he could see no possible grounds why they should reject a motion, on the great principle of which they were all agreed.

The *Chairman* wished to add a word in explanation, as he had been misunderstood in what he had said about the application to Parliament. If he thought that such application would be productive of any good, he would not object to it, on the contrary, he would go willingly; but he did not think that going to Parliament was desirable, because he felt quite satisfied that they would gain nothing by it. As to the Secret Committee, he would again observe that the power of the Board of Control was such as to bind that committee to forward despatches sent by that board; but if hon. proprietors imagined that this order was always implicitly obeyed, and without a word being said in the way of objection, if any ground of objection existed, they were mistaken. Sometimes very serious discussions took place between the members of the Secret Committee and the Board of Control—on important questions arising out of the despatches sent by that Board to be forwarded to India—but though those discussions did take place, there was no doubt that in point of law, the Board had the power to compel the Committee to send out the despatches as they were transmitted to them. With respect to the recent expenditure alluded to, though it was found necessary not to disclose the object at the time, yet it was now known that the application was most useful, and in a short time after, full information on the subject was given to the Directors, by the President of the Board of Control.

The question was again read, and about to be put from the chair, when

Sir R. Campbell addressed the Court. Before his hon. friend in the chair put the question, he was anxious to say a few words, and they should be few.—He was amongst those Directors, who had opposed and protested against the existing system—with respect to the power of the Board of Control over the Secret Committee—because he was firmly convinced that the legislature had never intended to grant any such powers to that



board. He did not think it necessary to obtain any opinion as to the law, for that he considered had been fully argued. He would briefly state, from a memorandum which he held in his hand, the reasons why he was in the minority on the occasion referred to. (The hon. director here referred to a manuscript in his hand, from which he read a few lines, to the effect that the Secret Committee should state to the directors the object of those expenses, where they could be done without prejudice to the public service.) That was his opinion at the time, and he continued of the same opinion to the present moment. At the same time he would suggest to the hon. and learned proprietor who brought this motion forward, to withdraw it. Under all the circumstances, he did not think the present was the proper time for bringing it forward. Nevertheless, if the hon. and learned proprietor should persevere and press his motion, he (Sir R. Campbell), so strong was his feeling against what he considered the unconstitutional power of the Board of Control, must, however inconsistent it may appear, hold up his hand in its favour.

The motion was then put, and negatived by a large majority.

#### IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

The *Chairman* said, Mr. Poynder, who was absent through indisposition, had given notice of the two next motions that stood on the paper, namely:—"That this Court do take into consideration the communications of two missionaries, recently arrived from India, which were made at the public meetings of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, held in London, on the 4th and 18th of May last; together with two letters which were addressed to the Court of Directors in consequence, by Mr. John Poynder, one of the proprietors of this Company, dated the 11th and 28th May last; and also the official answer of the secretary to such letters, dated the 2d June last;" and "That there be laid before this Court a copy of the Order in Council, or other act of the Indian government, awarding (on the abolition of the pilgrim-tax) to the Rajah of Khoordah, or other authority connected with the Temple of Juggernaut, the sum of 50,000 rupees, or £5,000 per annum for the future." He (the Chairman) had, however, received a letter from Mr. Poynder, requesting that his motion be allowed to stand as notices of motion for the next Court day.—The letter was as follows:—

To the Hon. the Chairman of the East-India

Company, Sir, I have yet to learn that the Company has released its civil and military officers in the Madras presidency from the attendances and salutes at the idolatrous ceremonies,

and as the papers moved by the Bishop of London on the last day of the sessions have not yet been presented by the Company, I have only to request the favour of your permitting my two notices of motion to stand over till December, a request with which you have been more than once kind enough to comply before. I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your most obedient faithful servant,  
JOHN POYNDER.

New Bridge-Street, Sept. 22, 1840.

Mr. A. Hankey regretted to learn that the absence of his friend Mr. Poynder was caused by severe indisposition. He was sure the Court would readily believe that nothing but such indisposition could have prevented his hon. friend from attending in his place on the present occasion. The motion, which it had been the intention of his hon. friend to bring forward, was one of very considerable importance. It had reference to the steps taken to prevent the violation of the consciences of any of our European servants, by a forced attendance at any of the idolatrous festivals or ceremonies of the Hindoos. Our situation in India imposed upon us many high and important duties—for without doubt the views of Divine Providence must have been very peculiar in placing this country in the position in which she now stood with respect to so large a portion of the globe as was comprised in her Indian territories—that juxta-position, he contended, imposed upon us duties which as a Christian people we could not neglect without incurring an awful responsibility. He was delighted, and so he was sure would be the whole Christian world, at learning that, pursuant to instructions sent out by the Court of Directors, an end had been put to the collection of the pilgrim tax in the three great stations of Allahabad, Gya, and Juggernaut; and the government had transferred the management of these things to the natives themselves. This was the more creditable to the Company, because it was made at the cost of a very considerable pecuniary sacrifice. There was one part of the instructions sent out, he alluded to the concluding paragraph, which spoke of not requiring any of the Company's Christian servants to attend at idolatrous worship or ceremonies of the natives. In that paragraph the local authorities were enjoined to bear in mind that certain idolatrous practices of the natives, not in the Bengal, but in the Madras presidency, and that certain salutes, were made in those ceremonies by Christian servants of the Company. When the Company was enabled in this respect to comply with the instructions, it was intimated that it should be at once discontinued. He repeated, that this direct instruction from the supreme authorities at home, was a source of heartfelt satisfaction and delight to all Christian people; and he trusted that all the other orders

sent out would be in the same kind and Christian spirit, for there were still some palpable points, which, if called to the notice of the authorities at home, would, he was sure, meet with immediate attention. He alluded to certain ceremonies recently performed at Madras, in honour of a heathen goddess, and which ceremonies were to be repeated at certain periodical intervals. Then there were offerings of various kinds made to a certain idol, in order to propitiate its power and protection. All these ceremonies were practised in sight of the Company's Christian servants. Now he (Mr. Hankey) felt assured, that if the local authorities in India acted in the spirit of the concluding paragraph to which he had just called the attention of the Court, it would be impossible that such practices should be allowed to continue; but if the instructions already sent out were not sufficiently explicit, others and more explicit ones should be transmitted, for it was most important that any attendance of any of the Company's Christian servants should be altogether put an end to at those ceremonies. In saying this, he by no means wished that any interference should be made with the religious rites of the natives, idolatrous and monstrous as some of them were, but without such interference, it was most desirable that the Company's servants should not be in any way mixed up with them. All those who took an interest in this great question felt much obliged for what had been already done in relieving the consciences of the Company's Christian servants in Bengal, with respect to taking any part whatever in any thing relating to idolatrous worship; but he hoped that the same principle would be followed out with reference to the Company's servants in the Presidency of Madras. He was one of those who looked forward to the day when, by the Divine blessing on the exertions of the Company, they should see an end to all idolatrous worship in our Indian possessions. After again expressing a hope that the same relief which had been given to the consciences of the Company's Christian servants in another part should be also given in Madras, the hon. proprietor concluded by moving,

That this Court receives with much thankfulness and satisfaction the notification from the Honourable Court of Directors, by the papers laid on the Proprietors' table, of the entire abolition of the Pilgrim Tax at Allahabad, Gya, and Juggernaut, and of the future management of the temples having been made over to the natives; it also perceives in the said notification that the Honourable Court will, to that end, and until,

practices and ceremonial observances, the natives be left entirely to themselves."

The motion having been handed in and read by the clerk,

Sir C. Forbes said, that the Court had been taken quite by surprise by this motion. It was one of too much importance to be discussed without previous notice, and particularly in so thin an attendance of proprietors. He hoped the hon. proprietor would allow the motion to stand as a notice for the next Court day. He thought the hon. proprietor was out of order in bringing on such a motion without notice.

The *Chairman* considered the hon. proprietor (Mr. A. Hankey) was quite in order, but he would suggest to him the propriety of allowing his motion to stand as a notice for the next general Court day. At that advanced hour, and in the then very thin state of the Court, it would be altogether inexpedient to bring on a discussion on an important question of this kind. He hoped, therefore, the hon. proprietor would withdraw it, or let it stand as a notice for the next general Court, which would, perhaps, be the better course.

Mr. A. Hankey said, that he was altogether in the hands of the chairman, and was willing to adopt any course which might be deemed most convenient to the Court. The question was one of considerable importance, and he had no wish to press its discussion in a thin Court.

#### SUBSTITUTION OF AFFIRMATIONS FOR OATHS.

The *Chairman* said, that he had received a letter from Mr. Salomons, giving notice of a motion which would now be read to the Court.

That the Oaths Abolition Act was passed with a view to restrict the occasions when the solemn form of an oath is to be administered. That the Act directs the verification of documents of great importance by solemn declaration instead of an oath. That public bodies are empowered to substitute a declaration for an oath, and this principle has been adopted very extensively in all the departments of the public service, a solemn declaration being now used in cases where an oath was formerly administered. That in the opinion of this Court, the practice of swearing proprietors to

Stock, previous to voting on any occasion, and that it be referred to the Committee of By-Laws to frame a By-Law accordingly.

Mr. D. Salomons considered the motion now read, and which he should conclude by moving for adoption by the Court, as one of very serious importance. The legislature had by a recent act (the Oaths Abolition Act) recognised the principle of substituting declarations for oaths, except in cases of the highest importance, and this principle had already

been acted upon by many public bodies. He trusted that that Court would see the propriety of also adopting it, and allow proprietors to prove their qualifications by solemn declaration or affirmation instead of oaths, which could not be considered necessary on such occasions. With this feeling he would now beg to submit his motion to the Court.

The *Chairman* said, that he would venture to suggest to the hon. proprietor (Mr. Salomons) the same course which he had pointed out to the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hankey), with respect to the preceding motion, namely, that he should allow it to stand as a notice of motion for the next general Court. He did not make this suggestion from any opposition to the principle of the motion; on the contrary, he was quite favourable to it. But he did not think the present occasion a favourable one for its discussion.

Mr. D. Salomons said, he was quite willing to leave the question altogether in the hands of the chairman. He was disposed to let it stand as a notice of motion for the next general Court, or to take any other course which the hon. gentleman in the chair might suggest.

—Perhaps the hon. proprietor will not object to withdraw it altogether, when he learns that the subject is one which the Directors have taken up.

Mr. D. Salomons consented (it was understood) to withdraw the motion.

#### THE LATE MR. MARJORIBANKS.

Sir C. Forbes said, that before the proceedings of the day were closed, he wished to say a word or two on a subject on which he was sure there was but one feeling in the Court. He alluded to the great loss which they had sustained since their last meeting, in the death of their late excellent Director, Mr. Marjoribanks (*Hear, hear!*); a man whom they all deeply regretted, and whom they could not well afford to lose. He (Sir C. Forbes) said now of him after his death only what he had ever said during his life—that from what he had seen of of him in and out of the chair, no man had ever better deserved the universal feeling of esteem and regard with which he was honoured, as a most excellent and amiable man, and a most efficient servant of the Company. (*Hear, hear!*) He had not had the pleasure of being on terms of private intimacy with Mr. Marjoribanks—he regretted that he had not—but all those who had had the good fortune of his private acquaintance cordially joined in bearing testimony to his truly amiable qualities as a man. His knowledge of him, he repeated, related chiefly to his efficient services during the long period he served in the direction of

the Company. In adverting to his conduct as a public servant of the Company, he wished particularly to call the attention of the Court to one important occasion, the most important that had occurred in his (Sir C. Forbes's) experience as one of its members. He alluded to the period when the present Charter was under discussion. On that occasion Mr. Marjoribanks had the honour of being one of the only two members in the direction who entered their solemn protest against the acceptance of the present Charter. The other hon. gentleman associated with him in that protest was the hon. Director (Mr. Wigram) now standing behind the chairman. The spirited conduct of those two gentlemen, who occupied at the time the honourable situations of chairman and deputy chairman, was beyond all praise. They held out to the last against what they believed to be a most unjust invasion of the rights of the Company; and when their utmost efforts failed in preventing it, they resigned their chairs. As he was upon the subject of the Charter, let him pause for a moment, and ask what had been the result of that which they had so long held? The trade with China had been given up and we were engaged in a war with that country, which might render that loss irrecoverable not alone to the Company, but to the country. (*Hear, and a laugh.*)

The *Chairman* here interposed and expressed a hope that the hon. bart. would not mix up the praises of their late excellent and lamented friend, on which they were all agreed, with other matters on which the same unanimity might not be found to prevail. He did not say that the hon. bart. was strictly out of order, but he threw out the suggestion as a matter of taste.

Sir C. Forbes thanked the hon. chairman for his suggestion, but he knew his duty and would follow his own course. He repeated, that one of the results of that which was now called their Charter, was the total, he feared the irrecoverable loss of the trade with China. (*A laugh.*) Hon. proprietors might smile, but he was stating what was his own deliberate opinion. One other effect of this Charter was, that the Court of Directors were now so curtailed of their power, that they were little more than a Court to register the edicts of the Board of Control; and as to the Court of Proprietors, they were now absolutely looked down upon with contempt. When they saw the sad change, it could not but serve to increase their regret for the loss of such a man as the late Mr. Marjoribanks, not only on account of his public services, but also in respect of his private worth. One other trait in his character deserved to be recorded. It was this, that he was in his

(Sir C. Forbes's) recollection, the only chairman of the Company in whose time a poor native of India, an unfortunate Hindoo, found his way to this country to complain of a grievance and returned redressed. (*Hear, hear!*) He mentioned these circumstances preliminary to his expression of a hope, and he put the question to the chair in that hope, that the Court might consider of the erection of a monument to the memory of their late Director, either in the church in which his remains might be deposited, or in any other place that might be deemed fitting, as a testimony of the high opinion entertained by this Court of his character as an able Director and faithful servant of the Company. As a precedent for such a course they had the case of the late Mr. C. Grant, to whose memory a tribute similar to that which he now suggested had been paid. In the erection of such a monument, the Company would be doing equal honour to itself and to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Wigram said, that from his long and intimate acquaintance with his late friend Mr. Marjoribanks, he could venture to state, that if he were now living, nothing could be more acceptable to his feelings, than that such a proposition as that of the hon. bart. should not be carried. On more than one occasion in that Court, he (Mr. Wigram) had heard him deprecate any thing of the kind as likely to lead to the charge of making invidious distinctions. (*Hear, hear!*) Knowing, then, as he did, the sentiments of their late friend on this subject, he must say that, with the most sincere regret for his loss, he could not concur in the proposition of the hon. bart.

Mr. Astell would have contented himself with the simple expression of his entire concurrence in what had just fallen from his hon. friend and colleague (Mr. Wigram), but having been associated with his late friend Mr. Marjoribanks in the Direction for a period of nearly forty years, he felt called on to add a few words on the proposition before the Court. No one more sincerely lamented the loss of his late colleague than he did, but he could not consent in this case to a course which would seem to imply a slight on the memory of those to whom a similar honour had not been paid. However deserving their late friend was of every tribute that could be paid to his memory, and none could be more so, yet under the circumstances stated, he could not concur in the proposition of the hon. bart. He did hope, therefore, that the hon. bart. would not press the motion.

Sir C. Forbes said, that he was not disposed to press any motion of this kind, contrary to the feelings and wishes of the two hon. directors who had just address-

ed the Court. He would admit, that, in motions of this kind, the Court ought to be unanimous, and where there was no prospect of that unanimity, it would be better not to urge the point. In the case of the motion for a monument to the late Mr. Grant, the Court was unanimous, or nearly so; at least the majority was very great, and the minority very small. He hoped that the Court would excuse him for the part he had taken in this affair. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no object, no motive, but that of sincere respect and esteem for the memory of an amiable man and an able public servant of the Company. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. D. Salomons said, that, agreeing as he did in the principle laid down, of the great inconvenience of bringing forward motions of this kind, still he thought that as they all concurred in deploring the loss of Mr. Marjoribanks, and as his death had been brought under their consideration in so marked a manner, they could adopt a course which was not liable to the objections urged against the proposition of the hon. bart. That was adopting a resolution expressing the deep regret of the Court at having lost the services of so excellent and honourable a man, and so efficient a servant of the Company. He would put this on the ground of Mr. Marjoribanks having been Chairman of the Company, at the time when the present Charter was discussed, and when he made so determined a struggle to preserve the rights and liberties of the Company. This, he thought, would take it out of those cases in which it might give rise to the question of invidious distinctions. The hon. proprietor concluded by submitting a motion to the effect he had stated.

Sir C. Forbes seconded the motion.

Mr. Weeding did not see how the objections raised—and in his opinion very properly raised—to the former motion, by the two hon. directors, could be got rid of with respect to the present. As it was not the general practice of the Court to take notice of the deaths of members of the direction by motions of this kind, such a motion with reference to one individual case must tend to raise the charge of invidious distinctions. As it seemed to be the general feeling of the Court that the rule in this respect should be general, it would be by much the better course not to make any exceptions to it. Under these circumstances, he did hope that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Salomons) would not press his motion.

Mr. E. Goldsmid said, that the hon. bart. (Sir Charles Forbes) sometimes said that he (Mr. Goldsmid) never supported any motion of his. Now, the present would be an exception, for he certainly should give him his most cordial support on this occasion. He fully

concurred in every remark that had fallen from him respecting the public and private character of their late much respected friend Mr. Marjoribanks. Every member of that Court who had occasion to meet him on business must well remember his kindness and his impartiality in the discharge of his duty. Indeed, it could be truly said of the directors as a body, that they performed their duties in a most exemplary and disinterested manner; and though much praise was due to them all as a body, he thought, under all the circumstances, of Mr. Marjoribanks having while in the chair so strenuously advocated the rights of the Company, that an exception might be made in his case without the risk of raising a charge of invidious distinctions. He did hope, therefore, that the motion for the vote of deep regret at the loss of their late colleague would receive the support of the hon. gentlemen within the bar.

The *Chairman* observed, that, participating as he sincerely did in the general feeling of regret for the loss of his late colleague, he still must concur with his friends near him (Mr. Wigram and Mr. Astell) in objecting to the proposition of either the hon. bart. for a monument, or the hon. proprietor for a resolution of the Court, testifying their deep regret at the loss they had sustained. No person who heard what passed on this occasion could for an instant doubt the general feeling of the Court on this subject, but he must concur with those who thought that a formal expression of that feeling in a resolution, would only tend to raise invidious distinctions, which, in matters of this kind particularly, it would be most desirable to avoid. He might, without any intention of instituting comparisons, mention the death of their excellent colleague, the late Mr. Ravenshaw, whose loss they had to regret not long anterior to Mr. Marjoribanks. Here, then, were two cases of recent loss to the directors, and to make one the subject of a formal

expression of regret embodied in a resolution, would, the Court must feel, tend to raise invidious and painful distinctions. As the subject has been introduced, it must be most gratifying to the feelings of Mr. Marjoribanks's friends to find, that there was but one opinion in the Court as to the merits and services of that lamented gentleman. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Twining* said, that although the proposition for a formal expression of the regret of the Court at its recent loss, in the death of Mr. Marjoribanks, was not acceded to; yet, it should be borne in mind, that they closed the proceedings of the day with an unanimous expression of deep regret at the loss of an independent, honourable, and kind-hearted member of the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*)

#### EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEES ON THE PETITION OF THE COMPANY.

The *Chairman*, before the Court separated, wished to inform hon. proprietors, that the directors had thought it desirable to have a digest made of the evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons (on the question of the equalization of duties on East-India produce), also throwing in parts of that which had been taken before the House of Lords. It had been arranged under distinct heads; and when he said that it was done under the direction of their excellent secretary, he need hardly add that it was executed with care and ability. It was intended, as soon as copies were printed, to distribute them amongst the proprietors, so that they might know what sort of a case had been laid before Parliament.

Sir *C. Forbes* thought that the distribution of copies of this work would be productive of much good, and he cordially joined in the proposition for that distribution.

The Court then adjourned.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 25th Sept. a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of a director, in the room of Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., deceased. The scrutineers reported that the election had fallen on Colonel Archibald Galloway, C.B. The following were the numbers at the close of the poll:—

Col. Galloway ..... 1,383

Sir J. Bryant ..... 515

Majority 868

A plan is in contemplation for maintaining and educating the children of military officers on a scale equal to that of the best schools, in England, at a cost within the reach of every subaltern in the service. The Bengal Military Orphan Society, at the beginning of the present year, directed their home agent, Mr. Grierson, to make inquiries as to the practicability of such a scheme, and he has made a report to the managers, proposing a plan of a proprietary school or college, wherein he calculates the cost of each pupil, for

board, clothing, education, and every charge, till 19 years of age, at £25, or even lower, which would be a saving of 40 per cent. to the Orphan Society, in their home wards, and, perhaps, 200 per cent. to officers whose families are placed at boarding-schools in England. The plan of Mr. Grierson requires no subscriptions or donations, but merely "an unfailing supply of a given number of pupils," which might be easily secured. The scheme is not intended to be confined to the Indian army, but to embrace, if desired, her Majesty's army and navy; the schools to be denominated the "British United Service Schools."

The Queen has been pleased to grant her royal licence and permission that the following officers may accept and wear the insignia of the Order of the Dooranee empire, which his Majesty Shah Shoojaool-Moolk, King of Afghanistan, has been pleased to confer upon them, in testimony of his royal approbation of their services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the capture of the fortress of Glunzee :

*Insignia of the Third Class.*

Bentham Sandwich, Esq., col. in the army,  
lieut. col. com. of 1<sup>st</sup> Regt. of Cavalry Bombay  
establishment, C.B., &c.; date Aug. 3, 1840.

E. A. W. Keane, Esq. (commonly called the Hon. E. A. Keane), Lieut. Gen. Royal Regt  
Lieut. Gen. Lord Keane, &c.; date Sept. 10 1840.

Eldrid Pottinger, Esq., lieut. of artillery, Bombay Establishment, serving with the rank of major in Affghanistan, and C.B.; date Sept. 10, 1840.

The Queen has been pleased to grant her royal licence and permission, that the Right Hon. John Lord Keane, G. C. B., &c., and his descendants, may bear to the armorial ensigns of his family the honourable augmentations, viz.—“ *On a chief a representation of the strong and important Fortress of Ghuznee,*” and the crest of honourable augmentation following, viz.—“ *On a wreath a representation of the Cabool Gate of the said Fortress of Ghuznee,*” which was blown in by gunpowder on the 23<sup>d</sup> day of July 1839, and the fortress stormed on that day.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

### PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3d L. Drags. (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. N. Dart-  
v. Wood

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Eneas Mackintosh Macpherson to be assist. surgeon, v. Dartnell app. to 3d L. D. (21 Aug. 40).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Serj. Wm. Birch, from 1st or Gr. F. Gu., to be adj., with rank of ens., v. Gordon prom. (4 Sept. 40).

9th Foot. (In Bengal). Lieut. John W. Robinson  
to be capt. by purch., v. Donnelly who retires;  
Lieut. J. W. Robinson, v. R. O'Connell, purchase.

Edw. Joyce, from 63d F., to be ens., v. Cox (4

Sept.); Lieut. J. S. Wood to be adj., y. Wade prom. (22d April).—Capt. Wm. Barnes, from 41st F., to be capt., v. Blackburne, who exch. (2 June 40).

21st Foot  
be 1st lieutenant.  
May 40; S  
be 2d lieutenant.  
E. N. Tins  
Watson.

41st Foot (at Madras). Capt. Isaac Blackburne, from 17th F., to be capt., v. Barnes who exch. (2 June 40).

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. F. C. W. Fitzpatrick to be lieut., v. Goodrich dec.; date 27th April 40; Robert Hunt to be ensign, v. Fitzpatrick (4 Sept.).

63d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. James Considine, from 84th F., to be lieut., v. Lysaght who exch. (30 Aug. 40).

94th Foot (in Ceylon). C. E. Davenport to be ens. by purch., v. Hook who retires (11 Sept. 40).

## INDIA SHIPPING.

*Arrivals.*

from  
H. Aus-  
Simp-  
son, from Madras 11th May; and Bombay, Law-  
son, from South Sea; all at Decol.—James Mathie.

ton.—*Mount Stuart*, *Liphinstone*, *Stewart*, from  
Bombay 22d April; in the Clyde.—*S. Francis*,  
Russell, from Cape 20th June; and *Christina*,  
Bell, from Singapore 24th April; both in London  
Docks.—*Adelaide*, *Dryden*, from V.D. Land 3d  
April, and *Rio de Janeiro* 3d July; at Deal.—  
7. *Buckinghamshire*, *Moore*, from Bombay 28th  
April, and *Cannaroo* 5th May; *Norman*, *Kir-  
kus*, from Cape 28th June; *Ide*, *Bosustow*, from  
Cape 26th June; and *Rufina*, *Barlow*, from  
Cape 14th June; all at Deal.—*Perseus*, *Davis*,  
from Madeira 11th Aug.; *C. Perseus*, *H.  
Berkeley*, *Clarkson*, from Bombay 3d May, and  
T. *Clarkson*, 10th Aug.; of Brighton.—*Argyle*, *Gaten-  
by*, from N.S. Wales 24th April; at Falmouth.—  
8. *Perseus*, *Adelaide*, *Dryden*, from Bombay and Andam.  
Deal.—

—*Caledonia*, Bateson, from Cape 2d July; at Li-  
vert, " " " " " " " " " "  
23d " " " " " " " " " "  
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and " " " " " " " " " "  
Fisl " " " " " " " " " "  
Trt, " " " " " " " " " "  
and Bahia 15th July; John  
from Singapore 11th May;  
Cape 2d July; and Paragon, C., I., C.

9th May; all at Deal.—*Medora*, Harrison, from Bombay  
ris, from  
*Ravena*,  
Liverpoc  
14th Ma  
Towns, f  
from Sou  
*John Cal*  
off New I  
gal 13th  
son, for  
*Isis*, Abl  
(for Rotterdam).—  
2d July; off Cork.  
8th May; at Bristol  
9th July; off Dc  
Mauritius 24th M  
Cape 7th June; both off Dartmouth.—*John John-*  
*stone*, Lundwall, from Batavia 15th May; at  
Cowes (for Stockholm).—*Joseph Winter*, Hodson,  
from Mauritius 13th June; at Liverpool.—23.  
*Lively*, Martyn, from Cape 1st July; at Deal.—  
*Harriett*, Santry, from New Zealand 28th May;

Cape  
lengal  
Cape  
from  
from

Mearns, from Mauritius 22d May; off Dover.—25.  
*Charles Heurtley*, Hopper, from Ceylon 2d May,  
and Mauritius 6th June; at Deal.—26. *Kirkman*  
*Finlay*, Russell, from Bombay 17th May; off Li-  
verpool.—*Lord Wm. Bantline*, Crow, from N.S.  
Wales; inson,  
from  
—*Ab-*  
*botso*  
Liverpool.

#### Departures.

JULY 13. *Tar*, Langley, for Bengal; from Deal.  
—27. *Hindoo*, Zuilecom, for Hobart Town; from  
Cowes.—Aug. 10. *Australian*, Ireland, for N.S.  
Wales; from Liverpool.—23. *Raymond*, Mackay,  
for Hobart Town; from Deal.—25. *Blenheim*, Gray,  
for Wellington, New Zealand; from Clyde.—27.  
*Naiad*, Lindsay, for South Australia; from Deal.  
—*Malcolm*, McFarlane, for N.S. Wales; and *Spencer*,  
Birkett, for Beng  
*Chilmark*, Penny, fo  
*Masdeu*, Dare, for C  
herd, for N.S. Wales;  
of *Argyll*, Webb, for  
Portsmouth.—*Bengal*, Turpie, for Launceston,  
from Deal.—*Tapley*, Mallory, for Bengal; from  
Liverpool.—30. *Lady Mac Neighlen*, Doughty, for  
N.S. Wales and Port Phillip; and *Brightman*,  
Nockells, for South Australia; both from Plym-  
mouth.—*Norfolk*, Budge, for Swan River;  
for Cape and Algoa Bay;  
Cape; all from Deal.—

from  
Laun-  
Walker,  
for Singapore, both from Deal.—3. *Thomas Coutts*,  
Watner, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Bute-*  
*shire*, Currie, for Bengal; from Clyde.—4. *Sir Ed-*  
*ward Puget*, Camp, for  
Ports-  
mouth.—*Wave*, and  
*Argyra*, Reed, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—  
5. *Mary Ann*, Hartnell, for Port Phillip and Falk-  
land Isles; *Sea Horse*, Browning, for N.S. Wales;  
*Laidmans*, Scott, for Singapore; *Nelson*, Sayers,  
for N.S. Wales; and *Pearson*, for  
ditto; all from  
Port Phillip;  
*Boadicea*, Stevens,  
man, for Ascen  
Queen, Balls, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*John*  
*Reliance*, Jones, Valued, for Ceylon and Madras;  
and *John Black*, for Batavia and Singapore;  
both from Liverpool.—4. *Georgina*, Presley, for  
Bengal; from Liverpool.—11. *Lord Lyndoch*,  
Humble, for V.D. Land (convicts); from Ply-  
mouth.  
Cape and Madras;  
enley, for N.S.  
MacDonald, for

N.S. Wales; from Deal.—14. *Arum*, Killock, for  
N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*Canopus*, Tilherington,  
for Batavia and Singapore; at  
for N.S. Wales; both for  
*Cooper*, Salmon, for South Au-  
stralia.—*Isabella*, Gray, for Bat-

15. *Niagara*, Champion, for Bengal; from Sunder-  
land.—*Hinda*, Cubitt, for N.S. Wales; from  
Clyde.—16. *Carnatic*, Cunningham, for Bombay;  
from Greenock.—17. *Cygnat*, Wilson, for Cape;  
and *Vernon*, Denny, for Bengal; both from Ports-

mus, Adams, for St. Helena; all from Deal.—*British*  
*Merchant*, Birnie, for Hong Kong; and *General*,  
Marsden, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Black-*  
*sea*, Rowland, for Madras; *John*, and *John*  
*Brown*, Brown, for Madras; *John*, Fox, for  
for Madras; and *Augustus*, Purchase, for Mau-  
ritius; all from Deal.—*Harbinger*, Candlish, for  
Singapore; *Pandora*, Cathay, for Cape and Cey-  
lon; and *Urania*, No.  
Liverpool.—19. *Woolst*,  
from Deal.—*Ariadne*,  
from

*Junior*, Marshall,  
from Plymouth.—  
from Clyde.—24.  
Phillip and N.S.  
Wales; from Plymouth.—*Sophia Pate*, Harrison,  
for N.S. Wales; from Torbay.—25. *Earl of Bal-*  
*carras*, Vaux, for Bombay.—*Orient*, Taylor, for  
N.S. Wales; *Edinburgh*, Paterson, for Bengal;  
*Miranda*, Hayes, for Hobart Town; *Joanna*,  
Lovitt, for Hobart Town; *Henry Davidson*, Mac  
Donnell, for Bengal; *Corsair*, Fox, for South  
Australia, Port Phillip and Launceston; *Ariel*,  
Austin, for Mauritius; *Hawk*, Brown, for South  
Australia and Port Phillip; *Iris*, Linton, for Cey-  
lon; and *Mary Bannatyne*, Picken, for N.S.  
Wales, all from Deal.—*Mount Stuart Elphinstone*,  
Biddle, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

#### PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *...* (See *As. Journ.*  
for J. e Cape: Capt.  
Dear, ughters of the  
Hon. Admiral G. Elliot; Mr. James Jamieson,  
firm of Jamieson, Wingate, & Co.

Per *Buckinghamshire*, from Bombay: (See *As. Journ.*  
for July last, p. 280).—Mr. S. Dalrymple,  
merchant, died at sea 7th July.

Per *Berkshire*, from Bombay: (See *As. Journ.*  
for Aug. last, p. 359).

Per *Neptune*, from Bombay: (See *As. Journ.*  
for Aug. last, p. 359).

Per *Persia*, from Ceylon: (See *As. Journ.* for  
September, p. 82).

Per *the Packet*, from Cape: S. B. Venning, Esq.;  
Thos. Tennant, Esq.; Major Dutton; Capt. and  
Mrs. Hunt and child, late of the schooner *Black*  
*Swan*;—Walcott, Esq.; Mr. Wolf.

Per *Portland*, from N.S. Wales: Mrs. Hustwick  
and 2 children; Capt. Black; Messrs. Levy, Kiddy,  
and Bell.

Per *Arabian*, from Launceston: Mr. and Mrs.  
Robert Bell; H. D. Murray, Esq.; James Pyke,  
Esq.;—Waterhouse, Esq.;—(Mrs. Younghusband  
and three daughters, and Mrs. Matthews and two  
children, were lost at sea).

Per *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, from South Australia:  
Capt. and Mrs. Gray; Mr. Barrister Shoaless;  
Mr. and Mrs. Tanman; Mr. and Mrs. Woodley;  
Mr. and Mrs. Gandy; Mr. and Mrs. Hanson and 2  
children; Mr. and Mrs. Leggat and 2 ditto; Mr.  
and Mrs. Crawford and daughter; Mr. Houghton  
and child; Mrs. Dunley and child; Mrs. Baird;  
Miss Harwin; Messrs. Hewitt, Barry, Menhans,  
Hacks, Withers, Frazer, and McQueen; 3  
servants.

Per *Britannia*, from N.S. Wales: Dr. Gilchrist;  
Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Brackell.

#### Expected.

Per *...* Mrs. Capt. Harris  
and family; Alex.  
70th B.N.I.; Wm.  
C. Mackinnon.

Per *La Belle Alliance*, from Bengal: Lieut.  
Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Spry; Mr. and Mrs. Mac  
Clintock; Capt. Rawston and Lieut. Craigh,  
H.M.S.; Capt. Florence; Messrs. Rowley  
and Pollard; Lieut. Jervis; 5 European and 4 Native  
servants. From Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Porteous  
and child; 2 servants.

*Per Shannon, from Bombay: Mr. J. Bolton.*

*Per Egyptian*, for N.S.Wales; Lieut. Hugonin; Ens. Wilson; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 27 privates 96th regt., as guards over convicts.

The *Fame*, of Sydney, is totally lost at the Bay of Plenty.

ft at 8 p.m., taking  
a quantity of rope  
and shirts, the  
seamen's clothing, &c. &c.

### BIRTHS.

20. At North Villa, Regent's Park, the lady of Colonel Miles, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1. At St. Pancras Church, T. D. Campbell, Esq., of the Bombay army, to Elizabeth Martha Maria, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Boyè, of Exmouth, Devon.



Sept. 2. At Paris, Molesworth, Baron de Mallet, of Bardelle Montfort, in France, to Maria Indiana, daughter of the late Capt. John Sykes, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

3. At St. Mark's, Kennington, J. Tennent, Esq., major, late Madras army, to Louisa Brown, eldest daughter of T. Brown, Esq., of North Brixton, Surrey.

— At Kennington, J. White, Esq., eldest son of Capt. J. I. White, and grandson of the late Maj. Gen. John White, of Bengal, to Jane, fourth daughter of the late J. V. Dutton, Esq., of Birmingham.

9. At St. James's Church, Sir John Rae Reid, Bart. M.P. to Maria Louisa, daughter of R. Eaton, Esq., of Stetchworth Park, near Newmarket.

10. At Frankfort-on-the-Mayne, C. A. Wilkinson, Esq., second son of the late Robert Wilkinson, Esq., to Mary Eleanor, daughter of J. Bowers, Esq., of the late 13th L. Lieut. G. C. B.

15. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Patrick Smith, Esq., to the late Robert Smith, Esq., of the late 13th L. Lieut. G. C. B.

16. At Helland Church, Cornwall, G. B. Kempthorne, Esq., Lieut. Indian Navy, to Charlotte Louisa, eldest daughter of George Woolcock, Esq., Beacon-house, Bodmin.

23. At Egg Buckland Church, Adam Freer Smith, Esq., of Calcutta, and of the Priory, Kew, to Clara Jane, youngest daughter of Capt. Denman, R.N., Plymouth.

24. At Kingsbury, J. A. Wilson, Esq., of Kingsbury, to Christiana, daughter of the Hon. E. I.

Lately. At Exmouth, Wm. Kane, Esq., son of the late Lieut. Col. N. Kane, of Dublin, to Caroline, daughter of Brigadier Gen. Charles Dallas, late Governor of St. Helena.

#### DEATHS.

July 7. At sea, on board the *Buckinghamshire*,

on his passage from Bombay, Stair, sixth son of Sir Robert D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., aged 25.

Aug. 20. In Park Crescent, Louisa, the Hon. Lady Edmonstone, youngest daughter of Beaumont, the late Lord Rotham, and wife of Charles Woodcock, Esq.

28. At Sussex Cottage, Slough, Ellis Hadley, Esq., late of China, aged 39.

29. At Paignton, Devon, John Goodridge, Esq., late master attendant at the Cape of Good Hope, aged 69.

Sept. 1. At Bushy Grove, county of Herts, Campbell, Esq., one of the Directors of the East India Company.

— At Kensington, Commander Wm. Denton, Indian Navy, aged 43.

4. At Clifton, Col. H.M. 6th Regt. of Foot, the above regiment whence he had not long since returned.

6. At Liege, Samuel Faddy, Esq., formerly of Kishnaghur, Bengal.

9. At Dorothy, step-daughter of the late Indian Navy, aged 28.

12. In Hindo-street, Manchester Square, Thomas Alex. Oakes, Esq., of the Madras civil service, aged 53.

16. Alexander Melville, Esq., formerly of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal medical service, and Assay Master of the Mint at Ferruckabad.

17. At Plymouth, Henrietta, wife of Capt. John Robinson, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

Lately. At New York, in America, D. Wheeler, formerly of Sheffield, aged 68, a member of the body of "Friends." Between 1834 and 1838, he performed a tour of the islands to close a visit parts of the United States.

— At Exeter, Ellen Elizabeth, infant daughter of Capt. F. B. Doveton, Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged five months.

### LONDON MARKETS, Sept. 25.

**Sugar.**—The trade evinced little desire to purchase B.P. sugar in the early part of the week, and the demand from both grocers and refiners was very limited, but the firmness of holders prevented any decline in prices. To a reduction of 10s. per cwt., the trade were tempted to come forward more freely, still there was not much increase in the demand. The defini-

for free trade tea, and large auctions declared, business transacted in the tea market placed with a Company under 2s. per lb.

to be resuscitated to do business, and a small part only of 3,800 bags Calcutta at auction was disposed of.

In India this and the rates have been fully supported, and good qualities have fetched 2d to 3d advance. For 5th October, 11,000 chests are declared.

**Rice.**—Holders of Bengal are not disposed to submit to lower rates, but the demand continues very limited, particularly for common kinds. Java has lately, and previous rates This afternoon there was

and but few ther for export few purchases have been made, but prices remain firm. Java is obtainable on lower terms, but the sales have been limited.

**Tea.**—There has been an increased demand for free trade, and a large business has been transacted, almost exclusively to supply the wants of the dealers, but no advance in prices has taken place; those previously fully supported,

**Cotton.**—Prices have undergone no variation this week, but there has been little doing, the attention of the trade being directed to the auctions declared for 1st October, bales Surat and 2,000 bales I. Surat are also declared for 15th October.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

## CALCUTTA, July 4, 1840.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Co.'s Rs. cwt.	15	@ 19	0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 0 @ 5 4
Bottles ..... doz.	100	12	8	— flat ..... do.	5 13 @ 5 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0	0	12	— English, sq. .... do.	3 14 @ 4 1
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	36	6	36 12	— flat ..... do.	4 1 @ 4 3
— Braslers' ..... do.	36	14	37 6	Bolt ..... do.	3 12 @ 3 14
— Ingot ..... do.	37	2	37 6	Sheet ..... do.	5 0 @ 5 12
— Old Gross ..... do.	37	8	38 0	Nails ..... cwt.	15 0 @ 18 0
Bolt ..... do.	36	10	37 0	Hoops ..... F. md.	5 10 @ 6 2
Tile ..... do.	36	14	37 6	Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 3 @ 1 6
Nails, assort. .... do.	40	0	50 0	Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	7 0 @ 7 2
Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	—	— unstamped. .... do.	6 14 @ 7 0
Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	—	Millinery ..... do.	10 D. @ 30 D.
Copperas ..... do.	2	14	3 0	Shot, patent ..... bag	4 0 @ 4 10
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	3	4	7 4	Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	11 0 @ 11 3
— Muslins ..... do.	1	1	5 4	Stationery ..... 10 to 30 A.	— P.C.
— Yarn 20 to 140 ..... mos.	0	32	0 7 5	Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 4 @ 6 8
Cutlery, fine. .... do.	5A.	—	15A.	— Swedish ..... do.	8 0 @ 8 8
Glass Ware ..... 15D.	—	—	25D.	Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. boxes	18 8 @ 19 8
Ironmongery ..... 35D.	—	—	45D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4 8 @ 10 0
Hosiery, cotton ..... 5D.	—	—	90D.	— coarse and middling. .	1 0 @ 4 4
— Ditto, silk ..... 10A.	—	—	20A.	— Flannel, fine. .... do.	0 8 @ 1 8

## BOMBAY, July 18, 1840.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	15	@	—	Iron, Swedish ..... St. candy	61.8 @
Bottles, quart. .... doz.	1.10	—	—	— English ..... do.	39
Coals ..... ton	6	—	15	Hoops ..... cwt.	6
CopF. Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	59	—	—	Nails ..... do.	13
— Ingot ..... do.	67	—	—	Sheet ..... do.	7.4
— Old Gross ..... do.	63	—	—	Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	34
Tile ..... do.	54	—	—	— do. for nails ..... do.	39
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c. ....	—	—	—	Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	10.12
— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds. ....	—	—	—	— Sheet ..... do.	10.12
— Muslins ..... do.	—	—	—	Millinery ..... do.	25D.
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 .... lb.	0.6	—	0.11	Shot, patent ..... cwt.	12
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 ..... do.	0.15	—	—	Spelter ..... do.	12.14
Cutlery, table. .... P.C.	—	—	—	Stationery ..... do.	30D.
Earthenware ..... 60A.	—	—	—	Steel, Swedish ..... tub	12
Glass Ware ..... 40D.	—	—	—	Tin Plates ..... box	17
Hardware ..... P.C.	—	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	6.10
Hosiery, half hose. .... P.C.	—	—	—	— Long Ells ..... do.	18
				— Flannel, fine. .... do.	1.8

## MACAO, July 23, 1839.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. .... piece	3	@ 5	Smalts ..... pecul	45	@ 55
— Longcloths ..... do.	3.80	— 8	Steel, Swedish ..... tub	3½	—
— Muslins, 20 yds. .... do.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.30	— 1.40
— Cambrics, 48 yds ..... do.	5	— 8	— do. ex super ..... yd.	2.5	—
— Handkerchiefs ..... do.	1.10	— 2.10	— Camlets, at Whampoa. .... pce.	20	— 22
— Yarn, Nos. 18 to 40. .... pecul	22	— 32	— Do. outside. .... do.	26	— 27
Iron, Bar ..... do.	3.50	— 3.75	— Long Ells ..... do.	8	— 10.40
— Rod ..... do.	5	—	Tin, Straits ..... pecul	22	— 22½
Lead, Pig ..... do.	6½	— 7	Tin Plates ..... box	9½	— 10

## SINGAPORE, May 7, 1840.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Dr.
Anchors ..... pecul	6½	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .corgie	4	@ 5
Bottles ..... 100	4	— 4½	— do. do Pullcat ..... doz.	1½	— 2
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	35	— 36	— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50 . pecul	32	— 40
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. .	33-36	pcs. 1½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	—	—
— Ditto ..... 24	40-44	do. 2	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50. do.	85	— 115
— Longcloths 38 to 40 ..... do.	3½	— 5	Cutlery ..... do.	—	saleable.
— do. do. .... 40-43	do. 4½	— 5	Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	5	— 5½
— do. do. .... 45-60	do. 5	— 8	— English ..... do.	3½	— 3½
— Grey Shirting do. do. .... do.	2½	— 3½	— Nail, rod ..... do.	3½	— 3.80
— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours do.	1.80	— 2½	Lead, Pig ..... do.	7	— 7½
— — two colours . . . . . do.	1½	— 3	— Sheet ..... do.	7	— 7½
— Turkey reds ..... do.	6	— 6½	Spelter ..... pecu	7	— 7½
— — fancies ..... do.	3	— 4	— Steel ..... tub	5	— 6½
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 . pcs.	1½	— 2½	Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	6	— 7½
— Jacomet, 20 ..... 42	— 45	do. 1½	— Camblets ..... do.	24	— 33
— Lappets, 10 ..... 40	— 42	do. 1	— Bombazetts ..... do.	4½	— 4½

## MARKETS IN INDIA, &amp;c.

*Calcutta, July 6, 1840.*—Sales of Mule Twist continue to be made to a fair extent at steady prices, but the market is expected to be somewhat affected by recent importations.—The market for Coloured Yarns continues dull, and few sales are effected.—The sales of Chintzes reported during the past week are at a shade of decline in prices.—A few sales of Gingham and Turkey Red Twills have also been made at rather low prices.—Sales of Long Cloths and Jacanets have been made during the past week at steady prices. For the lighter descriptions of Cottons, our market is generally dull at this season of the year.—There has been a fair inquiry for fine and coarse Woollens at steady prices.—We have heard of no sale of Copper last week, and prices have submitted to a fall of 4 to 6 annas per maund throughout the assortments.—Sales of Iron to a considerable extent, of parcels recently

Round, Rod, and Hoop—prices this day may be considered 1 to 2 annas per maund lower than

reduced prices.—  
*Pr. Cur.*

*Bombay, July 18, 1840.*—Piece Goods: nothing doing at present, nor likely to take place to any extent before the termination of the rains.—Metals: scarcely any transactions have taken place in them during the week, an invoice of Swedish Iron at Rs. 61 per candy being the only one we have heard of.—*Pr. Cur.*

*Singapore, May 7, 1840.*—The *W. S. Hamilton*, from London, has arrived since our last, but we

believe she brings very few Cotton Goods, of which, however, stocks are already very heavy. There has been a fair demand during the week, chiefly for the Siamese and Chinese Junks, and considerable sales of 36 to 40 in. Grey and White Shirtings, 36 to 42 in. Maddapollams and 42 in. Common Cambrics, have been made, although at very low prices. We have heard of no sales of Prints and Handkerchiefs, which continue in little request.—Twist (Grey Mule): There is still some inquiry for low numbers, but the prices offered are miserably low, at which most holders refuse to sell. Last sale of No. 20 was at dols. 33 per pl. In Coloured Twist we hear of no transactions.—Woollens, no transactions reported.—Metals: Iron Market well supplied with Flat, Round, and Square Bar, and also

market is well supplied, and sales can only be effected at low prices.—Earthenware, large stock, and no demand.—Gunpowder, well supplied.—Muskets, large stock and little demand.—Anchors and Chain Cables, market moderately supplied.—Canvas, saleable at a pretty well supplied.—Nails in demand at dols. 35

*Batavia, May 20, 1840.*—The market for Piece Goods is still dull, and prices very low.

*China.*—The accounts from Canton at Macao of Tea as high, The opening of had, it seems, been having been proving to the little authorities by the dreaded the confiscation of the goods they might send up as English property.—*Singapore Free Press.*

## INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

*Calcutta, July 6, 1840.*

## Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } Sa. Rs.		
Paper { 1835-36 interest payable in England } prem. 10 8 11 8		
Second { From Nos. 1,151 } Co.'s Rs.		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 according to Number } prem. 3 8 5 8		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. prem. 5 4 5 8		
4 per cent. disc. 3 8 4 0		

## Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 2,000 a	2,500
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000).....	305 a 325
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500).....	120 a 125

## Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5 do.

## Rate of Exchange.

On London—Agency Bills, 10 months' date, 2s. to 2s. 0½d.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.	
Missionary Bills, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.	

*Madras, July 6, 1840.*

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—par to 4½ prem.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4½ prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4 disc.	
Ditto New four per cent.—4½ to 5 disc.	
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—12 prem.	

## Exchange, May 6.

On London, at 6 months sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee	
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*Bombay, July 18, 1840.*

## Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee. Money plentiful.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 101.8 to 102 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	

## Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 108.8 to 112 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
112.8 per ditto.	
5 per Cent. Transfer 115 Bom. Rs.	

*Singapore, June 4, 1840.*

## Exchanges.

On London—Declining. Navy Bills, 30 days' sight, 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d. per do.	
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*Mucan, April 18, 1840.*

## Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 10½d. to 5s. per Spanish Dollar.	
Bills on the Court of Directors, 218 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Spanish Dols.	
Bills on India—scarce.	

## LONDON PRICE CURRENT, September 25, 1840.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.							
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	2	14	0	@	3	3	0
— Samarang.....cwt.	2	3	0		2	7	0
— Mysore.....cwt.	2	12	0		2	15	0
— Sumatra.....cwt.	1	14	0		1	19	0
— Ceylon.....cwt.	2	18	0		3	0	0
— Mocha.....cwt.	5	10	0		7	10	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	3½		0	0	5½
— Madras.....cwt.	0	0	3½		0	0	5
— Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	3½		0	0	5
— Bourbon.....cwt.							
Drugs & for Dying.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	3	0	0		11	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	5	10	0		5	15	0
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2	12	0		2	15	0
— Unrefined.....cwt.	2	0	0		2	5	0
Camphire, in tubs.....cwt.	10	10	0		11	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar..fb	0	2	1		0	2	8
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0	0	11		0	1	3
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	4	15	0		5	10	0
— Lignea.....cwt.	4	10	0		4	8	0
Castor Oil.....fb	0	0	3		0	0	6½
China Root.....cwt.	2	9	0		2	10	0
Cubebs.....cwt.	2	8	0		2	17	0
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	2	10	0		21	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop..fb	6	10	0		11	10	0
— Arabic.....cwt.	1	5	0		3	10	0
— Assafetida.....cwt.	1	12	0		5	0	0
— Benjamin.....cwt.	3	10	0		49	0	0
— Animi.....cwt.	3	10	0		8	10	0
— Gambogium.....cwt.	7	10	0		19	10	0
— Myrrh.....cwt.	4	10	0		14	0	0
— Olibanum.....cwt.	1	2	0		2	16	0
Kino.....cwt.	6	10	0		10	0	0
Lac Lake.....fb	0	0	1		0	0	7
— Dye.....cwt.	0	2	0		0	2	6
— Shell.....cwt.	2	0	0		4	0	0
— Stick.....cwt.	1	6	0		3	13	0
Musk, China.....oz.	0	13	0		3	5	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	8	0		0	10	0
Oil, Cassia.....lb.	0	9	6		0	10	0
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0	2	6		0	6	6
— Cocos-nut.....cwt.	2	1	0		2	2	0
— Cajaputa.....oz.	0	0	2½		0	0	3½
— Mace.....cwt.	0	0	2		0	0	3
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	0	10		0	1	0
— Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	3	0		0	7	6
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	2	10	0		2	12	0
Senna.....fb	0	0	2½		0	2	3
Turneric, Java.....cwt.	0	15	0		1	10	0
— Bengal.....cwt.	1	8	0		1	12	0
— China.....cwt.							
Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	0	0	3½		0	0	6½
Hides, Buffalo.....fb	0	0	5		0	0	11
— Ox and Cow.....cwt.	0	8	3		0	9	0
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue.....cwt.	0	8	0		0	8	3
— Fine Purple.....cwt.	0	7	6		0	7	9
— Fine Red Violet.....cwt.	0	7	0		0	7	6
— Fine Violet.....cwt.	0	5	9		0	7	0
— Mid. to good Violet.....cwt.	0	7	3		0	7	6
— Good Red Violet.....cwt.	0	5	3		0	6	0
— Good Violet and Copper.....cwt.	0	3	9		0	5	3
— Mid. and ord. do.....cwt.	0	3	0		0	3	9
— Low consuming do.....cwt.	0	0	6		0	2	6
— Trash and low dust.....cwt.	0	1	9		0	5	6
— Madras.....cwt.	0	1	5		0	4	11
— Oude.....cwt.	0	1	5		0	4	11
Mother-o'-Pearl } cwt. 3 0 0 @ 3 15 0							
Shells, China } cwt. 0 2 0 — 0 4 10							
Nankeens.....piece 0 3 0 — 0 5 6							
Rattans.....100 0 18 0 — 0 14 6							
Rice, Bengal White.....cwt. 0 12 0 — 1 0 6							
— Patna.....cwt. 0 8 0 — 0 13 0							
— Java.....cwt. 0 8 9 — 0 10 0							
Safflower.....lb. 0 15 0 — 9 0 0							
Sago.....lb. 0 13 0 — 0 16 0							
— Pearl.....cwt. 0 19 0 — 1 8 0							
Saltpetre.....lb. 1 7 6 — 1 10 0							
Silk, Bengal Novi.....fb 0 13 0 — 1 0 0							
— China Tsatlee.....cwt. 1 2 0 — 1 7 0							
— Canton.....cwt. 0 15 0 — 0 18 0							
Spices, Cinnamon.....cwt. 0 3 6 — 0 7 9							
— Cloves.....cwt. 0 0 11½ — 0 2 11							
— Mace.....cwt. 0 2 0 — 0 6 0							
— Nutmegs.....cwt. 0 3 0 — 0 6 0							
— Ginger.....cwt. 0 13 0 — 1 4 0							
— Pepper, Black.....fb 0 0 33 — 0 0 4½							
— White.....cwt. 0 4 6 — 0 1 6							
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt. 4 6 6 — 4 9 6							
— Siam and China.....cwt. 1 3 6 — 1 8 6							
— Mauritius.....cwt. 3 17 0 — 4 7 0							
— Manilla and Java.....cwt. 1 1 0 — 1 9 0							
Tea, Bohea.....fb 0 2 0 — 0 2 2							
— Congou.....cwt. 0 2 3½ — 0 3 0							
— Souchong.....cwt. 0 2 4 — 0 3 9							
— Capar.....cwt. 0 2 3 — 0 2 6							
— Pouchong.....cwt. 0 2 1 — 0 2 9½							
— Twankay.....cwt. 0 2 4 — 0 2 7							
— Pekoe.....cwt. 0 2 7 — 0 4 6							
— Hyson Skin.....cwt. 0 2 1 — 0 2 6							
— Hyson.....cwt. 0 2 6 — 0 7 6							
— Young Hyson.....cwt. 0 2 6 — 0 4 0							
— Imperial.....cwt. 0 3 11 — 0 4 6							
— Gunpowder.....cwt. 0 3 2 — 0 6 0							
Tin, Banca.....cwt. 3 17 0 — 1 7 0							
Tortoiseshell.....fb 0 7 3 — 0 7 6							
— Vermillion.....lb. 5 5 0 — 7 10 0							
Wax.....cwt. 8 10 0 — 14 0 0							
Wood, Saunders Red.....ton 8 10 0 — 14 0 0							
— Sapan.....cwt. 8 10 0 — 14 0 0							
AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.							
Cedar Wood.....foot 0 0 4½ — 0 0 5½							
Oil, Fish.....ton 25 10 0 — 27 10 0							
Whalebone.....ton 115 0 0 — 120 0 0							
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.							
— Combing.....fb 0 1 0 — 0 2 3							
— Clothing.....cwt. 0 1 1 — 0 2 2							
— V. D. Land, viz.							
— Combing.....cwt. 0 1 0 — 0 2 3							
— Clothing.....cwt. 0 1 1 — 0 2 2							
SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.							
Aloes.....cwt. 4 0 0 — 4 8 0							
Ostrich Feathers, und.....fb 1 8 0 — 2 10 0							
Gum Arabic.....cwt. 0 8 0 — 0 31							
Hides, Dry.....fb 0 4 0 — 0 6½							
— Salted.....cwt. 1 17 6 — 1 18 6							
Oil, Palm.....cwt. 0 0 6 — 0 1 10							
Raisins.....cwt. 6 10 0 — 7 10 0							
Wax.....cwt. 15 0 0 — 17 0 0							
Wine, Cape, Mad., best.....pipe 12 0 0 — 14 0 0							
— Do. 2d & 3d quality.....load 9 5 0 — 10 10 0							
Wood, Teak.....lb. 0 0 6 — 0 1 10							
Wool.....lb. 0 0 6 — 0 1 10							

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE  
TIME OF SAILING.

## FOR BENGAL.

<i>Walmer Castle</i> .....	650 tons.	Gimblett .....	Oct. 1.	
<i>Symmetry</i> .....	408	Watson .....	Oct. 8.	
<i>Zenobia</i> .....	600	Owen .....	Oct. 15.	Portsmouth.
<i>John Calvin</i> .....	570	Abercromby ..	Oct. 24.	

## FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Viscount Melbourne</i> .....	670	MacKerlie .....	Oct. 9.	
<i>Thomas Grenville</i> .....	1000	Thornhill .....	Oct. 10.	Portsmouth.
<i>Worcester</i> .....	520	Waugh .....	Dec. 5.	
<i>George the Fourth</i> .....	1438	Ward .....	Jan. 1, 1841.	Portsmouth.

## FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Halifax Packet</i> .....	323	Cromartie .....	Oct. 15.	
<i>Lady East</i> .....	650	Robinson .....	Oct. 20.	
<i>Donna Pascoa</i> (troops) ...	699	Hullock .....	Oct. 22.	
<i>Buckinghamshire</i> .....	1469	Moore .....	Nov. 15.	

## FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.

<i>Ann</i> .....	800	Griffith .....	Dec. 23.	
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## FOR CEYLON.

<i>Morning Star</i> .....	245	Harrison .....	Oct. 15.	
<i>Persia</i> .....	526	Stevens .....	Oct. 25.	

## FOR SINGAPORE.

<i>Sultana</i> .....	350	Lyell .....	Oct. 25.	
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## FOR CHINA.

<i>Folkstone</i> .....	410	Jolly .....	Oct. 1.	
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## FOR MANILLA.

<i>James Ewing</i> .....	266	Maitland .....	Oct. 10.	
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## FOR PORT PHILLIP AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>York</i> .....	1015	Legg .....	Oct. 3.	Plymouth.
<i>Sir Charles Forbes</i> .....	510	Mason .....	Oct. 15.	Plymouth.
<i>Argyle</i> .....	600	Gatenby .....	Nov. 2.	Plymouth.

## FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Chieftain</i> .....	407	Dodds .....	Oct. 3.	
<i>Marquis of Hastings</i> * .....	452	Carr .....	Oct. 12.	Plymouth.
<i>Bussorah Merchant</i> .....	600	Ferrier .....	Oct. 20.	
<i>Sir John Falstaff</i> † .....	513	Dixon .....	Oct. 21.	vid Cork.
<i>Portland</i> .....	532	Stalker .....	Oct. 27.	Plymouth.

## FOR ALEXANDRIA.

<i>Great Liverpool</i> (New Indian Mail Steamer) ...	1540	—	Oct. 2.	Falmouth.
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\* Also to Port Phillip.

† Also to New Zealand.

## OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (via Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (in divisions).
(via Marseilles).				
Jan. 4, 1840	Feb. 14	41	pr. Feb. 26	Feb. 24, March 1, &c.
Feb. 4	March 13	38	March 22	March 26, &c.
March 4	April 9	36	April 17	April 19, &c.
April 4	May 6	32	May 16	May 17, &c.
May		44	June 27	July 1, 4, &c.
June		34		

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *via Marseilles*, on the 5th of October, and *vid Falmouth* on the 31st ditto.

## ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

## Calcutta.

## LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 31.

*Collydoss Gangooly v. Seebchunder Mullick and others.*—The Court delivered judgment in this case, and there being a difference of opinion upon the bench, pronounced their opinions *seriatim*.

*Seton, J.*—The question here is, whether by Hindu law, a mortgage, unaccompanied by actual transfer of possession, creates any *lien* upon the land. The decision in 1837, in the case of *Russickchunder Neoghy*, is entitled to great respect and consideration; but it must be recollected that the main ground of the decision was the supposed absence of authorities among the records of this court, giving such effect to Bengalee mortgages. Cases, however, have since been found (and for these the Court is indebted to the diligence and research of Mr. W. H. Smout), in which the Court have fully recognised these instruments as creating a *lien* on land. If these cases had been adduced on the former occasion, the Court would probably have arrived at a different conclusion; and I do not, therefore, feel myself concluded by the authority of that decision. I am of opinion, therefore, that there must be a decree against the mortgagor (or rather his representative) and the purchaser under the execution.

*Grant, J.*, regretted that he was unable to arrive at the same conclusion as his learned brethren. The question was simply, whether by Hindu law (for it was strictly according to Hindu law that the Court must decide), an ordinary pledge was good against creditors and purchasers without delivery, actual or symbolical. As to a mortgage between Hindu parties, by deeds of lease and release, that depended upon a fiction of law—the lease giving possession, and the release giving title. With reference to the recent correspondence upon the subject of Bengalee mortgages, between the Supreme Court and Sudder Judges, his lordship said he had great respect for the opinions of those learned persons; but as the Company's courts were only governed by Hindu law in certain matters, their decisions did not necessarily furnish any guide as to the Hindu law now under consideration. His lordship referred to various Hindu law authorities, and said it was quite clear that pledge without possession gave no *lien*. He also referred to the cases collected as having been decided by

this Court, and expressed his opinion that *Ghose v. Russickchunder Neoghy* was the only case in point, all the other decrees being either *ex-parte* or by consent, and the question not appearing to have been raised by the Court or the counsel. According to the rules of Hindu law, therefore, and the authority of the case of *Ghose v. Neoghy*, the bill ought to be dismissed.

*Ryan, C. J.*, said, that it was always to him a matter of regret when any difference of opinion existed on the Bench, and the more so when (as in the present case) the question to be determined was a most important question of law. His lordship admitted that the question must be decided according to the rules of Hindu law, relating to contracts of pledge. He admitted, also, that if even those rules were found practically inconvenient in their application, it was for the legislature, and not for the judges, to remedy the defect. But the cases produced from the records of this Court shewed that the Court had already put a construction upon the rules of Hindu law, as applicable to mortgages, and it would be unwise and unsafe to depart from that construction now. [His lordship reviewed the cases in detail, and said that the case of *Ghose v. Neoghy* was the only one opposed to the current of authorities, and that was decided upon the supposition that the Court's records furnished no precedents of decrees upon Bengalee mortgages]. The result of the decisions was, that the Court had, in innumerable instances, recognised mortgages between Hindu parties, as creating a *lien*, without any actual possession of the land. It was true that, in the majority of instances, the instruments were English deeds of lease and release; but it was idle to talk of fiction as being confined to one case and to be confined to one other. No doubt the decisions of the Company's Courts were not to be looked to as guides for the construction of Hindu law, which this Court was bound to follow; but those decisions were of importance, at all events, when found to be in conformity with the practice which had prevailed in this Court. The obvious reason why so few decrees upon Bengalee mortgages were to be met with was, that they had from the first been treated as creating a simple contract debt at law, upon which the mortgagee might proceed (as the covenants in an English mortgage might be proceeded upon) at law, and as the remedy was found to be generally simpler and more expeditious, it was only in a few cases that a court of equity was

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resorted to. It was clear, upon the whole view of the decisions, that this Court had treated Bengalee mortgages as equitable, if not as legal mortgages. In the present case, there was a delivery of the title-deeds, and the purchaser, at the sheriff's sale, purchased, not merely with notice, but actually subject to the claim of the mortgagee. Supposing it, therefore, to be an equitable mortgage only, and not good as against a *bonâ fide* purchaser without notice, it would at least over-ride the claim of an execution creditor (with or without notice), and of a subsequent purchaser with notice. The complainant was therefore entitled to his decree.

The *Bombay Times* observes, that, on that side of India, such mortgages are treated as the *common securities* of the country, and ejectments, suits of foreclosure, and actions on the instruments themselves, are constantly brought; that the practice in Madras is in unison with that of Bombay, and that a contrary doctrine "would destroy a security which is the common assurance of the country, and has been in use for ages."

On the Equity side of the Court, the existing rules, as to compelling appearance, are said to be defective and inconvenient: There is no mode of taking a bill *pro confesso*, for want of an appearance, except in two cases,—where the party is of such rank and caste as to be exempted from arrest upon process of contempt, or where the party absconds to avoid the jurisdiction. Now, as the Court have held that a defendant "shutting himself up in his zenana," or otherwise most deliberately and effectually baffling the Court's process, cannot be said to have "absconded to avoid the jurisdiction," defendants, especially Hindus, frequently defeat proceedings in equity—remaining in the heart of Calcutta, but entrenching themselves within the precincts of their zenanas, or elsewhere, where the process of the Court cannot reach them. Several important cases, it is said, have been tied up for years, simply because there is no possibility of compelling appearance in particular cases, and no remedy without doing so. In a recent case, a defendant (Raj-kissen Mitter) when brought up by *habeas corpus*, to answer for not entering an appearance, refused to do so when interrogated by the Court, who ordered the Registrar to enter no appearance for him.

#### NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, July 7.

*Government v. Chunia* (aged 30, father's name unknown); *Delawar* (aged 12, son of Cheru); *Bara Sabza* (aged 25, paternity unknown); *Amina* (aged 35, daughter of Sanaulla); *Hosani Khanam* (aged 50, daughter of Haje Mahummad Rafe); *Mahummad Hosein* (aged 30, son of Hosani K'hanam); and *Jango K'hansaman* (aged 32, son of Molam K'han). Charge—ill-treatment and murder of the slave-girl, Basanti, aged 31, and concealing her unnatural death.

This trial was held in Zillah Midnapore, on the 20th, 21st, 22d April, and 4th, 5th, 6th May, 1840. The case is remarkable as being pre-eminent in the black catalogue of atrocities committed upon slave girls by Moslem families of consideration and respectability.

Information of the tragical death and burial of Basanti, under apparently suspicious circumstances, was first given, at night, to the Sudder Bakshi, by Nurk'han, a servant, whom the evidence *coram judice* indicated to possess many rival wives among the old serishtadar's slave-girls, of whom there were upwards of thirty in his house. The Sudder Bakshi immediately sent Nurk'han to the thannah, where he made the same statement. A guard was placed over the grave, to prevent exhumation; and on disinterment, in the morning, the corpse was found with its throat cut, carefully bound up, and the body covered with a piece of cloth. The magistrate had committed Ashrafi, but suggested that she might be admitted as evidence; to which the session judge consented, in order to elucidate an apparently improbable charge, as regarded the murder of Basanti, after cutting her own throat. The Session Judge, in submitting the trial for the final orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, thus detailed the facts of the case:

"From the evidence of that person (Ashrafi), three female slaves, and a slave, it appears that the nose-ring belonging to one of the females of the house had been lost, and that all the female slaves had been questioned regarding it, and more or less beaten; and to the deceased, in particular, suspicion of the theft attached, as she had once before been found out in having taken and pledged a nose-ring. She was accordingly repeatedly beaten on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, with a brick and the stalk of the leaf of the palm-tree, on and about the joints; and on Tuesday evening she was beaten, and lastly, a stick,\* \* \* \* \* when she told them to do as they pleased, as they would not have an opportunity of doing so the 'next day.' All this torture was inflicted by the order and in the presence of Masumat Hosani K'hanam. Early next morning she was found with her throat cut, and with the knife in her hand—but alive. Notice was sent to the K'hanam, who was shortly followed by her son, Mahummad Hosein, and she

\* Too offensive and indelicate to describe.

was ordered to be taken into a room, but as she did not die, Hosani K'hanam, and her son, Mahummad Hosein, and Jango K'hansaman, consulted what was to be done, and it was determined she should be put an end to; and Ashrafi brought orders to that effect from the K'hanam, and made the prisoners, Chunia, Delawar, Bara Sabza, and Amina, kill her, by standing on and pressing down her chest, belly, and throat: her body was left there, and at 4 p.m. the prisoners, Jango, and another person, dug the grave, and about 8 p.m. she was taken away to be buried. Such is the evidence of the eye-witnesses. But the discrepancies as to the place where the K'hanam was when she gave orders for her to be killed—the manner in which it was effected—and the persons who saw it—are so gross and numerous, that the falsehood of that part of the story is evident. There are also discrepancies as regards the time and manner in which she was beaten: but this is not surprising, as the ill-treatment lasted for three days, and is corroborated by the evidence of the assistant-surgeon, from which it appears she must have been beaten for a length of time, and with the endeavour to leave no trace—one of the worst features of the case, as it shews the ill-treatment was coolly and systematically inflicted.

"The prisoner Chunia had at first denied having assisted in killing the deceased, but, on being asked for her defence, admitted, that what she had stated in the Foujdary was correct, where she confessed Bara Sabza, Amina, Delawar, and she had killed the deceased, by standing upon her, and that she herself stood upon her chest. Delawar, a boy of about 12 years of age, before the magistrate and this Court, confessed having assisted in killing her, and that he stood upon her belly. Masumat Bara Sabza denied the charge, and said she was ill from a fever, and unable to rise, at the time Basanti was said to have been killed. Masumat Amina denied the charge, and said she never goes into the department of the slaves. Masumat Hosani K'hanam denied the charges against her, and says she was, on the day in question, so ill from spitting of blood, as to be unable to rise, and that Nurk'han had told her Basanti had died of cholera, and that the eye-witnesses, her slaves, had been consulting upon means to effect their escape from her house; that Nurk'han once ran away with property, and was taken up by the magistrate, and gave an agreement to pay eight annas monthly, in satisfaction of the property he had made away with, and that he has enmity against her, because he, a short time ago, took away his son, (by one of her female slaves, to whom he was married), to his sister's house, and she had him brought back again; that

the charge had been got up against her by Golam Athar, and that Nurk'han was not confined in her house, as stated by him, but on Wednesday went to the kacherry and the bazar; that Masumat Basanti was seen sewing clothes on the evening preceding her death, and that Golam Athar had communication with the witnesses at the thanna. Mahummad Hosein, besides the defence made by his mother, stated he never went to the slaves' department, and that the witnesses at the thanna stated he was not implicated in the matter, and that Nurk'han had a quarrel with Masumat Basanti. Jango K'hansaman said he came to the house at 8 a.m.; when the serishtadar went to the kacherry, he went to his own house and did not return till 3 p.m., when he heard from Nurk'han that Masumat Basanti had died of the cholera; that Nurk'han refused to dig the grave and, therefore, he did it, and that Nurk'han put on the shovel, and that the knife found with Basanti had been locked up the night of her death.

"The prisoners brought witnesses to every part of their defence. Hosani Khanum, Mahummad Hosein, and Jango, endeavoured to throw the crime of concealing the cause of Basanti's death, upon Nurk'han, and Mahummad Hosein also added that Nurk'han had a quarrel with her, thus endeavouring to throw suspicion of having caused her death upon him. These two prisoners also, when the *futwa* was called for, presented a petition, objecting to the law officer, on the ground of a quarrel between the father-in-law of the prisoner Mahummad Hosein and the molvi.

"The *futwa* of the law officer convicted the prisoner Hosani Khanum of the crime of having ordered and caused Basanti to be so ill-treated that she cut her own throat, and of having caused her to be killed afterwards, by the prisoners, Chunia, Delawar, Bara Sabza, and Amina, and concealing the unnatural death of Basanti; Mahummad Hosein of advising the giving of the above orders for his own and his mother's advantage, and concealing the unnatural death of Basanti; Jango Khansaman of concealing the unnatural death of Basanti, and that the remaining prisoners be released, as they were obliged to obey the orders of Masumat Hosani Khanam.

"I cannot agree in the verdict of the law officer, convicting Hosani Khanam of causing Basanti to be killed by means of the other prisoners, or her son, Mahummad Hosein, of having given orders to the same effect: but convict Hosani Khanam of having caused Basanti to be cruelly ill-treated and beaten, which induced the deceased to destroy herself, and would sentence her to twelve months'



imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default of payment, twelve months' further imprisonment. Mahummad, Hosein and Jango I would convict of concealing the suspicious and unnatural death of Masumat Basanti, and sentence them to a fine of Rs. 200 each, and in default, to six months' imprisonment. The remainder of the prisoners I would release, as, considering their state of slavery, they appear to have acted under compulsion."

The *fuwa* of the law officer of the Nizamut Adawlut convicted the prisoner Masumat Chunia of being accessory to the murder of Masumat Basanti, and declared her liable to discretionary punishment by *akoobut*; it convicted the prisoner Hosani Khanam of having ordered Masumat Basanti to be beaten and ill-treated, in consequence of which it is probable she cut her throat, and of concealing her knowledge of the murder; the prisoners Bara Sabza and Amina of beating and ill-treating the deceased, under the orders of Hosani Khanam; the prisoner Mahummad Hosein of concealing his knowledge of the murder; and the prisoner Jango K'hansaman on strong presumption of being accessory to the murder, and concealing his knowledge of it; and declared the several prisoners liable to discretionary punishment by *tazeer*, and acquitting the prisoner Delawar, declared him entitled to his release.

Mr. Abercrombie Dick:—"The Court acquits the prisoner Masumat Hosani Khanam of the murder of Masumat Basanti, and also of concealment of the unnatural death; but, convicting her of causing or countenancing the ill-treatment of Masumat Basanti, sentences her, under all the circumstances of the case, to pay a fine of Co. Rs. 1,000, or to be imprisoned for one year; it convicts Mahummad Hosein and Jango K'hansaman, on violent presumption, of concealing the unnatural death of Masumat Basanti, and sentences the former to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or to be imprisoned for the term of six months, and the latter to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or to be imprisoned for three months. The period of the above sentences to be computed from the present date. The Court observes, that the prisoners Chunia, Delawar, Bara Sabza, and Amina, have been acquitted by the officiating session judge, in concurrence with his law officer."

The Nizamut Adawlut, in reply to the requisition of the session judge, whether the slaves who had given evidence against their mistress were again to be made over to her, was directed to ascertain if Kafaitulla and his family wish to keep them; and if they did, whether they were willing to enter into recognizances, not to permit their mal-treatment. The

first four prisoners were ordered to be released immediately.

July 9.

*Anoollah Peramanick v. Durbar Peramanick, Attrib Chokedar, Sulleem Chokedar, Panchoo Ghose, and Buddee Jolah.* Dacoity, attended with torturing, which caused death.

The first and fifth prisoners were charged with dacoity attended with murder, and the others with being accessories before and after the fact, and also with having in their possession property acquired in the said dacoity.

At midnight, on the 10th of February last, the house of the prosecutor, at Lekrah, was attacked by a party of dacoits, with clubs and torches, between ten and fifteen in number, who robbed property to the value of Rs. 10. Kootub Peramanick, the father of the prosecutor, a man between sixty and seventy, was dragged out into the court-yard by the dacoits, who wrapped tow round his body, to which they set fire, and, from the injuries he received, the man died the next day. On the night in question, the prosecutor and his wife were sleeping in the northern compartment of his house, and his father in the eastern one. After the moon had set, he heard exclamations of "Kalee! Kalee!" and observed lights outside, and afterwards heard the cries of his father. Some of the dacoits attempted to force open the door of his room, by thrusting ladders underneath; but, not succeeding, they brought the *dhaakee*, or beam used by the natives of Bengal for grinding grain, with which they battered down the door. Prosecutor hid himself under the *machan*, or platform, half-dead with fright, and the dacoits plundered the house and went away. After their departure, he went out and found his father in agonies on the ground in the court-yard, the upper part of his body being wrapped up with tow, to which the dacoits had set fire. His hands had the marks of being tied together. His father said that the dacoits had pressed him down, by placing the *dhaakee*, which was near him, upon his heart. The old man died from the injuries at noon on the next day; but before his death, when he had in some degree recovered his senses, he mentioned that he recognised among the dacoits Buddee Jolah, Biddoo, Hosein Ally, Doccowrie, and a person of the carpenter cast.

Ruffee stated he was sleeping on the night in question in the western compartment of the prosecutor's house, and that he heard the noise of blows, and the cries of Kootub Peramanick. He escaped by the door on the south side of the house, and went and alarmed the neighbours, who came and pelted stones at the dacoits; that he afterwards re-

turned to the house, and found Kootub lying in the court-yard, and saw the marks of burning on his body; that neither the prosecutor nor his father named any one as recognised by them.

Ageem Sheik said, that when the alarm was given, he went near the house of the prosecutor. He saw lights, and about ten or fifteen dacoits. He pelted stones at them, and they went off. He then returned home, and went the next morning to the prosecutor's house, and saw Kootub, whose body was covered with marks of having been burnt. Witness did not hear him name any one as having been recognised by him.

Boojeebdee deposed to the same effect as the preceding witness, but added, that when he went to the house of the prosecutor, about four or five ghurries before day-break, he heard Kootub say that he had recognised Biddoo, Kangalee, Docowrie, Hossein Ally, Suleem, Panchoo Ghose, and Attub, and a person of the carpenter caste, among the persons who tortured him. This circumstance, however, had not been mentioned by the witness before the magistrate; on the contrary, he distinctly stated in his deposition, that Kootub was unable to articulate clearly.

Motee Sikdar deposed that, on the alarm being given, he had joined in pelting the dacoits, and on going to the house of the prosecutor, he heard Kootub say, that he recognised Biddoo, Hossein Ally, Panchoo Ghose, Durbaree, Sulleem and Attub among the persons who tortured him. This witness had not been examined in the magistrate's court, but in his thannah statement he does not mention this circumstance.

The chokedar gave notice of the circumstance at the thannah the next evening, and the darogah arrived at the spot in the afternoon after Kootub's death.

On the statement made by the prosecutor, the darogah apprehended the prisoner Buddee Jolah, when he confessed having committed the dacoity, and implicated Biddoo, Neetoo, Kangalee, Ameer, Attub chokedar, Sulleem chokedar, and Durbaree Peramanick as his accomplices. The prisoner Durbaree was next taken into custody, who also confessed having committed the dacoity, and implicated Biddoo, Neetoo, Sulleem chokedar, Attub chokedar, Beesoo carpenter, and Panchoo Ghose.

All the above mentioned parties, with the exception of Neetoo, were subsequently apprehended, and on searching their houses, a *saree* or cloth, a brass *thalee* or plate, and a *koran*, were found in the house of Biddoo. A small *saree* was discovered in the house of Sulleem chokedar; a silver ring in the house of Attub chokedar; and a bell-metal *thalee* in the house of Panchoo Ghose, all of which

were satisfactorily identified by the prosecutor and his witnesses, as his property, and plundered on the dacoity taking place. None of the plundered property was found in the houses of the other parties. Biddoo escaped while on his way to the thannah, and has not since been apprehended; the prisoner Buddee also escaped from *hajut*, but was subsequently secured.

Buddee and Durbaree repeated their confessions before the magistrate. Both the prisoners, however, while they confessed to having accompanied the dacoits, and being present outside when the dacoity was committed, denied that they entered the house of the prosecutor, or took any share in the outrage therein perpetrated.

The confessions of the prisoners in the Mofussil, and before the magistrate, were proved to have been freely and voluntarily made. The property found in the houses of the prisoners Buddee, Attub chokedar, Sulleem chokedar, and Panchoo Ghose, was satisfactorily proved as belonging to the prosecutor.

On the trial before the Session Judge, Buddee and Durbaree retracted their previous confessions. They stated that their confessions at the thannah had been extorted by beating, and those before the magistrate were made, in consequence of having been dragged on their way to the station. The prisoner Buddee also declared that the property found in his house, and claimed by the prosecutor, belonged to him. The prisoners, Attub chokedar, and Sulleem chokedar, and Panchoo Ghose, stated that the property found in their premises was theirs.

The *fatwa* of the law officer convicted the prisoners Buddee and Durbaree, on their own confessions, of being engaged in the dacoity, in which Kootub Peramanick was burnt, and died from the effects of the injuries, and declares them liable to *ahobut*, at the discretion of the Judge. It also convicts the prisoners Attub chokedar, Sulleem chokedar, and Panchoo Ghose, of knowingly having in their possession property plundered in the dacoity, and declares them liable to *tazeer*.

In this finding the Session Judge concurs, and refers the case for the final orders of the Nizamut Adawlut. He considers the prisoners Buddee and Durbaree to be fit objects for transportation, and, therefore, begs to suggest that they be sentenced to imprisonment for life in transportation; and the prisoners Sulleem chokedar, Attub chokedar, and Panchoo Ghose to fourteen years' imprisonment, with labour and irons.

The Nizamut Adawlut, having considered the case, pass the following sentence: The court concurs with the Ses-

sion Judge, and convicts the prisoners, Buddee Jolah and Durbaree Peramanick, of being engaged in a dacoity, in which Kootub Peramanick was burnt, and died on the next day, from the effects of the injuries he then received, and sentences each of them to be imprisoned, in transportation beyond sea, for life. The prisoners Attub chokedar, Sulleem chokedar and Panchoo Ghose, were convicted of knowingly having in their possession property plundered in the dacoity, and sentences each of them to be imprisoned, with labour and irons, for the period of fourteen years.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NATIVE EDUCATION.

The report of the Committee of Public Instruction for 1838-39 has appeared, and contains some interesting facts.

The number of English seminaries and their scholars, under the Committee's direction, are as follows :—

	Seminaries.	Scholars.
Bengal Proper ..	14 ..	2,742
Western Provinces ..	19 ..	1,542
Orissa .. ..	1 ..	43
Assam .. ..	1 ..	194
Arracan .. ..	2 ..	114
Moulmein .. ..	1 ..	53

Of the students in Bengal, no less than 1,726 are in Calcutta and Hooghly, so that there remain but 1,016 in a population of 27,000,000; and government afford no aid to the schools established east of the Bhageruttee. The expenditure of the schools and colleges (exclusive of the Hooghly college, which is supported by its own funds), amounted to Rs. 323,833, or about £32,000.

The report states, that the desire for English education in Bengal is daily advancing, probably on account of the number of young men who have been selected from the schools for the service of government. The Committee express much regret at the constant fluctuations among their schoolmasters; and they have proposed to remedy the inconvenience, by binding them, in a penal bond, to continue, as limited service men, for a fixed period on their establishment. They have steadily pursued the system, as far as practicable, of making the students pay, though moderately, for their books and their tuition.

That portion of the report which bears upon vernacular education is more disheartening in its character and tendency, than any thing which the Committee has heretofore published. On all former occasions, the education of the people, through their own mother tongue, has been avowed to be the great and ultimate aim of the Board. On the present occasion, there is a manifest disposition to dismiss the subject altogether. It is im-

possible to rise from the perusal of this report, without the melancholy conviction, that all anxiety on this point has been laid aside, and that no attempt whatever is to be made, during the incumbency of the present Committee, to promote an object, of which the paramount importance has been so fully recognised. They state, in terms not to be misunderstood, that every effort which has hitherto been made to educate the people, through their own language, has failed, and this experience of the past is to be their guide in future.

The General Committee of Public Instruction have at last come to the resolution of introducing a great change into the constitution of the numerous colleges and schools under their superintendence. Should the suggestions and proposals of the secretary meet with the sanction of the Committee, the attention of the youths would no longer be unnecessarily confined to elementary studies for a protracted length of time, but every facility would be afforded them for the development of their intellectual susceptibilities, and for a rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge. — *Com. Adv.*, Aug 7.

### THE LATE MR. THOMAS MANNING.

The papers brought by the last mail announce the death of Thomas Manning, Esq., the first Chinese Scholar in Europe. There are few now left in India who retain any recollections of the sojourn of this accomplished scholar and gentleman among us; and we shall, therefore, be excused for noting down some of the circumstances connected with his residence in India, which have been strongly imprinted on our memory. He was descended from an independent family, and his father, if we recollect aright, was a clergyman, in Norfolk. He took a high degree at Cambridge, where he was equally conspicuous for his mathematical and his classical attainments. He was an intimate friend of Charles Lamb, and in the correspondence which passed between them, there are several humorous allusions to the resolution he had formed of endeavouring to penetrate into China, to study the language and habits of that singular people. At the peace of Amiens, he resorted to Paris, to examine the various works on China, which he expected to find in its magnificent library, and was unfortunately among the individuals detained by Bonaparte, on the rupture; he was placed in confinement, from whence he wrote to the First Consul, stating the object of his visit, and asking whether he made war on Letters. He was immediately liberated, and some time after proceeded to China. During the voyage, he allowed his beard

to grow, and on his arrival, assumed the garb of a Chinese. He applied, with his usual vigour, to the acquisition of the language, with the aid of a Chinese Christian, brought up at the Catholic College. With him he constantly conversed in Latin, and owing, possibly, to the facility of intercourse which he thus enjoyed, he never made any progress in the colloquial language of China, though he became master of its classical literature. After residing some time at Macao and Canton, he endeavoured to penetrate into China, but his foreign aspect, and the want of a native tongue, soon betrayed him, and he was obliged to make a rapid retreat.

Soon after, he came round to Calcutta, took up his residence with the late John Adam, and formed an acquaintance with Dr. Leyden, by whom he was introduced to Dr. Marshman. The congeniality of their pursuits and tastes brought them much into each other's society; though on matters of religious belief there continued to be little agreement of sentiment. At Dr. Leyden's house in town, they often met each other, and also with Dr. Hare, long since deceased, and Sir Stamford Raffles; and the writer of this notice remembers to have frequently seen their sittings prolonged to one or two in the morning. Dr. Leyden usually retired from his official duties at five, and sat down immediately to his philological studies with an intensity of ardour, of which, perhaps, he alone, of any man in India, was capable. At nine dinner was served, at which the friends we have mentioned frequently joined him. The conversation was of a literary character, except when it turned on religion; and Dr. Marshman had frequently a contest of no ordinary character to maintain with his friends, in defence of those truths which he believed to be divine. On these occasions, the keenest arguments were brought forward by Mr. Manning, who, to a natural intellect of a very high order, had added the advantage of a finished education. His high intellectual forehead, his intelligent countenance, his long flowing black beard, and the noble bearing of his figure, would have formed a model for a sculptor. After sojourning some time in Calcutta, he proceeded to Rungpore, and penetrated as far as Lassa, in Tibet, where he obtained admission into the society of the priests, and was introduced also to the Grand Lama. But a report of the arrival of a foreigner on that forbidden ground was not long in making its way to Peking, and the Emperor ordered that he should be seized and put to death. He therefore made a precipitate retreat, and on reaching the Company's territories, wrote a long and interesting account of his visit to Dr. Marshman,

which we regret cannot be found; but it concluded with saying, that after having lived for some time on terms of good fellowship with the priests, and made every arrangement for penetrating further into these unknown regions, the Emperor had sent for his head; but as he preferred to retain it on his shoulders, he had made the best of his way back.

At a subsequent period, he accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China, and on his return to England, such are the singular mutations in life, was introduced to him, as a prisoner at St. Helena, to whom he had himself been a prisoner in Europe. The Emperor entered into conversation with him on the subject of China, and by the questions which he put relative to the state and condition, the laws and government, of that empire, showed how much he had made it the subject of inquiry, when he contemplated the extension of his empire into the East. After he returned to England, he appears to have passed a life of literary enjoyment. His aversion to writing amounted almost to a fault; and we fear that he has left no suitable monument of his own vast acquisitions behind him. —*Friend of India, July 30.*

#### EXTRA-EMPLOYMENT OF JUDGES.

The remarks made upon the appointment of a judge at Bombay to a seat at the Education Board have been reiterated at this Presidency. "We object," says the *Englishman*, "not to any particular extra-employment, as bad in itself, but to the system which has crept in, of the judges being personally mixed up with all sorts of public affairs, great and little, and, by such a course of life, leaving, under many possible circumstances, their judicial impartiality liable to even an unjust suspicion. Undeniably there have been jobbings in the management of more than one institution in which some of the judges have been office-bearers; and undeniably also there are jobbings, or abuses, within the precincts of the very court in which they preside, and by their supervising care of which court, it is probable that a more undivided attention might remedy so blameful a state of things. In either of these views, it were better that the judges could say, 'we attend exclusively to our proper official duties, and if there be malversation any where, we are totally ignorant of it; hence the presumption is that there is no malversation, because, as we attend so entirely to the exercise of our proper functions, we could not but know if it really existed.' Depend upon it that public institutions could be conducted, as well as public balls got up, though not a single judge were to preside at either exercise of benevolence."

## MILITARY FUND.

The Directors of the Bengal Military Fund have published a circular, signed by Major Henderson, the secretary, on the subject of the late secretary's (Mr. Martindell's) defalcations. They state that the result of a strict and careful inquiry, attended with considerable difficulty, has been to confirm the Directors in their conclusion of fraud. "After some little consideration and preliminary trial, it was considered that the best and most certain mode of testing the books was to select a given term of years, for as long a period as might admit of careful examination of every item included, and thus enable the Directors, fairly and incontestably, to fix the extent of defalcation for the time in question. The three last years of Mr. Martindell's operations were, in consequence, determined upon, and, with the aid of a separate small establishment, the secretary was directed to prepare, *de novo*, 1st, from the paymaster's statements of monthly stoppages; 2d, from the treasury drafts received; 3d, the recorded entries of actual payments by officers; 4th, from the correspondence, bank and receipt books, and, in fact, from all authentic sources, indicating a payment to Mr. Martindell, a complete new set of accounts of the fund for the years 1837, 1838, 1839, and part of 1840, up to the date of Mr. Martindell's decease. On completion of these accounts, they were to be compared with the late secretary's own books for the same period; and the difference thus finally ascertained. The process was found to be tedious from the voluminous nature of the transactions, and from the necessity of preparing an account current from month to month, closing the same, and carrying on the balance. It thus occupied three months; but it clearly establishes the fact, that, in the years in question, Mr. Martindell received in all Co's. Rs. 23,68,744; while he acknowledged in his public accounts to the extent only of Co's. Rs. 23,23,383, thus proving a defalcation of Rs. 45,361, in the three years and two months thereby tested. Nothing could be more convincing than this examination. In several of the sums comprising the deficiency, the balance was carried home to Mr. Martindell. Still, however, it was only for a period of his secretaryship that the detection was hitherto thus complete; and another mode was resorted to, to establish the fact of his continuous delinquency, for the entire term of his connection with the Military Fund, since November 1824." The result of this examination was, to shew that the late secretary has clearly acknowledged, by his check books, to have received, at least, Co's. Rs. 47,83,163

since 1824, while his published accounts exhibit only Co's. Rs. 46,10,791, leaving Co's. Rs. 1,72,372 still to be accounted for. "This sum is short of the total deficiency in the Military Fund, as announced in the circular, and which was computed entirely from Mr. M.'s entries in his own hand-writing, having false folio references written opposite to each entry. But, as with exception of some errors in that statement, of a few sums partially credited, and otherwise incorrect, leaving a difference of about Rs. 2,000, the Directors have been utterly unable to trace that any of the sums have been brought to account, notwithstanding the recent examinations into the general books—the total defalcation of the Military Fund must therefore stand still at about Rs. 1,90,000, and of the late Widow's Fund at Rs. 33,606-12-8, as before exhibited."

For the purpose of giving the family and friends of the deceased an opportunity to come forward and clear up the accounts and character of the late secretary, they were addressed; but the appeal was fruitless: two of the sons attended, each for a short time, but without examining the books. The new secretary was placed in communication with the H. C.'s attorney; and, for the purpose of leaving on record a professional opinion, that functionary was addressed. His reply was conclusive; and no legal proceedings have since been thought of.

The money is irrevocably lost; but as a precaution for the future, Government has consented to allow all sums of money to be received, and all disbursements to be made, through the presidency paymaster. The secretary's office will be one simply of audit, check, correspondence, and compilation of accounts.

## METALS IN THE HIMALAYAS.

"Lead is produced and worked in Jounsar, at the mountain of Solar-Kim-dee, and another mine is still worked on the further side of Shali, in the thakoorree of Buggee. There are the neglected remains of a lead mine in the district of Keeoonthul, near the village of Hurreepoor, a few miles from Soobathoo, which has been abandoned ever since the time of the Goorkha invasion of this section of the hills; and inconsiderable veins of it are to be found in Joolbul, near the Choer or Chor mountain. There is a copper mine, which is still worked, at Neilung, (or Chungsa, as it is likewise called), on the banks of the Janubbee river; another, which is also in active and productive operation, in the extensive district of Jaonsur, in Sirmour; and a third, which has of late years been abandoned, in consequence of the grasping interference of the Busahir Rana and

his myrmidons, near the villages of Soongram and Roopa. The precious metals have not hitherto been found in any of the hill districts, at least not in those under British jurisdiction; but as deposits of gold dust are found in all the hill streams, in sufficient quantities to attract gold-finders or daolas, not only from Kalsee and other parts of the lower hills, but even from the plains, it is not improbable that gold mines, though undiscovered, exist in various quarters of the higher hills. Certain it is that there are gold mines in Chinese Tartary, near Hurtoh, beyond the lake Mansuraor; though I have the authority of my friend, Capt. P. Gerard, for affirming, that the cautious policy of the Chinese has occasioned the issue, within these last few years, of a prohibition to their being further worked, even on account of that Government."—*Corr., Englishman.*

#### CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

The Government communicated to the managers of the Civil Service Annuity Fund (May 20th), with reference to their letter of the 7th April 1838, submitting a memorial from the subscribers, that the Court of Directors have determined to sanction the continuance of the plan of retirement on the payment of quarter value, with refund of excess contribution, until the 30th April 1842, and intend at no distant period to communicate to the Government their determination upon the questions upon this subject now under reference to them.

The managers have published a statement of unappropriated annuities, which will be available on the 1st of August next, in case the subscribers to the fund should resolve upon the continuance of rules 35 and 36, viz.

The value of nine annuities allowed for 1840-41, commencing from 1st May 1840, whereof two have been taken under the original rules of the fund, calculated upon the average age of those so taken, viz. 47 years, Co.'s Rs. . . . . 9,45,216

Reducible by the values of two annuities taken on 1st May 1840, under the original rules, i.e. at  $\frac{1}{2}$  value premium . . . . .

7,35,168

Reducible by one-third as lapsing to the fund . . . . .

Remainder 4,90,112

If the subscribers accept the Court's offer, annuities, to the value of this last sum (reducible, if the whole be not claimed by seniors, by a part of the unadjusted value of one annuity granted in

*Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 33. No. 131.*

1838, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  value premium, under special orders from the Court), will be available to subscribers duly qualified, in the order of seniority as respects the applicants before the 1st of August next, and as respects other applicants in the order in which they may apply for annuities, upon payment of one-fourth, instead of one-half, of the value of their respective annuities; and in the event of the sum at the credit of a subscriber so applying exceeding one-fourth of the value of his annuity, the balance will be refundable to him on his admission to an annuity.

A meeting of the members of the fund was held on the 14th July, to consider the continuance or otherwise of the grant of annuities in the present and following season, on completion on payment of one-quarter value, with refund of all excess subscriptions beyond. There were about twenty members present; Mr. James Pattle was called to the chair.

The following resolution was carried by a majority of thirteen present, against six present, and 138 proxies against sixteen:

"That the grant of annuity in the present and following season, under the rules referred to, namely, on completion of payment of one-quarter value, with refund of all excess subscription, be discontinued."

Mr. H. M. Parker, then rose to propose certain resolutions.

The Chairmau considered that bringing forward those resolutions was not consistent with the object of the meeting, which had been convened only for one specific object.

Some desultory talk ensued; after which Mr. Parker's resolution was modified and put to the meeting in the following form:

"That, communicating this resolution to the Hon. Court, the managers be requested, on the part of the subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, to state that they receive with respect, and a deep sense of gratitude, the communication of the Hon. Court's orders regarding a present continuation of the rules for granting annuities on the terms of quarter-payment, with refund of surplus subscription; but, under a conviction that the continued operation of these rules will be injurious to the interests of the service, they have deemed it expedient, most respectfully, to decline them."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Fund, July 30, for the purpose of closing the accounts, and for the despatch of any other business, it appeared that there was an excess of

(2 A)

receipts over the charges of the year 1839-40, of Rs. 12,699.

THE LATE MR. JAMES PRINSEP.

A meeting was held at the Town Hall on the 30th July, for the purpose of determining in what manner the virtues and remarkable attainments of the late Mr. James Prinsep should be commemorated. The meeting was called by a body of those gentlemen who enjoyed Mr. Prinsep's most intimate friendship, and the call was responded to by not less than 500 persons.

Mr. Rattray had been prevailed upon to consent to take the chair, but his feelings on this subject so overpowered him as to affect his health, and made it impossible for him to attend. Under these circumstances, Sir E. Ryan proposed that Dr. Grant do take the chair for Mr. Rattray, and read the address which Mr. Rattray had prepared.

Dr. Grant, after confirming the statement made by Sir Edward Ryan, that the poignancy of Mr. Rattray's feelings was the cause of his indisposition, proceeded to read the address, of which the following are the principal passages:

"It is just twenty years since I had the happiness of a first introduction to Mr. James Prinsep, who had then lately been appointed to the office of Assay Master of the Mint at Benares, at which city I was stationed. His reception amongst us was the ordinary welcome of a stranger, for such he was to all; but, prepossessing in appearance, extensively accomplished, with his winning gentleness of temper, and unaffected frankness of demeanour, he soon stood, what he continued to the last, the most admired and most beloved of what was then a very large society. The adulation which attended this was perhaps calculated to operate injuriously; but the purity and simplicity of his nature shielded him from those dangers which have proved the wreck of so many a noble mind, because unsupported by that rigid principle which was at once the stay and ornament of his. Ere long, he grew to be the common friend and general adviser of our community; and scarcely had a twelvemonth elapsed before the impression of his superior judgment became so thoroughly established, that on all occasions where an object was to be attained, or a difficulty surmounted—whether involving questions of public import or of local changes and improvement, private interests, or individual perplexities—reference was made to the young in years, but the matured in understanding.

"On his first arrival among us, he was, indeed, a mere youth; and to the casual observer seemed chiefly remarkable for

the playfulness of his manner, and the versatility of his talents and accomplishments: but this was the sportiveness of a fresh and buoyant spirit in its hour of relaxation from thoughts too deep to be discerned; for, even then, the idol which his soul bent to, in its secret aspirations, and which, alas, eventually allured him to an early grave, was science. The path by which this object of his earthly worship was to be sought was probably determined by the chance circumstance of his Indian career having commenced at Benares; it was this, I think, which decided the course of his pursuits, and was the germ of his celebrity. In the mixed mass of its dense population, its magnificent religious establishments, its many and numerous frequented schools for the cultivation of the dead and living languages of the country, its learned bodies, its hereditary priesthood, its ancient and still existing reputation as 'The Holy City,' the seat of all past and present knowledge which the East may boast,—this, peculiarly attractive to a mind constituted like his, naturally roused its curiosity: inquiry and research followed; and these opening to his view the distant and dimly-defined outlines of strange objects of ages passed away, to which his own land had nothing bearing semblance, awakened a still stronger excitement, a still increased craving for information; and at length led him to devote the whole powers of his intellect to their development.

"The preparatory step was the acquisition of the native languages. His official duties, though amply sufficient to furnish full employment to one of ordinary habits of diligence, left, after their strictest performance by him, many hours to be filled up which he might claim as at his own disposal: these were devoted to a regular course of self-instruction; and while exercising a cheerful, and I might almost say boundless, hospitality—for his house was the resort of all travellers of all countries of name or note, and of all his fellow-residents of the place itself—his studies were never abandoned and seldom interrupted. To complete his qualifications for the great work before him, he added to the Sanscrit and the Persian, the Greek and Latin authors of antiquity, an acquaintance with whom a highly useful, rather than a classical education had left imperfect. Amidst these severe studies was completed that sample which we still possess of his ready and faithful pencil. The more striking of the singularly picturesque edifices of Benares were from time to time delineated, till a volume was created—which shall long maintain a two-fold interest, as the perfect picture of what it professes to represent, and of what was the first scene in

our friend's advance to that elevation which was then in rising promise.

"But let it not be supposed that the record of a picture was all he left to mark his abode at Benares. The city is very ancient, very crowdedly built, and very irregularly distributed and divided—as ancient cities, wherever situated, are usually found to be. In the very heart of this is a chain of tanks, so styled, but which are, or rather were, ponds or pools (some of them of immense extent) of a black and filthy fluid, supplied from every street and every sewer, when the rains should do what man never dreamt of attempting—cleanse these from the nameless accumulations of the foregone season. These ponds had been the common, indeed only, receptacles of the entire scourgings of their vicinity for ages. Their offensiveness, and the atmosphere engendered by them, cannot readily be imagined. Without intimating his design, Mr. Prinsep commenced a survey of the city, took the requisite levels, calculated the expense, and finally, in the face of difficulties and impediments that would have exhausted the patience and temper of any other than himself, succeeded in draining these, and converting them, from what they had been, to so many reservoirs of wholesome water. This is one of the many benefits which drew down the prayers and blessings of a whole people upon him; but it is only one; the success of the occasion had produced confidence, and he had now only to suggest to be immediately supported in every proposition of improvement. Bridges were built (that over the Karamnasa, for instance) where quicksands had been supposed to render their erection impracticable; circuitous roads were straightened; bazaars were improved or newly constructed; other works (many liberally aided from his own funds) might be enumerated; but these are sufficient to show how much of effective energy and practical usefulness was, in this exemplary being, combined with those mental perceptions and attainments which captivated the philosopher, and those undefinable attractions and graceful acquirements which fascinated all.

"Though his income was never excessive—never equal to his deserts—self-denial enabled him at all times to meet the claims and appeals of indigence. His charities and private donations were munificent; and it may be safely asserted that no case of real distress that ever came before him was dismissed by him unrelieved, or left unsoothed by his sympathy. It was not engaged, as I have just described him, in the halls of science, or in scenes of festivity, that James Prinsep was only to be found; in the house of sickness and of mourning he was no

stranger, and there were many, and still are some, to whom, in their hour of sorrow and calamity, he was as a friend and a brother.

"But the bright season of his career was only now beginning. All that he had done of good, and all that he had won of approval, were about to be absorbed, though not forgotten, in the display which a wider field soon permitted to his universal genius. In 1830, the Mint of Benares having been abolished, his official services were transferred to that of Calcutta, in which, two years afterwards, he succeeded Mr. Hoare as Assayer, an old calling of Assay Master, and almost simultaneously became his successor as Secretary to the Asiatic Society. Here I pause.—Soon after this period commenced that series of brilliant discoveries, which attracted the notice and fixed the attention of the learned of the whole civilized world, and which soon placed him a greeted member of their number. The leading philosophical institutions of Europe were proud to enrol his name amongst the worthies of their country, and the language in which this testimony was conveyed, of the high sense entertained by them of the claims and merits of a stranger, added a ten-fold value to the honour. But the record of these—the fair fruits of years of untiring labour—is a sacred deposit in the archives of that body with which he was here so intimately associated; and its members—some of the most distinguished of whom are now present—doubtless regard it as their privilege to unfold it to your view, and thus more than confirm my feeble and imperfect eulogy. All I will venture to add on this head is, that I consider these discoveries as amongst the most surprising and most interesting of the age in which we live, and as calculated to remain, in connexion with the name of their gifted author, an imperishable monument of the great results which well-directed talent and enduring perseverance are capable of producing.

"James Prinsep was one of several brothers, all more or less known to us as clever, active-minded men, each possessing some peculiar aptitude distinguishing him from his brethren, and each bearing some stamp of capacity, marking him as at least partially endowed beyond the common standard. Of this brotherhood, the larger portion has, alas! been prematurely swept away; three only remain to weep over him, the last departed, and I am sure they will be the foremost to support me, when I make this lamented one the exception to what I have just made generally applicable. His distinction was not in this or that particular excellence, but in a concentration of all—all those faculties of conception and capabilities of



action, which, divided amongst so many, were still sufficient to give to each an exalted position amongst his fellow men. Taking into consideration that (the mere rudiments of certain branches of education set aside) James Prinsep was entirely self-taught; where, too, there were none of corresponding habits and pursuits to consult on points of doubt and difficulty; none to forward and assist, by sharing the knowledge already theirs and joining in the search of what was hidden; adverting, too, to the comparatively short time allowed for perfecting his vast and varied attainments; I think, as he was assuredly one of the most amiable, so was he one of the most admirable of those whose image and whose deeds we delight to recall and look upon. What he was as a social member of our community, I need not say; you knew him, and to know him was to love him; and many a recollection must be yours at such an hour as this, causing your hearts to swell at the void which his departure has occasioned.

"The marriage of our friend, which took place in 1835, held forth a promise of more than common happiness. Of the personal endowments of the now bereaved one, I forbear to speak: she was not long since amongst us, and cannot yet be forgotten. There was the same beautiful serenity of temper, the same kindly regard to the feelings of others, feminine accomplishment, every thing, in short, to render her a meet companion for such a husband. Their home was indeed a dwelling where the softer affections bloomed in all their loveliness. If she was the pride and joy of his yet unclouded hours, doubly valuable did she become as the ministering angel, who, through the many months of his protracted suffering, never quitted the chamber of sickness, and who, in each interval of his malady, guided his wandering thoughts to that world of spirits he was fast approaching. But why distress you and myself by dwelling on the dark close of that beautiful day whose sun has run its course so gloriously? About the middle of 1838, symptoms appeared, which before the end of the year became so alarming as to demand immediate change of climate, as the only chance of safety, and he embarked for England. But the blow was struck. In the words of Professor Wilson, who was then in London, 'nature, exhausted by incessant intellectual toil, was not able, even with the favourable circumstances of a healthy constitution, temperate and regular habits, cheerful spirits, and a time of life scarcely in its prime, to rally from the effects of interest too perpetually excited, and application never intermitted. He died on the 22d of April last, after a twelve-month's lingering illness, in the 40th year of his age.'

"One duty still remains to me, and I proceed to it with unaffected diffidence; the more so, as I invite you to become a party to what I acknowledge myself incompetent adequately to perform. What you have hitherto condescended to lend your attention to, has been the overflowing of my own full breast: what I would now ask you to subscribe to, is the joint expression of the sentiments of us all, as I have endeavoured to depict them, in the assurance of a common sympathy between us. I submit them for your consideration, and, if approved, for your adoption. The following is our first resolution; viz.

"That this assembly contemplate with sentiments of the deepest sorrow the loss which they have sustained by the death of Mr. James Prinsep; that they regard this loss, not as a bereavement involving his family and relatives in great and lasting affliction; not as a deprivation to themselves, individually, of the sure friend, the safe counsellor, the cheerful and instructive companion, or, collectively, of the life and ornament of their circle; but as a public calamity, affecting all classes of the community, from the highest grade of intellectual intelligence to the lowest of inquiring ignorance—from the foremost rank of social refinement to the humblest of dependent penury:—that while, however, thus deploring a dispensation, which was not to be averted in accordance with human wishes, they turn with pride and gratification to the solace that presents itself in the contemplation of a character which absorbs regret in admiration—admiration of those surpassing attributes, the influence and example of which shall never die:—that, with advertence to these—to the innate amiability of a disposition, generous, confiding, and forgiving; to the calmness and equanimity of a temper which never provoked to anger; the overflowing benevolence of a heart yearning towards the unfortunate, and ever awake to succour or to share the suffering; it wept to; the ready hand, open to bestow, and the soothing and persuasive sympathy which enhanced the value of the gift by the warmth and grace of the bestowal; add to these, the vast powers, and the accumulated stores of a mind unceasingly engaged in the pursuit of what was useful and beneficial in its attainment, and always equal to what it undertook to acquire or perform; the zealous and indefatigable application of that mind's resources, and the modesty which disclaimed the applause which its success elicited; with reference to these combined excellencies, they consider the lamented subject of this record to have been an honour to his name, to his country, and to his nature; and finally, they earnestly desire to unite towards the ac-

complishment of the object of this meeting, by the dedication to his memory of such a tribute of affection and respect, as shall most suitably evince their sense of his transcendent worth, and the extent of that loss whose announcement has thrown so deep a gloom over the scene which, living, he adorned and animated.”

This address and resolution were listened to with a deep and mournful attention. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Sir J. P. Grant, after pronouncing an eulogy upon the lamented gentleman, said —“ It has occurred to the committee, who have taken upon themselves to convene this meeting, that the most appropriate and best monument to the memory of James Prinsep would be a spacious and handsome Ghaut upon the bank of this noble river, upon a site where it is much wanted and will be extensively useful. This structure will unite, as he did in every thing he undertook, what is the most beautiful and engaging, with what is the most useful. Placed at the entrance of the city, it will be the first object that will strike the eyes of those who come from distant lands to visit the capital of British India, while it will be presented daily to the view of the inhabitants, recalling to them, as they take their evening exercise, the recollection of his talents, of his labours, and of his worth. I beg to move that a spacious Ghaut be erected on the river side, at the most convenient spot below the fort of Fort William, and above the site of the Ghaut known by the name of the Baloo Ghaut—in memory of the public services and private virtues of James Prinsep.”

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Professor O'Shaughnessy then rose to propose the next resolution, appointing a committee to carry the proposition into effect. He observed: —“ I have met many, who, like him, ran a career of glory in the ways of learning and science, but never did I know one who combined so many acquirements with such intimate and practical knowledge of each. Others, highly competent to judge, have borne testimony to his extraordinary merits as an artist, an engineer, an antiquary, and a linguist. Let me add the humble item of my admiration of his success in physical and chemical science. No subject was too abstruse in theory, too difficult in manipulation, for the resources of his genius and the delicacy of his practical skill. Before a mixed assembly like the present, it is scarcely appropriate to descant on all his researches in these departments of science; but I cannot forbear alluding to his extraordinary essay on the

specific heat of the gasses—to his improvements in the standard instruments for, and his tables for the facilitation of, all kinds of meteorological observations—to his experiments on the expansion of metals by heat, and to his celebrated researches on pyrometry, by which he, and he alone, succeeded perfectly in giving us an instrument for observations of temperatures as high as the melting point of platinum, comparable with the graduation of the common thermometer, and so simple in its management, that a child could use it with certain success. To these, as to many similar researches, James Prinsep owed the lofty place he occupied in the estimation of scientific men in every country. But I would turn from such triumphs now, and, as superior to all his other virtues, commemorate his singular kindness of disposition, his modesty, his inimitable power of conciliation, his generous anxiety to promote, at every sacrifice, the efforts of those who walked behind him in the paths of science. If it can be said there was a perfect being, one thoroughly free from the least alloy of envy, James Prinsep was that man.”

The Hon. W. W. Bird said: —“ I have been authorised to read to you documents which will be found written not in the ordinary style of official correspondence, but in a strain which nothing but the pre-eminent merit of the individual concerned could have called for. The first is a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in answer to the report announcing Mr. Prinsep's illness, and was addressed to the mint committee on the 31st October 1838, as follows:—

“ Your letter of the 29th ult., addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on the subject of Mr. James Prinsep's application for leave to proceed on sick certificate to the Cape, and eventually to Europe, having been laid before the Government of India, I am directed to transmit to you in reply the enclosed extract of a resolution, in which his Honour the President in Council has endeavoured, to the utmost extent of his competency, to meet your wishes by every practicable arrangement favourable to that gentleman's views during his absence, and conducive to his reinstatement in the office of Assay Master on his return. His Honour in Council entertains the most confident hope that his Lordship the Governor-general will enter into his feelings, and unite with him in pressing it upon the Honourable Court as an act not more of justice to Mr. Prinsep, than of consideration for their own interest, to secure, by every liberal provision, that gentleman's return to a country where his services have been so distinguished. But it is not in his official capacity alone that Mr. Prinsep's sudden and unavoid-

able departure is felt by his Honour in Council to call for the expression of sincere regret as a public loss. Whatever adds to our national reputation, in every walk of literature and science, is assuredly matter for the grateful acknowledgment of the Government, and never was there an individual to whom British India was more largely or variously indebted for literary and scientific obligations than to Mr. Prinsep. Among his distinguished contemporaries and predecessors, there are several who have attained considerable pre-eminence in different departments of literature and science, but there is scarcely one who has prosecuted with equal success the seemingly rival pursuits of antiquarian and scientific research, and whose labours have thrown so much light on the early history of the country, or contributed in so great a degree to the development of its physical resources. That so useful and accomplished an officer should be compelled by the state of his health to quit the country, is a subject of the deepest regret, and I am directed to convey to him, through your Committee, the assurance of his Honour in Council's earnest hope, that he at no very distant period may be enabled to resume charge of that office in which he has so long served with credit to himself and benefit to the public.'

"It will be seen from the following extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, dated 27th November of the same year, that his Lordship concurred entirely in the recommendations of the President in Council, and added his own high authority to his Honour's in attestation of Mr. Prinsep's merits and services: 'The Governor-general deeply laments the loss which the science and literature of India are about to sustain, and he would not omit this opportunity of recording his grateful sense of the excellent counsels which on many occasions he has received from Mr. Prinsep, of the forwardness with which he contributed to the general diffusion of knowledge, and of the pains and intelligence with which he was ready to watch and to promote every useful undertaking. His Lordship therefore fully concurs in the testimony borne by the President in Council to the eminent abilities and services of Mr. Prinsep, and he requests that his own earnest recommendation may be added to that of his Honour in Council that the Hon. Court will be pleased to consider the case of that gentleman in the most favourable light that circumstances will admit.'

"It may be necessary here to explain that, as Mr. James Prinsep did not belong either to the civil or military service, he had no title to any of the advantages in

respect to furlough and retirement which those services enjoy, and that, unless some special arrangement were made, he would not only during his absence have been left without any allowance, but by his departure would have forfeited his situation. It is satisfactory to add, that the Hon. Court acceded in both respects to all that had been recommended—a resolution was passed, providing for Mr. Prinsep's case, and all future ones in the office to which he belonged—his situation was left open for his return—and had his health been restored, there was every reason to hope that we should have had him again amongst us, to shed, by his researches, additional lustre upon the learning and science of India, and to establish additional claims to the esteem and affection of the community. But all these hopes were disappointed—he sank, as we are all aware, under the effects of his almost super-human exertions, and on the 29th of April last, the Hon. Court announced to us the melancholy event of his death in the following words:—'It is with deep concern that we communicate to you intelligence of the death of Mr. James Prinsep, late Assay Master in our Mint at Calcutta. While his profound and varied attainments, extending to almost every branch of learning and science, both European and Asiatic, commanded universal respect, his services established a powerful and peculiar claim upon our approbation. We should not be justified, therefore, in treating the loss of them as an ordinary event, nor in passing it over without a strong and sincere expression of our regret.'

"After such testimonials, it would be superfluous in me to say anything further on the subject. I will only, therefore, add, that I cordially concur in all the resolutions which have been passed, and shall be happy to do every thing in my power to assist in carrying them into effect. The utmost we can do to perpetuate his fame can only be local, and, in the natural course of things, it must sooner or later pass away; but he has raised for himself, by his discoveries, a monument that will never fade, and will perpetuate his name, as a benefactor of mankind, throughout the civilized world to the latest posterity."

Mr. Torrens then stated to the meeting that the learned Pundits of Calcutta were desirous, through Pundit Kamala Kanth Vidj chunder, of offering their tribute to the departed worth of Mr. James Prinsep, and that it would gratify them if he were permitted to read an eulogy in Sanscrit, which had been prepared for the occasion. To this the meeting good-naturedly assented, but as the eulogy was to the greater part of the persons present totally unintelligible, Mr. Torrens, as

officiating secretary to the Asiatic Society, read a translation.

Sir Edward Ryan said:—"I attend here as the President of the Asiatic Society, accompanied by its officers, in pursuance of a resolution of that society, that a deputation of its members should attend for the purpose of furthering and assisting the objects of this meeting. This is a course, as many present will be aware, that has been adopted by societies in Europe, when desirous to pay honour to the memory of any distinguished literary or scientific character. A deputation also attends this meeting from the Medical and Physical Society. We are most deeply sensible of the eminent services which Mr. Prinsep has rendered to our society, and that much of the reputation which the society now, we hope, has attained in Europe is owing to his efforts. I will not attempt to describe him as eminently gifted to accomplish such an end: to scan and weigh the intellectual powers of such a man would require knowledge and intellect equal to his own; but the society has not omitted to put on record its opinion of the high sense it entertains of his merits. I have one proposal to make, which is in conformity with a course pursued on similar occasions by learned societies in Europe, namely, that the whole of the proceedings of this day, after having been carefully collected and arranged by the Committee, be engrossed on vellum, and transmitted to the widow of our lamented friend."

This proposition was carried unanimously.

Seldom has our society been deprived of a man more illustrious in the walks of science, or more beloved in the circle of his own acquaintance. It was not discovered till his departure for England, how large a portion of his invaluable time was laboriously laid out in transacting the private affairs of his friends. His death will be lamented by those whom he so disinterestedly laboured to benefit, at a time when his deep scientific researches scarcely allowed him to call a moment his own. The world, in general, will lament in him the loss of a man, who, to a clear and penetrating mind, added a principle of almost incredible activity, and consecrated his life to the promotion of science and general knowledge. Whatever subject he took in hand he entered upon with all the zeal of a most sanguine temperament. Difficulties, which would have appalled other men, served only to excite his warmth and sharpen his diligence; and he may, indeed, be said to have conquered success by his untiring assiduity. There was scarcely any department of science in India which he did not advance by his efforts; but those

exertions by which he will be longest and most gratefully remembered, were his numismatic and antiquarian researches. By a most laborious examination of the coins which were successively discovered, he was enabled to fix the era and the succession of rulers in a remote antiquity, and thus to establish correct data for the future historian. To no man has historical science in India been more indebted, than to James Prinsep; but his more magnificent discoveries were those which referred to the ancient inscriptions of India, engraved in characters which no man had previously been able to read. The columns which have survived the ravages of time and revolutions, and which form the most venerable relics of a forgotten age, were, before his time, only an object of idle curiosity. He determined to make them reveal the secrets they contained. By incredible labour and perseverance, he decyphered letter after letter, and constructed an alphabet of the ancient character, which served at once as a key to this historical treasure. The alphabet was verified, by being applied to other inscriptions of a kindred character in other parts of India; and suddenly the names of those who had reared these time-honoured monuments, together with those of their ancestors, as well as the meaning and object of the inscriptions, were unfolded to the world, as if by the wand of a magician. To him are we indebted for the first discovery of any indigenous notice of the Grecian conquests in India. By the key which he had thus discovered, through the most elaborate research, he was enabled to ascertain that in the time of Alexander's conquest, this country was under the sway of Buddhist sovereigns, and Buddhist institutions. Through his exertions we have it historically established, that the earliest monuments are not associated with a Brahminical creed or dynasty. Thus the first step has been gained towards a demonstrative exposure of the fabulous antiquity which the Brahmins claim. In these labours James Prinsep wore out his life at the early age of forty. His exertions were such as no constitution of mind or body could sustain. His over-strained mind was at length covered with desolation; his spirits lost their elasticity, his body sunk into debility, and this noble being became an entire wreck.—*Friend of India, July 30.*

We hardly know how to express ourselves adequately on the occasion, both as regards the lamented deceased and the loss which India has suffered in his death. Here is one of the noblest, most amiable, useful, and talented spirits, that England ever bestowed on India, cut off, not at the full measure of a ripened and honored age, but in the vigour of manhood and

intellectual strength, in the midst of a course of utility which reached every subject of inquiry, and every corner in India, and in the spring of a career of fame, which promised to outstrip all rivalry, even in the greatest of past or existing orientalists. He has died as much in the cause of his country, as if he had fallen at Assaye or in the storm of Ghuznee; and we fear that the genius, and enthusiasm, and disinterested ardour, and paternal sympathy, which fostered and presided over Indian inquiry, have died with him.—*Delhi Gaz.*, July 8.

The *Delhi Gazette* states that Mr. Prinssep was one of the youngest members of a large and gifted family, of Swiss extraction, some time settled in England, the most of whom found their way to India, in different capacities, and all rose to more or less eminence in life. The *Bengal Hurkaru*, more correctly, we believe, represents that, on the father's side, he was of an English family, established for some generations in the county of Stafford; his mother (whose maiden name was Auriol) was descended from one of seven brothers, driven from the south of France by the persecution of Protestants, consequent upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz, one of whom took refuge in Geneva, and has left descendants of his own name still resident there. Two of his sisters married into Swiss families, which circumstance probably led to the error.

#### TORTURE.

The *Friend of India* publishes the following authenticated statement: "A theft took place a short time ago in the district of Dinagapore; the buxy of the thannah proceeded to the spot to investigate, seized a number of the ryots, and, in order to make them confess, tortured them. I will mention one man's case, whom one of the ryots, under torture, named, as being the purchaser of some of the articles stolen. The man was seized, a bamboo placed under his shoulders, another across the chest; two men then pressed at the opposite ends of the upper bamboo, and the tongue was forced from his mouth; the brutes, supposing the man was shamming, attempted to force the tongue back, in doing which, some of the man's teeth were fortunately knocked out; had not this occurred, he would have died, as, from the swollen state of the tongue, no nourishment could be given him. Five days after it took place, it came to the notice of an European, who sent the man to the magistrate; that functionary being absent, the doctor of the station humanely kept him on his own premises, and can speak to the horrid state the poor man was in. The man, to my knowledge, remained fourteen

days without being able to present a petition, on account of non-attendance of the magistrate at cutcherry. A number of these ryots also proceeded to the station; but after waiting about twenty days, and finding it impossible to get their petitions heard, and also learning that it may be three or four months before their cases would be decided, they returned to their homes, which will be an encouragement to the police to act in the same manner again."

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* confirms this account, observing: "The punishment, called in Dinagapore and Rungpore *Ban's Dola*, is in common use at some of the thannas, when required. The sufferer is put on his back on the ground, with arms and legs extended; a bamboo is put before both thighs, and another exactly opposite behind, and they are then tied tightly together at the ends; about four or five inches lower down the thighs, other two are applied as above described, so that the flesh between the superior and inferior bamboos is put on the stretch, the skin being quite tight. This part is beaten with a ruler. The pain is great, and it must be used with much force if any marks be left. When moderately used, a slight general swelling is the result, but it may easily be mistaken for a natural stoutness. The skin is never injured, and consequently the torture is seldom discovered. In a certain district, which shall be nameless, a native had it applied to extort a confession; the consequence was, that the thigh mortified, and the man died in the hospital, under the surgeon, who reported the case to the magistrate, and the thanadar (or jamadar) was punished by imprisonment, I believe, for six months or a year. I have seen the stocks used in all parts of Bengal; they are made of two heavy Saul timbers, with holes cut to hold legs of different sizes; so by way of torture they put a stout man's legs into the small holes, and a confession quickly follows. I saw a young fellow clapped into the stocks, who was found on the road with a few lotas and a cloth, without being able to account for having them. He confessed, next day, to having robbed his master; but when the case came on, the master declared him innocent. The fellow had his heels cocked up in the air for twenty-four hours, and his head and back on the cold damp earth. I have no doubt he would have as readily confessed to having murdered his mother, for the stocks is a system of torture which a man soon gets tired of."

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

Balance of the Bank of Bengal, the 30th June 1840:—

Dr.	Co.'s Rs.
Cash and Government securities.....	1,31,34,186
Loans on deposit.....	63,52,121
Accounts of credit on deposit securities	9,16,129
Bills on Government discounted.....	10,31,099
.....	23,07,877
.....	87,903
.....	18,30,213
Doubtful debts.....	1,79,656
Dead Stock.....	1,30,794
Bombay Bank (our account).....	150
	<hr/>
	Co.'s Rs. 2,59,70,128

Cr.	Co.'s Rs.
Bank notes and post bills outstanding, and claims payable on demand ....	1,47,93,039
Suspense account.....	90,958
.....	38,421
I. stock.....	6,56,000
Net stock.....	1,03,82,710
	<hr/>
	Co.'s Rs. 2,50,70,128

#### “Joint liability bills and notes.”—

This item is the balance of the principal amount of the bills and notes (with charges), for which the estates of Messrs. Alexander and Co., Cruttenden and Co., Fergusson and Co., and Mackintosh and Co. are liable. For the balance, the bank holds the direct liability of the four firms, and the whole is considered good, because of the dividends to be expected from the estates. The bank's proofs of debt against them, with respect to this item, being as follows, *viz.*

Against Alexander and Co.....	5,82,688
„ Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. 7,01,840	
„ Fergusson and Co.....	6,86,103
„ Mackintosh and Co.....	6,15,267

This balance was, on the 2d July, transferred to the doubtful debt account, and all further dividends which may be received from the above estates will be credited to that account.

#### UNION BANK.

The twenty-first half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank proprietors was held on the 18th July. The meeting was called for the ordinary business of inspecting and passing accounts, and electing directors; and it was especially convened to receive the printed minutes of the directors, on the subject of buying and selling bills of exchange on England, and to determine on the expediency or otherwise of undertaking business of this description.

The meeting was numerously attended, and W. F. Fergusson, Esq., was called to the chair, who having intimated the object of the meeting, the secretary was called upon to read his report for the past half-year, from which it appeared that the bank is in a highly prosperous state, inasmuch as the net profits of the half-year amount to Rs. 3,62,287, exceeding the profits of the preceding half-year by Rs. 45,152. The bank, however, still labours under some disadvantages, the chief of which is stated to be the limited extent of its circulation, occasioned principally by the Bank of Bengal persisting in

its refusal to receive Union Bank notes, even at short credit. In order to remove this difficulty, a negotiation, it appears, was opened with the Bank of Bengal; but it failed to secure the object.

The report alludes to “the peculiarly glutted state of the money-market, which caused a large portion of the funds of the bank to be for a long time unemployed, or yielding a very low rate of interest. Thus, the cash balance, at one time, reached twenty-one lakhs, and Government securities and acceptances to two and a-half lakhs of rupees. Under such a repletion of money, it would have been impossible for the bank to realize the profits actually attained, but for the superior rates of interest yielded by the new class of cash credit accounts, adverted to in the secretary's last report.”

On the motion that the accounts be approved and passed,

Mr. P. O'Hanlon said he had no objection to the passing of the accounts, but for one point, which did not appear to be mentioned in them; he alluded to a fraud, to a large extent, committed by a late officer of the bank. Such occurrences he thought should not be made secrets of, but, on the contrary, every thing should be laid open before the proprietors.

The Secretary said, the occurrence in question did not happen in his time, but during the time of his predecessor, the acting secretary; but measures were taken in consequence, by which no loss will accrue to the bank.

Mr. O'Hanlon observed that he and his fellow subscribers should be informed, what was the amount of the defalcation, and how it is to be liquidated.

Mr. Longueville Clarke said, perhaps he was the fittest person to answer, for no one would accuse him of partiality for their late accountant, and every measure adopted on the discovery of his fraud had been with his (Mr. Clarke's) approval. A year before the discovery of this fraud, he had, as a director, removed the late accountant for misconduct; the proprietors had chosen to reinstate him, and he was the only director who opposed the measure, and denounced him as unfit for confidence. The moment the fraud was detected, he (Mr. Clarke) was the first who was informed of it, and as it was evident that by decided measures and strict silence the bank would be saved from immense loss, he had aided in the one, and concurred in the other. He did not disguise the fact, that the late accountant could have been transported; but then the bank must have lost. The object was to get the start of other creditors, and he (Mr. Clarke) had done this, and secured every part of the defaulter's property, his furniture, his shares, and insurances, and besides these there were

other securities. This could not have been done but by great promptness, and perfect secrecy, and he wished distinctly to state, that, although he had a year before differed with all his brother directors in regard to their late accountant, yet if there was any blame in the course which had been adopted towards him, he was equally, if not more, to blame than any of the others, as he had put himself forward. He had the approbation of his friend, Mr. Dickens, their trustee, and one of the largest shareholders, in every thing which he had done. Much had been saved, and he agreed with their secretary that the whole might yet be saved; but he would advise the meeting to have confidence in their directors. He did not object to what had taken place, or to the questions put, but he would venture to recommend that no further steps should be taken. He, as a director, had admitted the defalcation, and he had stated why it had not been made public. He believed that a great loss had been saved, and if the meeting had confidence in the direction, and would leave it to their care, he trusted that nothing whatever would be lost.

Mr. Dickens observed that, as to the fraud, at the time it was committed, the directors had adopted measures to secure the bank from loss, for the attainment of which end there was but one course, and that was of secrecy.

Mr. O'Hanlon said, that if there was a reason for secrecy at one time, that reason is passed. It was to obtain the security of other parties—this security had been obtained, and it was due to the proprietors, that secrecy should no longer be maintained. The speeches of Mr. Clarke and Mr. Dickens afforded no explanation. He, however, would not press the matter, if the secretary would assure him that he held available securities, and that he would indemnify the bank from a loss.

The Secretary could not satisfy Mr. O'Hanlon on this head; the securities had not at all been realized, and that point was dependant on this discussion not going on.

An amendment was here put in by Mr. O'Hanlon as follows:—

"That a statement of the circumstances attending the fraud executed by one of our late officers be given to the proprietors, and the present state of that account be laid before us."

Mr. H. M. Parker said, he would put the matter to the common sense of the meeting. They were either to have securities or to have none. If they were to have no securities, the matter must be made as public as possible; if they were to have securities, why should they run the risk of lessening the chances of

being indemnified from loss by a useless publicity of the affair? Besides, he thought the assurance of the directors and the secretary was sufficient to satisfy the meeting that all had been done that could be done.

The original resolution and Mr. O'Hanlon's amendment were here put to the meeting, when the former was carried with hardly any opposition.

A half-yearly dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum was declared.

The meeting then proceeded to the special business for which it had been convened, namely, to consider the expediency of introducing the traffic in English bills of exchange, when the following resolution was carried by 462 to 63:—

"That the term of the first clause of the Bank Deed be modified and enlarged by the insertion of a clause permitting the business of the bank to be restricted so far as to authorise the directors to buy and sell bills of exchange in England."

A writer in the *Englishman* has put the following question to Mr. L. Clarke, with reference to what fell from him at the meeting:—"When the fraud committed at the Union Bank was alluded to, you stated that the course pursued had been adopted by your advice, and that you felt bound to avow your responsibility. Will you do me the favour of telling me, officially, whether the offence said to have been committed by the late accountant amounted to felony; and if so, whether there is any punishment for misprision or concealment of felony? I conclude not, and that some late declaratory act has given the latter the rank of a Christian virtue." No reply was given to this question.

It has been determined that a report of Mr. Sim's malversations shall be made to the proprietors of the Union Bank, at their next meeting, to be held on the 24th August. We are not sorry that such is the result of the late discussions, except in so far that it is now likely that a loss of about Rs. 20,000 will fall on the proprietors, which would have been borne by Mr. Sim's friends, had the matter not been published.—*Hurkaru*, July 31.

The last week has produced a discussion relative to the affairs of the Union Bank, which we should not notice did it not involve a great principle applicable to all public institutions, namely, the sound policy of an open and straightforward course in all its affairs. The facts are as follows:—The late accountant of the Union Bank was dismissed by the directors for misconduct, but restored by a vote of the general body of proprietors, because they were unwilling to refuse a *locus penitentie* to an old servant. Impu-

nity produced no amendment, and soon after it was discovered that he had embezzled funds of the institution to a great amount, stated publicly to be no less than a lakh and a half of rupees. On this discovery, the late secretary did not lay the affair before the directors, but privately called together a few of the largest shareholders, and, by their advice it would seem, consented to let the delinquent escape, on condition that certain parties (not named) promised to make good the deficiency.—*Eastern Star*, July 26.

#### AGRA BANK.

A general half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Bank was held on August 1; Major-Gen. Pollock, C. B., in the chair.

A report of the directors was read, submitting the usual accounts for the six months ending 30th of June last, the result of which exhibited an amount of profit considerably exceeding the divisible surplus of the half-year immediately previous. "Although, owing to the still depressed condition of the cotton and opium trades, consequent upon the unsettled state of the China question," it stated, "our hoondiawan account continues to show less favourably than it otherwise would, and that the same reason has operated prejudicially to the realization of any considerable advantages from the Mirzapore Agency, the directors are happy to state that, on both these branches, which, as affected by the same causes, may here be classed together, there is, notwithstanding, a net profit of Rs. 13,127. The amount of funds employed in loans and credits at Agra and Calcutta as outstanding on the 30th June, was 26,51,981, which, compared with the amount outstanding on the 31st December previous, exhibits an increase of 1,91,524.

"A new and desirable line of business has been opened out during the period under review, in the granting of advances on the stock of the Calcutta and Bombay Banks, to retain which the directors have latterly considered it advisable to reduce the interest previously charged thereon to 7 per cent., and otherwise to modify the conditions, so that the total of such loans may, at three months' notice given, be always reclaimable whenever required; thus constituting an available fund to answer any calls made upon the bank's 4 per cent. deposit account, which is likewise subject to the same notice of withdrawal. The sum thus employed at the close of the half-year was 3,21,821.

"The directors have recently had under their consideration the system on which the bank conducts its large Insurance business, and being fully convinced, from the official report which they have

received from their secretary on the subject, as well as by their own observation, of the many inconveniences and errors inseparable therefrom, and of the safety, profitableness, and diminished labour of the contrary system recommended, namely, that the bank should become its own insurer, have decided, so far as in them lies, on its early abandonment."

It was moved, "that a dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 25 per share, be declared, and that the balance, Rs. 6,786, be carried to the credit of the reserve fund;" on which the following amendment was proposed—"That the maintenance of a reserved fund being in opposition to the wishes of a very large majority of the shareholders, the small balance not at credit of that fund be appropriated for the purposes of a dividend accordingly, and that a dividend be declared at the rate of 11 per cent., or Rs. 27. 8 per share," which was carried.

#### THE LATE BISHOP OF ISAUROPOLIS.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we record the death of Bishop Taberd, the editor of the *Cochin Chinese Dictionary*. While he was carrying that valuable work through the press at Serampore, he took up his abode with the writer of this article, and we were thus enabled, from a daily intercourse, which was prolonged to nearly two years, to form some estimate of the excellency and benevolence of his disposition, the simplicity of his character, and his varied learning.

Jean Louis Taberd was born at St. Etienne, near Lyons, of a respectable family, largely engaged in the silk manufactures, to which that district owes its celebrity. He lost his father at an early age, and was indebted to his mother for that attention and care to which he attributed his success in after life. She gave him the best education which his native town could afford, and then sent him to complete his studies in the Royal College of Lyons, which he quitted with a high academical reputation. After having entered the priesthood of the Catholic Church, he proceeded to Paris, and was nominated to the Mission in Cochin China, by the Foreign Missionary Society in that city. On his arrival in Cochin China, he applied with vigour to the acquisition of the language. Convinced that his success must depend mainly on the progress which he made in the first year or two of his career, when his ardour was strong and fresh, he abstracted himself as much as possible from the society of his European brethren, and mingled almost exclusively in that of the natives; and more especially with the boys of the country. By unremitting efforts, he soon attained an extraordinary



facility in the colloquial dialect, and acquired such an accuracy of ear, as to be able to distinguish the finest shades of difference in the pronunciation of that most difficult tongue. He subsequently applied, with equal assiduity, to the acquisition of the classical literature of the country. After some years of sojourn, he was appointed Vicar Apostolic of the province, and created titular Bishop of Isaurapolis. While bishop of the province, he seldom received more than forty pounds sterling a year, and that at uncertain intervals; hence he was necessarily deprived, both from the circumstances of his finances, and the barbarous state of the country in which he sojourned, of all those comforts to which he had been accustomed. Thus debarred from all intellectual intercourse, and even from the conveniences of civilized life, he appears to have struggled on with a cheerful and contented heart, with no more ambitious hope than that of ending his days in his adopted country. But the clouds of persecution began at length to gather around him. The king, though he owed more to the bishop's predecessor, than to any of his own court, returning evil for good, determined to extirpate Christianity from his country. The native Christians were bitterly persecuted; their European instructors were pursued to death, and orders were at length given to seize the bishop. By the aid of his faithful followers, he was enabled to escape from his pursuers, into one of the southern provinces, where he happily found a vessel, which conveyed him beyond the reach of his enemies. After residing some time at Penang, he came round to Calcutta, where, under the auspices of Lord Auckland and the Asiatic Society, he was enabled to carry through the press his voluminous Dictionary which will long remain a monument of his learning and industry. His Latin style was remarkable for its ease, purity, and elegance. He was perfectly familiar with the Greek classics, and appeared to be quite as much at home in the circle of ancient and polite literature, as in that of his own country. During his long exile from civilized society, he had been constrained to make the science of medicine a study, for the benefit of those among whom his lot was cast. To this he added a fair knowledge of botany. With the ancient history, and the present condition, with the laws and government, with the popular habits and the religion of the empire of Cochin China, he was better acquainted than any other European now in existence; and he had promised, as soon as he was relieved from his vicarial duties in Bengal, to commit the information he had acquired, relative to that unknown region, to paper. He has been cut off in the

midst of his days, at the age of forty-nine. He was conversing with his friends at ten in the morning, without any apparent approach of dissolution, and was a corps at two. — *Friend of India, Aug. 6.*

#### STEAM COMMUNICATION.

On the 28th July, a meeting of the United Steam Committee was held for the purpose of bringing into consideration a communication from Mr. Curtis, received by the last overland mail. This communication having been read, Mr. Beattie moved,

"That the secretary be requested to acknowledge the receipt of the communications from Mr. Curtis, and to assure him that these have afforded to this committee the deepest satisfaction; and further, that we tender our best thanks to Mr. Curtis and his Board of Direction, for the attention they have given to the representations and wishes of this committee, as conveyed in the letter of Mr. W. Prinsep, and trust he will be able to establish his company on the plan defined in the resolutions adopted by his Board on the 28th May."

Upon this Mr. Grant moved an amendment, to the effect, that Mr. Curtis had not been sufficiently explicit to warrant the committee in recommending their constituents to authorize the appropriation of the funds by Mr. Curtis. This amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried by a great majority.

Mr. Mackenzie then moved,

"That the concessions required by the public meeting at the Town Hall, on the 14th March last, having been accorded by Mr. Curtis's Board, the subscriptions which have been forwarded to him by this committee be now considered as available to Mr. Curtis's company as soon as formed, the subscribers becoming shareholders in that company; that the secretary be requested, when communicating with Mr. Curtis, to express our hope that, on completion of the line from Calcutta to Suez, unless it shall still appear to his Board clearly expedient to have the line from Alexandria to England connected with it, that part of the arrangement may not be persevered in."

To this resolution Mr. Grant proposed an amendment, to the effect, that a meeting of their constituents should be called to consider whether the concessions required by the meeting of the 14th of March had been fully acceded to by Mr. Curtis. This motion was cut short—Messrs. Turton, Colquhoun, and Grant then intimated, that as they could not concur in any of the resolutions which had been carried, they must withdraw from being members of the committee.

On the 8th August a meeting of Mr.

Curtis's friends took place pursuant to a notice, inviting the attendance of those who might be disposed to unite for the purpose of supporting Mr. Curtis, and obtaining shareholders for his company; about thirty gentlemen attended; the arch-deacon was called to the chair, and said that it was gratifying to find that the friends of Mr. Curtis's proceedings were now united and desirous of aiding him in his endeavours to secure the great object for which we had been so long striving; that it appeared desirable, with a view to bring all operations to a point, there should be but one committee, and, therefore, he should recommend that the several parties should unite.

Mr. Greenlaw then stated that, being one of the parties instrumental in calling the meeting, he wished to mention the object in view. It had occurred to Mr. Limond and himself, at an interview that had taken place between them, that it would be desirable that some communication should be made to Mr. Curtis by the next mail, demonstrative of the union of purpose which had arisen between the parties who had remitted their subscriptions to him through the united committee, and those who had done the same through the committee of which he (Mr. Greenlaw) was secretary; and it was considered that the better mode would be to obtain signatures to a paper pledging the subscribers to support him, and obtain shareholders in his company, which paper should be sent to him by the mail now about to leave Calcutta. A paper had accordingly been prepared by Mr. Limond and himself, which he would read, and it had received the concurrence of Mr. Gordon.

A resolution to that effect was then agreed to.

An advertisement from Mr. Greenlaw, the secretary, announces to gentlemen resident in Calcutta, who have taken shares in Mr. Curtis's company, that receipts have been sent to the Union Bank for collection of instalments up to fifty per cent. on the shares taken.

A "manifesto" of the Eastern Steam Company was issued just before the despatch of the overland mail. It concludes:

"The question of taking the double line is materially different now, when an independent company is in possession of one-half of it, from what it was when the whole was unoccupied. As a pecuniary speculation, the chance of gain is materially lessened by the presence of such a competitor, while the same inducements which have led many to come forward personally to assist that which they look on as a public cause, would induce them to hold out the hand of fellowship to

those to whom they feel grateful for having supplied so much of what was desired and would certainly prevent their countenancing any opposition to such persons; with whose pecuniary profits, derived from a source owing its existence to their skill, and energy, and foresight, and productive of so much public good, public-spirited men will refuse to interfere. Your committee have, in accordance with these sentiments, desired your agents at home to convey, to both Mr. Curtis and the managers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, their assurance, that nothing which promotes, in any way, the improvement of the present means of steam communication between India and Great Britain, will meet with opposition from the company which your committee have the honour to represent; that they are ready to co-operate with any company who are as far advanced as themselves in constitution, and who have funds at their disposal which they are willing to devote to the improvement of the present defective means of steam communication between the two countries; but that your committee will not part with their funds to any who do not put down an equal amount, and who are not an actually organized body, with whom they may treat; and that they will not entrust the building of their one steam-vessel to any who will not satisfy their agents that thereupon two equally efficient ones shall be carried on as expeditiously, and placed as soon upon the line between Calcutta and Suez, as your committee feel confident that your steam-vessel will be. Whether or not Mr. Curtis shall ever form his company—whether or not any other company shall undertake to establish steamers on this side the isthmus, your steamer will be the first built for plying, and unless your energy shall have awakened other companies into action, will be the first to ply upon a line which is, as yet, wholly unoccupied, and shall, whilst under the control of your committee, continue to ply there, not opposing, but hailing, every fresh adventurer in her useful path, until a regular monthly communication shall be completed."

The *Eastern Star* has the following observations upon the state of the question:

"It was hoped that Mr. Curtis, and others in London who have joined him, in endeavouring to bring about the desired consummation, would have discarded all idea of wasting money upon the establishment of a line of packets between England and Alexandria, and have confined themselves entirely to the completion of the line between India and Suez. This, however, they have refused to do;—the

ultimate establishment of the Mediterranean line is insisted on as furnishing the only inducement to people in England to subscribe their money to the great object, and the Precursors, or Eastern Steam Navigation Company, have been denied the slight privilege of ultimately withdrawing their support and co-operation, should the interference with that line be hereafter considered by them inexpedient. This has led to a dissolution of the alliance between the several parties to the arrangement with Mr. Curtis, and of course protracted the establishment of the steam communication, either by that gentleman and his friends, or by the Eastern Steam Navigation Company formed by Mr. Turton. In the mean time, a London company, represented by Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson, has stepped in, and having entered into a contract with the British Government to carry its mails to Alexandria, proposes immediately to commence operations on the Mediterranean side of the isthmus of Suez. In this state of things we should have supposed that the most sensible course for the several parties in this country to have adopted, would have been to have abandoned altogether the European line, and to have combined their funds for the purpose of completing the communication between Calcutta and Suez; the occupation of the former by Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson, added to the circumstance of there being numerous French and other steamers running from Alexandria to different ports in Europe, appearing to render all competition in that direction not only fruitless, unwise, and unprofitable, but absolutely unnecessary. This plain and simple course, however, has been avoided by the Comprehensives, on the plea that it would involve a breach of faith with Mr. Curtis. It is argued that a pledge has been given him, to subscribe to the European half of the line, providing that his company will, in the first instance, complete the Indian half—a promise to which he has in terms, which, to say the least, have an air of ambiguity about them, assented; and on the strength of this argument, a collection of fifty per cent. on the subscriptions to the Comprehensive is called for, in view to the transmission of the funds to Mr. Curtis. The Precursor party, on the other hand, dissent from the opinion that any faith has been broken with Mr. Curtis, and, looking only to the true interests of this country, and the importance of *action*, already too long delayed, have resolved on persevering in their original views, and on giving their support to that company which shall first complete the Indian route, without requiring that they shall share in the expenses and responsibilities of the European line."

## NATIVE STATES.

*Affghanistan*.—Letters direct from Candahar state all to be perfectly quiet; though in one of the letters from Cabul, mention is made of the discovery of a conspiracy in Candahar, for rising against and murdering the Europeans, while the lives of the sepoys were to be spared, in the hope of making them useful in a march towards Cabul. The *Hurharu* says:—"We have been informed, and our information is of a most authentic character, that a deeply laid plot, having for its object the massacre of every British officer in Herat and Candahar, was discovered by Lieut. Nicholson, shortly after his assuming the political charge of the expedition against the Ghilzies. It had been arranged by the conspirators, who, it appears, were a little over-confident, that, upon receiving the first intelligence of the success of the Ghilzies against our expedition, they should commence the work of extermination. This may in some measure, perhaps, account for the summary proceedings of the Ghilzie political authorities towards certain captured rebels, which have already been so severely commented upon by the press. Our information is necessarily somewhat vague and wanting in detail, being derived from a hurried letter written from the field; but it is to be relied on as far as it goes."

Col. Wallace has communicated to Sir Willoughby Cotton, that the brother of Sultan Mahomed Khan, the principal rebel chief in the Ghilzie country where the colonel is commanding, and who possesses the greatest influence among his countrymen, was in the colonel's camp, negotiating on behalf of his brother with Capt. Nicholson, political agent. The consequence is, that all their followers were returning to their homes with their families, and strong hopes are entertained that these overtures will bring the hostile operations to a happy termination. The troops will probably return shortly to their respective stations, after a campaign of only a few weeks' duration, and it is expected that the salutary lesson read to the Ghilzies will, for the future, make them doubt the propriety of trying their strength against the troops who so manfully repulsed them.

We learn from Cabul that Col. Wallace, with the 2d N.I., a squadron of 2d Cavalry, half of Abbott's Battery, and 2 mortars, are halted at Ghuzni, on their march back from the campaign at Khe-lat-i-Ghilzie. The 2d N. I. are ordered to remain till they hear from General Nott, at whose disposal they are placed, and should he require their services, they are to move back to Candahar; the squadron of cavalry and guns return to Cabul. A wing of the 16th, five hundred horse,

with some guns and mortars, are ordered to be in readiness to march for Zoomul. Khelat-i-Ghilzie is now said to be quite tranquil. Capt. Woodburn's corps, the Shah's 5th N.I., four guns and 300 of Christie's horse, are there, and remain till winter sets in. Oolau Robatts is not at present to be repaired. A very fine harvest is now being cut in the Cabul valleys. Barley 40 seers, attā 26 seers, per rupee.

Our letters from Cabul reach to the 2d July, and we have been put in possession of some information relating to affairs in Upper Scinde, which may be relied upon. The report that Khelat had fallen, that Quetta was in extreme danger, that Lieut. Loveday was wounded, and a prisoner in the fortress of Khelat, and in the power of Mehrab Khan, and that Lieut. Bosanquet had been attacked near Lora river, and cut off, with the greater part of his men, had been the round of the bazaar, and were so circumstantially related as to enforce credence even to the most doubting. The story was indeed dismal enough, but not altogether true, and seems to have had its foundation in the following facts. The son of Mehrab Khan did take possession of Moostoong last month, with a rabble of some 2,000 or 3,000 men, and thus cut off all communications between Khelat and Quetta: the latter place we already know was attacked on the 22d June, and the Kakurs bravely repulsed, and the political agent deemed it prudent to abandon the lines and retire within the walls of Quetta, until succour should reach him from Candahar. He has since been joined by the left wing of the Shah's Regiment, which had been detached on joint duty, and by a party under Lieut. Bosanquet from Keela Abdoolah Khan. Thus reinforced, he sent out a party to reconnoitre the enemy at Moostoong, and the result was, that he found the insurgents much too formidable in numbers for the garrison to attack. Lieutenant Bosanquet was subsequently wounded, although very slightly, and it was from this circumstance that the report of his having been cut up arose; the time and place being gratuitously added to the report as it circulated from mouth to mouth. Just before the attack was made on Moostoong, a party of about nineteen or twenty sepoy's arrived there, on leave from Khelat to Quetta; they were all armed, and made a desperate defence, killing and wounding great numbers of the enemy; but their ammunition at length failed, and they were cut to pieces, with the exception of one sepoy, who was wounded and made prisoner. The native agent at Moostoong was also murdered. It was, therefore, from this circumstance, we are positively informed, that the report was got up

that Lieut. Loveday had sallied from Khelat, with a few men, to chupao Mehrab Khan's son; that he had failed, been wounded, and made prisoner, while all his men had been killed.

An official letter was received at Cabul, on the 18th ult., from Quetta, and in it mention is made of the safety of Khelat, as reported by Lieut. Loveday, and that the present khan, our new *protégé*, was most favourable towards us. The disposition of our troops might have brought a crisis upon us, which would have somewhat sullied the brilliant success and well-earned honours which have attended the progress of our arms in the last campaign; we would recommend to our rulers the study of the homely proverb, that "what is worth having is worth holding."—*Englishman*, Aug. 14.

A letter, dated Kurachee, the 5th August, states that "a letter was received yesterday from Mr. Loveday, assistant political agent at Khelat, which states, that a brother of the khan, as soon as he heard of the insurrection, assembled 1,500 Beloches, and promptly marched to his assistance. These troops were garrisoning Khelat when Lieut. Loveday wrote (on the 17th July), but the khan was preparing to march against his rebellion, and without the assistance of the shah's troops and Captain Bean's force at Quetta, who are to attack them on the opposite side, the rebellion will no doubt be very soon crushed for the present."

By the latest accounts it appears that Mehrab Khan's son, with his band of 1,500 to 2,000 rebels, had not reached Khelat, while, on the other hand, the chief *de facto* had collected a considerable body of the tribes friendly to him, and was prepared, in conjunction with Lieut. Loveday and his sepoy's, to make a stand against the contemplated assailants. There are guns in the fort, whereas the threatening party are altogether without them. There had been no immediate means of reinforcing Lieut. Loveday with a body of regulars, but by the last accounts from Candahar, a large body of Affghan horse, under Lieut. Jackson, the assistant political resident, was about to proceed by forced marches to scour the country, and open the communication between Upper Scinde and the lower provinces of Affghanistan. These circumstances, combined, justify the hope that the attempt of the Moostoong insurgents will receive a check.

Letters from Ferozepore mention that one of the regiments there was in orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed down the river to Sukkur. It has already been mentioned that H.M.'s 40th Regt. and other troops were moving upwards from Lower Scinde; so by the beginning of this month, a very respect-

able force of all arms will be assembled at Moostoong, and will no doubt effectually put down the insurrection.

The *Delhi Gazette*, July 15, publishes a letter from Quetta, giving an animated account of an attack upon the fort of Mirree by the Beloochees. Since the 21st June, a considerable body of Kakurs had assembled there, under a chief named Guffoor. They had taken up their quarters in a deep and narrow gorge, nine or ten miles from the British camp, but they had not sufficient confidence in their numbers to attack our small force of 230 Shah's 1st Infantry, and twenty Beloochee gunners. The gorge was reconnoitered on the 21st, and found to contain four hundred men. On the 22d, reports were brought of a division amongst the Kakurs, and of the secession of Guffoor. Several of the enemy came to the British camp, pretending to be friends; they were detained. Intelligence was received that night of the advance of a Kukur force of one thousand men. Preparations were made for their reception, and after midnight they came in quietly, but finding the garrison on the alert, they set up a fiendish shout, till they arrived within grape-range from a six-pounder, which did great execution. This was followed up on the part of Capt. Bean by an attack with musketry, which forced the Kakurs to retreat to the hills. A few were cut up by the sowars, but the force was too small to do much in this way. The force of the enemy is supposed to have been at least one thousand. The refugees at first declared that no attack was intended; but being threatened with death if their information proved false, they specified the time and mode of attack. Our loss was trifling—two gunners and a sepoy wounded. The enemy lost twenty-two killed, one hundred wounded, and three prisoners. The ladies in the fort showed great coolness and passive courage.

A private letter adds: "The two ladies and their children were, during the action, placed in the magazine; but after the retreat of the Kakurs, Captain Bean deeming it imprudent to risk another action, abandoned the cantonment, and went with all the detachment into Quetta, where they will be safe enough until troops can relieve them. The Kooner country is again likely to require the presence of our troops. It is said that the usurping King of Bojore, and Saadut Khan, the Momund, have joined Sayud Hasham, and that our ally Bawa-ood-deen is in a fair way to be kicked out of his country. Our politicals are, I believe, assisting Bawa-ood-deen with money, and it is just possible that he may hold his own until the season may admit of our giving him another aid."

Our latest advices from Quetta are to the 7th July. Capt. Bean had then received a reinforcement of 250 bayonets, and had not experienced any molestation since the last gallant repulse of the Panizye Kakurs. A party of horse, under Lieuts. Hammersley and Bosanquet, had made a tour of reconnoissance in the neighbourhood, and found no traces of any new foes.—*Englishman*, Aug. 10.

Nawab Jubbur Khan, with his family, and the grown-up sons, women, and children of Dost Mahomed, arrived at Bameean on the 3d July; they made a formidable party, consisting of seven hundred men, women, and children; with six hundred head of cattle. They were to leave on the 6th inst., Jubbur Khan to Cabul and Dost Mahomed's family striking off from Urgundee to Ghuzni. A party of the detachment of horse artillery, some Affghan horse, and some of the Shah's 4th regiment, crossed the Hindoo Khosh, to hasten to the nawab's movements. Jubbur Khan soon became aware of the approach of the force, and came on in quick time. The force commanded by Capt. Garbett took quiet possession of a fort which, commanding, as it does, the only practicable route into Toorkistan, is of the utmost importance, and several chiefs, who have hitherto held back, also came in: thus a British force has advanced within a hundred miles of the Oxus in Toorkistan. The whole country is described as one "tower of strength," which, if well defended, would be impregnable, and some of the defiles, it is considered, could not be forced. The country in the environs is described as quiet and safe. Officers travel with the greatest security without guards, and we are assured, upon creditable and unprejudiced authority, that the people in the neighbourhood of Bameean hail the appearance of the British troops, affording them, as it does, protection against Affghan oppression, and a defence against the plundering Usbecks. The climate is delightful, the earth well cultivated, and its various productions are cheerfully and liberally supplied by the country people; and to one fond of fine scenery, not caring to "rough it" occasionally, and fond of adventure, Bameean and the Khosh are not such very bad places.—*Delhi Gaz.*, July 20.

Extract of a letter, dated Bameean, July 3.—"The Nuwab Jubbur Khan arrived this morning. Mahomed Abram Khan and Shere Ali Khan, sons of the Dost, accompany him (Azim Khan, passed through some time since), as well as the whole of the ex-Ameer's family. The political measures in Southern Toorkistan have met with great success, judging from results; as, previous to the important

arrival of to-day, envoys from the Meer of Khoondooz, the Wallee of Kooloom, and the Khan of Mazan had passed through."

An anonymous writer, in the *Agra Ukhbar*, dating from Khelat-i-Ghilzie, June 23d, makes some very serious charges against the political department in Afghanistan:—"I have no hesitation in asserting, that the general opinion here is, that the faith and honour of two British officers have been grossly and wantonly insulted; and further, that the acts committed under the advice of a political British officer have disgraced and tarnished the British name and fame. You may think this strong language, but it is nevertheless true: all I ask is, that the subject may never be allowed to rest, till every circumstance connected with it is fully laid before the public. It involves our national credit and honour, and demands open and upright investigation; nothing short of it can or ever will allow the matter to rest at peace." The *Englishman*, July 16, in a leading article, says:—"We have been favoured with the perusal of letters from Afghanistan, which detail what appears to be (leaving the moral view aside) a most impolitic breach of faith on the part of the British Government—represented as it is by its political agents in that quarter—towards certain of the Ghilzies. 'One thing,' writes a highly intelligent correspondent, 'is undeniable. Woolloo Khan, after his beating, wished to make terms. Anderson allowed him to go into Candahar to do so. He was successful, and received a dress of honour from Major Leach, and one from the Shahzada ruling Candahar. He declared he had been instigated to resistance by men in Candahar, and that he would show their letters. He returned to Anderson, and then to his home; when hearing that Lieut. Nicholson and Shahzada Timoor were near, relying on the pledged words of our political agent, Major Leach, and the Shahzada Futteh Jung, Woolloo Khan went to make his obedience, and was immediately seized and made prisoner. His letters and dress of honour, together with a strong protest against such proceedings from Anderson, may have saved his head, but he is sent prisoner to Cabool. Three of the prisoners made over to Lieutenant Nicholson and Shahzada Timoor had their heads struck off, and now the country is deserted, and the crops are standing;—but, worse than all, the *British word*, which was heretofore sacred every where, is rolled and defiled in the dust."

The *Punjab*.—By recent accounts from the Punjab, it appears that the following are the subjects of discussion between the British and Sikh Governments—*viz.*  
*Asiat. Journ.*, N. S. Vol. 33. No. 131.

a free passage through the Punjab for our troops proceeding either to or from Afghanistan; an adjustment of boundaries between the Sikhs and Shah Shoojah, on the side of Peshawar and the Dera Jât; the presence of the Mahomedan force, which the Sikhs are required by treaty to maintain in the vicinity of Peshawar, for the service of the Shah; the punishment of Sultan Mohamed Khan, for giving an asylum, contrary to his engagements, to the Ghilzie fugitives, and when their delivery was demanded, allowing them to escape; and a revival of the present rate of tolls levied by the Sikh government for the navigation of the Sutlej and Indus. To the first of these demands the Konwar No Nehal Singh is supposed to be decidedly adverse, and to have offered the strongest objections to the passage of any force exceeding a single regiment as an escort to occasional convoys of stores and provisions.

While we have been amusing ourselves in subduing insurrections, and taking forts in Cabul, the Sikhs do not appear to have been idle in extending their conquests in the only quarter left to them, *viz.* Little Tibet, and some of their neighbours in the mountains near the Sutlej, the chiefs of which they have seized, and usurped their authority.

A letter from Kurnaul says:—"The Lahore Government, so far from wishing to oppose us, have acceded to everything required of it, and we may march as many troops as we like through the Punjab, with their assistance too; so there is an end to a campaign in that quarter for the present. They are, however, fighting amongst themselves, and two powerful Hill chiefs are in open rebellion against the Government."

The *Bombay Times*, August 8, says:—"We have letters from Lahore down to the 19th July, which mention that Gen. Court had returned from Banu Tank, and had taken, after a short siege, some valuable fortresses of a rebel, and that Gen. Ventura had, without opposition, got possession of the province of Mende and of its rajah."

*Khiva*.—Lieut. Shakespeare arrived at Khiva on the 3d or 4th of June last, and was received with open arms by the khan, who, now convinced of the integrity of the motives of the British Government, showered all kinds of attentions upon him.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Aug. 12.

Intelligence has been received of Capt. Abbott, which confirms his safety, after he had had some narrow escapes. On the 14th of April, the date of our communication, he had reached, without much difficulty, the port of Munjehowlak, on the Caspian, where, finding no vessels about to cross, he determined to push on

to the Russian fortress of Dashkallah, 150 miles to the northward. When within two days' journey of this place, he was attacked during the night by a party of Quzzaks, and after being four times beaten to the ground, and losing two of the fingers of his right hand, in guarding his head against his assailants, he eventually received a blow, which rendered him senseless. While he was in this state, one of the party, more humane or considerate than the others, stood over him, and prevented the ruffians from taking his life. He remained here fifteen days in captivity, when he was happily discovered and ransomed by a person who had, at the peril of his own life, followed him from Khiva, with a supply of money. These particulars are communicated in a letter from Capt. A.—himself, written with his left hand.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 15.

*Nepaul*.—We have intelligence of a mutiny having occurred in the Nepaul army, and that 8,000 men had seized the capital, Katmandoo. It is supposed this outbreak has been caused by the Tappels, in revenge for the murder of their Chief, Bheem Singh, which took place about a year ago.—*Agra Ukhbar*, July 9.

The rumour of a war with Nepaul appears to gather strength, and there is now scarcely a doubt that one will take place this cold season. Several angry messages have passed between Government and the Nepaulese, and, though the latter have abandoned the villages they dared to occupy, our Government, it is said, are convinced of the necessity of teaching these unprincipled semi-savages a fresh lesson. Among their numerous breaches of faith are repeated insults to our resident, who was, at one time, in a very critical situation. The rajah, it is said, is adverse to a rupture with us, but, that it is his rabble, ragged, disorderly army that insist upon being led against the British. However this may be, or who the movers are, we are scarcely in a position to decline their challenge. The 3d Buffs are spoken of as one of the corps to be employed on this service.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 23.

The *Hurkaru*, August 5, states, that transports are to be sent round to Moulmein, to bring up H.M.'s 62d regt., to be employed in the ensuing campaign. The resident, Mr. Hodgson, has been unable for some time to move out of his own stockaded residence, in consequence of the confusion to which the revolution has given birth.

A private letter, dated Aug. 11, says:—"War with Nepaul is all but inevitable. It has not yet been finally resolved on; but if the Court does not make proper submissions after the late inroads into our territories, we march to Katmandoo and

subvert the dynasty. It will be a bloody expedition, for the country is difficult, and the people are fierce, and well-disciplined. If conquered, we must keep two or three European regiments, besides native corps, there; and the country is too poor to pay for a European system of government."

*Jeypore*.—Major Thoresby is still busily engaged in attempting to bring the country into some state of order, and, rejecting harsh measures, has endeavoured by persuasion and good treatment, to induce the plundering vagabonds of the state to desist from their outrages. This praiseworthy intention has not met with success. One instance of the futility of half measures has been related to us. The major having heard of the villanies of a celebrated Kuzzak, Hurree Sing, sent for him, and, in the hope of reclaiming him, listened to all his alleged grievances, which were not a few, as they included the demand of certain lands and villages belonging to his neighbours, which, to use his expression, it was necessary he should have, to enable him to live like a gentleman. His request not being complied with, he and his followers took themselves off from Jeypore, and within four kos, first plundered a mahajun of considerable property, then directed their course to Cheela, which village they burnt to the ground, and several lives were lost, and the worthy gentleman now levies black mail.—*Delhi Gaz.*, July 15.

Major Forster has been successful in bringing Katree, a fort against which he had proceeded, to a state of quietude; the rebels have dispersed, and the Rajah, Rancee, and Kambars in power, have all agreed to such terms as have been proposed to them.—*Ibid.*, Aug. 5.

*Rampore*.—The Nuwab of Rampore is dead. Previous to the death of the Nuwab, and under an impression, however, that it had taken place, an *emeute* occurred, in which the minister and sixty people were killed. The territory lapses to the British Government on the decease of the Nuwab. The minister, who, it is generally considered, deserved his fate, was represented to the Nuwab as having practised sorcery towards him, which produced his illness. The Nuwab, on this charge, sent for him, but he refused to come; a brother-in-law, proceeding to arrest him, had one of his people cut down by the followers of the minister, Dankul. This led to the massacre, which followed immediately, of Dankul and his party. Every thing was quiet, and there was an anxious feeling among the people that our Government should take the country. They had suffered too much from their own rule or tyranny to desire its further con-

tinuance. Mr. Dick, with a detachment of troops, entered Rampore on the morning of the 25th inst. — *Agra Ukhbar*, July 30.

A correspondent from Rampore writes: —“ Dhoulul Singh had been cut down in the street of Rampore, by a hired assassin only, two or three months before. The assassin was killed by one of his followers before he could repeat his blow, and Dhoulul Singh was saved, but he had hardly recovered from his wound when this massacre took place. He was always told that his life was never safe among such a people, but he thought that the Nuwab's known regard for him would save him as long as he lived; and hoped, that when he died, he would be able to conceal his death till the British troops came up to keep the peace. The idea that he had been the main cause of the arrangements ordered for the safety of the town, on the death of the Nuwab, is said to have added to the unpopularity which almost any person in his situation must necessarily incur, for, with the disposition of the Nuwab to save, the revenues of the jagheer have been falling off from over-exactions. The drones of the city, who claimed to share in this revenue in some relation or other of dependence, found, of course, their incomes diminished, and became exasperated against the minister, to whom they, right or wrong, attribute all the evil; so that the reigning faction, headed by so near a relation of the Nuwab Asud Aleo Khan, knew that they should have the feelings of all those who are called the *Raees*, the beggarly and insolent aristocracy of the town, on their side, in any atrocities they might commit against the old minister, and his unoffending and defenceless personal attendants, who were all, with the exception of the two poor boys and the Akhoon Zada, those whom it would, in their estimation, be a merit to kill at any time. The whole of the population of the Rampore territory, beyond the walls of the town, would consider a change to the British rule as a great blessing;—it is only among the drones of the city that it would be unpopular; and there is not a set of more insolent and atrocious characters congregated together within the walls of any town in the world than they are. The Nuwab derived a considerable accumulation of treasures from the savings of his ancestors, and having been, himself, long addicted to the fashionable vice of old age, he was understood to have added greatly to this accumulation, which lay concealed, in gold, jewels, and other valuable and durable articles, in some secret apartments of the palace, to which he and his confidential servants alone had access.”

## EXCERPTA.

“ At Moulmein,” a letter writer says, “ I inspected the new steamer building for the Company, and a more beautiful piece of naval architecture I have not seen. The work is more like joiners' work than that usual in building ships. Her garboard streak is, at the lower edge, 14 inches, and 13 the upper, decreasing one inch per plank up to the bends, and is rabbitted throughout. She is completely planked on one side and about two-thirds on the other, and has most of her beams in, and a finer mass of timber I never beheld.”

The Supreme Court have decided (in *Anderson v. Russomay Dutt and another*, July 21), that the Court of Requests has not jurisdiction to decree judgment and issue execution in an action against an executor, for a *devastavit* of the testator's estate, though that Court had been in the habit of entertaining such suits. Sir E. Ryan held that the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests was limited to the recovery of simple debts.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on the 1st August, a dividend of Rs. 8, 12 per cent. was declared in the estate of James Cullen.

A native Christian catechist, formerly a Sanyasi, has published a poem in Bengali, the object of which is to expose the practices of the most celebrated shrines in India, nearly the whole of which were visited by the author with a view to obtain salvation, but in vain. It is an *exposé* of the abominations of these falsely-called scenes of salvation.

A new scheme of Police, for the City of Calcutta, has been submitted to government by Capt. Birch, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police. The object of this plan appears to be to simplify and assimilate, as far as possible, the Police management of Calcutta to that of the London police. Capt. Birch's plan proposes to abolish the present four separate divisions of the town, and four separate thanahs, and to place the whole Police force under one darogah, under whose order and control are to be placed an establishment of four jemadars, four naibs, and 150 police-men.

A native paper states, that four Affghan youths, lately sent by government to the Hindoo College, have been rejected by the managers, in consequence of their difference of creed, none but orthodox Hindoos being admissible.

The Coal Committee have reported very favourably indeed upon some Assam coal which was discovered by Mr. Strong, and sent down by Capt. Jenkins.

The *Showdamonee* and *Bhaskur*, two native papers, have been carrying on a warm discussion some time past, on the subject of Hindoo Female Emancipation



the latter for, and the former against this innovation.

An explanation is given relative to the 250 Chinese tea cultivators, who were said to have been very harshly turned off. It is now stated that their dismissal arose from their foolish attempts at extortion.

Capt. Boileau has arrived in Calcutta from England to superintend magnetical, meteorological, and tidal observations in India; he is duly provided with instruments. His appointment emanates from the Court of Directors, and he is to proceed, in the first instance, to the Himalaya Mountains.

The number of thefts, burglaries, &c., committed in Calcutta per week, has been reduced to fifty.

Mr. Cathcart, of the Civil Service, who was out of employ or under suspension, has died near the Taj, at Agra, of voluntary destitution. He had come down to that station seeking to be restored to work, and would, probably, have been successful, had he not perished from self-inflicted want.

The Moulemin papers state, that 500 tons of Mergui coal are now at that place, waiting to be shipped, and that the mines are worked at the rate of four or five tons a day.

The intelligence from the Western Provinces banishes all anxiety regarding the famine which was dreaded. Copious showers have fallen, and the prospects of the agricultural labourer are smiling.

A branch Mint is about to be established at Agra, with the view of buying up the old and diversified coin, now in circulation in the Western Provinces, and of hastening the use of one coin only throughout the whole Presidency.

It is expected that the quantity of Assam tea, which will be shipped for England in the season 1840, will be 500 chests, or 40,000 lbs.

Mr. C. W. Smith, the member of the Sudder Board, who proceeded some months ago to Chittagong, to investigate the complaints brought against the officers employed in making settlements, is said to have reported to Government, that no fewer than sixteen thousand cases of resumption required to be reversed.

Government have passed the draft of a law, by which the magistrates of the Mofussil are empowered, with the assistance of a punchet or jury, to take summary measures for the abatement of nuisances injurious to public health, comfort, and unobstructed enjoyment of property.

One hundred and fifty chests of Patna opium, which had been reserved for the French government, were put up to auction, August 8, and sold, one lot at Rs. 710, and the rest were purchased up by one speculator at Rs. 700 per chest.

The *Hurkaru*, July 18, has the follow-

ing paragraph:—" is pretty well known in India, that the Bank of Hindostan stopped payment in 1832; yet we have now before us a genuine note of that bank—genuine as far as the engraved part of it is concerned—dated August 10th, 1839, bearing the signature of 'James Allfudge,' and made payable to 'Mr. Thos. Nocash,' for sicca rupees sixteen. The still more strange part of the transaction is, that this curious article bears the endorsement of 'A. B. Savory and Sons, February 13, 1840,' and was paid by that respectable London firm to a gentleman cadet, who has just arrived in Calcutta, to meet his immediate expenses on landing! That an unsuspecting youth should receive such a note as money from his perfumers, is nothing surprising, but that respectable men of business, like Savory and Co., should be gulled by such names as appear on the face of the note, is rather surprising, to say the least of it."

There is a discussion now going on in Calcutta, as to whether military officers are warranted to interfere with the religion of the natives, by the distribution of Bibles, and by other missionary acts.

The balance of the sum fixed by Government to be paid by the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, to defray the expense of taking his city, amounting to five lacs of rupees, has been remitted by the Governor-general, in consequence of his highness' fealty and the "badness of the times."

The *Courier* contains a letter from a correspondent, which states that a native, holding the responsible situation of principal sudder ameen in the district of B—is a leper of the most offensive description. We can well remember the case of two European gentlemen in Calcutta, who were afflicted with the worst description of leprosy, and traced their complaint to the barber, who, in shaving them, had employed a razor with which he was in the habit of shaving a leper.—*Friend of India*, July 16.

## Madras.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### MURDER OF THE EX-NAWAB OF KURNOOL.

The Ex-Nawab of Kurnool, a prisoner of state in the Fort of Trichinopoly, whilst attending at the church in that fort, under the charge of the missionary connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (the Rev. W. Hickey), on Sunday, 12th July, was murdered in cold blood by one of his people. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Hickey contains the particulars of the horrible occurrence. No reason is assigned by Mr. H. for the perpetration of this deed of blood, but from the tenor of his narrative, it would appear that the

assassin was stimulated by the apprehension that his victim was about to openly abandon the religion of Mahomet, and embrace that of Christ :

"Trichinopoly, 14th July.—The Nabob of Kurnool has been basely assassinated in my own church in the fort of Trichinopoly. The unfortunate man began to read Persian and Hindostanee tracts regarding the truth of our holy religion, and so strong was the impression made upon his mind that Mahomedanism was an imposture and Christianity the true faith, that he earnestly requested an interview with me several times ; but, considering the circumstances under which he was placed, I did not think it prudent to obey his wishes, but promised to send him an Hindostanee Gospel as soon as procurable. In the mean time he begged permission to attend church, and did attend for two Sabbaths regularly, *i. e.*, until the 12th. After the morning service in English, he remained, without going home for his dinner, until 3 o'clock *p. m.*, in order to be present at the Tamil service also, when he was stabbed mortally, and expired five hours after. The wounds were received in his stomach. He suffered dreadfully, but in the midst of his sufferings, he recognized the *Padre* with an affectionate look, pointing towards heaven with the exclamation 'Ullah.' I have reason to believe he died a believer in Christ, from his having requested of me the administration of *private* baptism, before this dreadful event had happened, but that wish was duly communicated after he had been assassinated. The Mussulmans here think he richly deserved his end, for having disgraced their cause by being found within the precincts of a Christian church, and they have buried him on the highway, near the west gate of the fort. He was refused, while alive, admission into their mosques, for wishing to become a Christian, which made him more strongly to incline to embrace our faith."

The *U. S. Gazette*, July 21, communicates the following fuller details from a gentleman on the spot :—"On the day of the Nawab's murder, having mistaken the hour, he entered the church just as the Communion service had commenced, and finding that he had arrived so late, remained there till three o'clock, for the purpose of attending the Tamil service, and whilst so engaged, a Mahomedan came up with his hands joined, as though in the attitude of supplication, and with a small *khuttar*, concealed between them, stabbed the unfortunate prince in the stomach in several places. The assassin was immediately seized, when a second dagger and a penknife were found concealed in his bosom. His unfortunate victim was conveyed to his house in

dreadful agony, but was immediately attended by a medical officer, and the collector. The case, however, was, from the first, hopeless, and the Nawab expired five hours afterwards, to the last protesting himself innocent of having conspired against the British Government, and declaring that his actions had been misrepresented by his enemies, and that he felt sure that his innocence would, one day or other, be made manifest. Whilst lingering in extreme pain, he betrayed not the slightest resentment against his murderer, and commended his own soul to his maker in these remarkable words, 'God is God,' omitting entirely the ever customary words of, and 'Mahomet is his Prophet.' When dying, he requested that his body might be laid beside the bones of his ancestors in the Durgah at Zorapore, but he was interred at Trichinopoly, near the west gate of the fort. The Mahomedans of the place approve highly of the assassination of this unfortunate prince, which they consider a meritorious act in his assassin, a faqueer, who, it is believed, may have been instigated to the atrocious deed by some of his bigotted sect, as they express the utmost horror at the Nawab's abandonment of the creed of his fathers ; and the priests at the mosques say, that not only was he worthy of death, for having been found within the precincts of a Christian church, but that his murderer is assured of being received into Paradise."

Another letter says : "Several of the Nawab's attendants besought him, as a 'True Believer,' not to go amongst the Kafirs when at prayers, but their request made no impression upon the Nawab, and he accordingly proceeded to the church, with a few personal attendants and some of the Company's Sepoys. The Sepoys dashed at the murderer, and seized him before he could draw his weapon from the wound. The Collector remained with him to the last, and received the Nawab's wishes : he requested that his body might be conveyed for interment to the Durgah at Zorapore, wherein lie the bones of his ancestors ; and further that the British government would place his son over the state of Kurnool and protect and maintain the ladies of his family. The causes assigned for this bloody deed are two ; one is, that the murderer had been punished by the Nawab a few days previously, on suspicion of having stolen a silver *Pandawn*. This, however, is not believed, and it is more generally supposed that the assassin had an idea that the Nawab was about to turn Christian, from his going to the church, and was determined to prevent him."

The body of the Nawab has been removed to Zorapore by direction of the government.

## THE PAUMBAN CHANNEL.

In the conclusion of Col. Monteith's letter (see p. 102) on this subject, he remarked, respecting the table of rates of pilotage for passing the channel, "a singular mistake has crept into the whole of the journals, which certainly did not exist in the original papers, from which the report is said to be a copy — viz. 'fees on vessels above 1,000 tons;' by inspection, it will be seen — 'fees on native craft of 1,000 candies, or 250 tons and upwards;' vessels of which description now constantly go through the channel." The latter statement having been disputed, Col. M., with reference thereto, and to the passage from the *Colombo Observer* (p. 103), has published some supplementary remarks, wherein he says: "The size (250 tons) is no mistake, as the tonnage of some *Native* craft is fully as great, drawing not more than eight feet water. Returns, which have been elsewhere quoted, only relate to square or European-rigged vessels, — dhonies are put down as one item as regards number and report of tonnage. There are but few 1000-candy dhonies, but five or six have passed through this year. We should, however, look to the soundings, as it signifies little what a vessel is rated, if she draws only the water given. The *Wellington*, though 70 tons, drew eleven feet; a bark passed through of 270 tons, but her draught of water was reduced to seven feet."

The *Ceylon Observer*, July 9, with reference to the future prospects of the work, says: "We have at different times inquired from persons practically acquainted with Paumban, and understood that it is utterly hopeless to expect that large vessels will ever be able to navigate through the channel, for, however deep the cut through the barrier may be made, the depth of water near it will not admit them. On recent inquiry, we learn that the officers now employed at this work, and who are generally considered rather sanguine, do not expect to be able to open a channel of more than twelve feet in depth; which will certainly be a most important achievement. From all concurrent testimony, there cannot remain the shadow of a hope that the Paumban channel will ever admit ships of a large burden; so that it is absurd to talk of all vessels coming round the Cape, and Precursor and Comprehensive steamers of 1500 to 2000 tons, passing through it."

## ACCIDENT AT POOREE.

A melancholy accident has occurred at Pooree. It appears that, on the evening of the 10th July, while the car of Jugger-nath, with the idol representative of that

so-called deity enthroned thereon in state, was returning from an excursion into the country, and when near the far-famed temple, a sudden rush towards it was made by the populace, by which many persons got entangled with the cables attached to the ponderous vehicle. The consequences were frightful. At one fell swoop, some dozen wretches were shrieking and writhing under the wheels. It was computed that 10,000 maunds weight, (about 112 tons) must have passed over their bodies. Immediately after the accident, J. K. Ewart, Esq. the magistrate in charge of the station of Pooree, and Dr. E. Mitchell, of the Bengal Medical Service, arrived on the ground, and energetic efforts were promptly made to allay confusion and succour the wounded. On examination, six were ascertained to be quite dead, and four or five wounded were carried off to the hospital of the Pilgrims in an insensible and sinking state.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The *Minerva*, having on board his Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K. C. B. and K. C. H., our new commander-in-chief, arrived in the roads on Saturday morning last, but did not anchor until late in the afternoon. The same evening, Sir Samuel landed, under the usual salute, at the sea-gate of the fort, where he was received and conducted to the carriage in waiting for him, by the principal civil and military functionaries to be found at the presidency. By the general order in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, it will be seen that the commander-in-chief "will enter upon his duties from the date of his arrival at Madras." Thus ended one of the most singular inductions into office which perhaps ever fell to the lot of a commander-in-chief. What "dire events" may follow, we pretend not to foretell; but if Sir Samuel Whittingham himself takes no official notice of the disrespectful treatment he has received from the local government, we apprehend that, on the Leadenhall-street Court becoming aware of it, their disapprobation will be expressed, after a pretty intelligible, though not very agreeable fashion. — *Herald*, Aug. 5.

Sir Samuel's first levee was to have taken place on the 7th, but was postponed *sine die*, owing to his sudden indisposition. It took place on the 14th, after which his Exc. was to proceed to the hills.

## GREAT SPORTING FEAT.

Capt. Horne, who had backed himself to ride four hundred miles in five days, on the same horse, for Rs. 5,000, accomplished this great feat. At first, every one laughed at him; even the dealers

shook their heads, and said it could not be done. The match commenced on the 28th July, at 3 P.M.; and in the first twenty-four hours, he performed ninety miles and four furlongs, that is, sixty rounds of the Bangalore race-course. On the second day, he rode seventy-six miles and four furlongs, at the end of which day the bets were three and afterwards five to one against him: the horse looked very much drawn up and its eyes sunken. The third day he performed sixty-nine miles, seven furlongs, and twenty yards; the horse in wonderful spirits, and looking much better than he did after the first day: the odds if anything in his favour. The fourth day, at 10 P.M., he completed eighty-three miles and five furlongs: a great change for the worse in the appearance of the horse, but the odds still rising, as he had been going the whole of the preceding night with the exception of about forty-eight minutes, that he was halted to have his legs bathed: still ate well and drank a bottle of beer every two or three hours. The fifth day, (Aug. 1), with three hours and forty-five minutes to spare, he finished, at about 17 minutes to 12 o'clock, both man and horse looking wonderfully well.

The horse (Jumping Jemmy) is declared by the dealers to be a genuine Bedouin Arab. He came in perfectly fresh, and fed as eagerly after completing this extraordinary performance as if he had only come off an ordinary march.

"To show how little this extraordinary horse was affected by this wonderful exploit," says a correspondent, "we may mention that, on the evening of the fourth day, he went round the course at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and for the last twelve hours he averaged about three and a-half miles per hour. Throughout the match, a horseman generally rode in front and another alongside Capt. Horne, as his horse went best with company. He came in the last round in grand style, accompanied by Sir Hugh Gough, who rode the last seven or eight rounds with him, and appeared to interest himself much in the undertaking. On the previous day, Sir Hugh also rode eleven rounds of the course. On reaching the winning post, the men of Capt. Horne's troop of horse artillery (natives) and the Europeans, took him off his horse, and placing him in a chair, decorated with flowers and evergreens, thus carried him up to the top of the race-stand, and afterwards to his tent, the troopers calling out 'Deen! Deen!' and the Europeans hurraing. The most intense interest prevailed during the progress of the match, and a great deal of money has exchanged pockets on the event, the knowing ones having been completely at fault."

## EXCERPTA.

The Madras papers state, that a clear case of infanticide has just been brought to light at Triplicane; and that this barbarous custom prevails to a great extent in that presidency.

The papers announce the arrival at the presidency of a body of nuns of the order of the Visitation. Mrs. Smyth, the lady superior of the convent, is the widow of an English colonel.

The crew of the *Golconda*, chiefly Bombay Lascars, taken up for China, refused to proceed thither, or to have anything to do with the "fighting business."

Two officers of the horse artillery and of the 4th cavalry, in the jungle near Ryacottah, shot two Bison bulls, each eighteen and a half hands high; splendid animals.

A correspondent of the *U. S. Gazette*, at Bangalore, writes: "The last few days have brought to light a pretty system of iniquity that has been carrying on in the police department of this station for some months past; it having been clearly ascertained that the police peons have been in the habit of taking convicts from the gaol during the night, providing them with tools requisite for house-breaking, and accompanying them and assisting in their nocturnal depredations."

The *Spectator*, August 12, says: "We are sorry to learn, by a letter from Kalludjee, that cholera is raging in that part of the country in all directions. At Badamy it has been peculiarly fatal, no less than three hundred persons having been carried off by it."

The *U. S. Gazette* is very indignant at the General Staff of the Dooab being furnished by Bombay officers, whilst it is supplied with Madras regiments. A Madras officer, in that paper, characterizes the removal of the Madras staff from the Dooab, as an act "of the most palpable favouritism to one army, and of gross injustice towards another, that ever sullied the character of any government."

The *U. S. Gazette*, August 18, contains the following intelligence:—Two of the vessels taken up by the Supreme Government for the conveyance of the 37th N.I. to China, have arrived from Calcutta, and the provisioning and equipment of that splendid ship, the *Minerva*, by which a portion of the regiment is to be conveyed, is going on with all possible expedition. The *Minerva* is to be armed with eight carronades, and full equipment for the ship's use, besides a six-pounder gun for the pinnace, and 300,000 rounds of ball ammunition, for the use of the regiment, will be apportioned amongst the

several transports. An epidemic catarrh has prevailed at Arcot, during the past week, amongst the horses of the 8th cavalry; from 70 to 100 cases had occurred, but the disease was entirely local, and the horses of the 7th regiment, up to the 14th inst., continued perfectly free. We learned, late last evening, that the *Goldconda* will receive the head-quarters of the 37th regiment on Thursday, and immediately sail for China direct. The *Minerva* and *Sophia* will follow, in the course of the week. It is very probable that some of the vessels now in the Roads will be engaged to convey the 33d to Moulmein, and H. M. 62d Foot thence to Calcutta; but no tonnage has yet been taken up for those purposes. The Commander-in-chief will start for the Hills about Saturday, or immediately after the embarkation of the last division of the 37th N.I. It is settled that Col. Cullen succeeds to the Travancore residency, and that Col. Tulloch is to be Commissary-general.

## Bombay.

### LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 8.

A trial took place this day, so singular in its details, and presenting such a characteristic illustration of the lights and shadows of Indian life—of simplicity and superstitious credulity on the one part, of craft and deliberate knavery on the other—that it deserves to be placed on record. The following are the facts, as proved in evidence:—

A poor widow, named Tukkee, who earned her livelihood by selling greens in the market, living in a small hut, with her daughter-in-law, having been attacked with some complaint in the knee, applied for medicine to a market-gardener, named Dhondeeba, who appears to have had some knowledge of *simples*, in more senses than one. After applying some remedies without any effect, he at last told her that medicine was of no avail in her case, that she was bewitched by the magic of some malicious person, and that her only hope was in resorting to the counter charms of some other sorcerer; adding, that he knew a friend, very skillful in these matters, who would do her business effectually. He accordingly introduced her to one Daood, the keeper of a betel-leaf shop, who promised to undertake her cure. Daood and his partner, one Dhoolajee, repaired next day to the widow's house, and held a consultation on her case. After a full examination of her leg, they withdrew to a little distance, and, sitting down upon the ground, held a long dialogue, of which the patient was allowed to hear the following significant portion:—

*First Conjuror*.—This is not natural ailment—some enemy has done it.

*Second Conj*.—Clearly: she is enchanted.

*1st Conj*.—She has got a devil in her leg.

*2d Conj*.—She is very full of devil.

*1st Conj*.—The devil Mahar has got into her.

*2d Conj*.—He is a bad devil that.

Having come to this satisfactory conclusion, and communicated it to the bewitched widow, they sent her daughter-in-law for some limes, flowers, and leaves, a little incense, and some molasses; on getting which, they went through some ceremonies, and applied a charm to the suffering limb: then mixing up a food offering to the gods of the molasses, they made her and her daughter-in-law partake of it and went away. The next morning, on visiting their patient, they found the charm had wrought no effect; from which they adduced convincing proof to the widow that the devil in her leg was of a peculiarly malignant nature, and told her it would take seven days to combat him, and on the eighth day they would cast him out. Pursuant to this plan, they continued their magical operations for seven days, and, on the morning of the eighth day, informed the widow that, in the evening, they would bring two other strong conjurors, and, with their aid, would expel the devil. At the appointed hour, the four conjurors arrived, and having sent the daughter-in-law for the limes, flowers, incense, and molasses, two of the party sat at the door, to prevent the ingress of strangers, as the devil would not brook their approach. The other two disposed the flowers and limes, according to rule, on a board, and burning some incense, and going through some mummerly, prepared another food offering to the gods from the molasses, and giving it to the two women to eat, withdrew and sat down near the tilers. Shortly after they had swallowed it, the widow fell down and became senseless; her daughter-in-law also felt giddy, but : consciousness to perceive and be alarmed at the state of her mother-in-law—she went, therefore, to where the four magicians were sitting in the dark, and said to them, "What is the matter with my mother-in-law?" They replied, "Do not be alarmed; nothing is the matter; only the devil is coming out; you will hear him speak presently." Not satisfied with this, the girl turned the conjurors out, and begging a female neighbour to sit at the door, got another to lead her by the hand to her uncle's home, as her head reeled, and she was unable to walk alone. As soon as she had gone, the conjurors came back to the house and frightened the female neighbour away,

telling her that they were casting the devil out of the widow's leg, and that if she approached, he would enter into her. Having thus cleared the field, they proceeded to ease the widow—not of the devil, but of a gold nose-ring and necklace, and then departed. When the girl returned with her uncle, they found the old woman lying like a corpse and stripped of her ornaments, and, shortly afterwards, the dose administered in the food offering, which in all probability was stramonium, began to take effect on the girl, and she also fell senseless: towards morning they both recovered, but only partially, as it appears they cast off their clothes and went about naked to the houses of the neighbours, who brought them back, and administered some medicines. After another day and night, being now perfectly recovered, they went to the betel-leaf shop of Daood and Dhoolajee, and the widow asked why they did not come the last two days to follow up the charm. Daood replied, "What is the use of our coming alone? the other two conjurors are our masters in magic—we are only disciples, and it would be useless to come without them." The widow then stated that she had been robbed of her jewels, on which the disciples observed it must have been the other two master magicians that had done it, adding, "if you will give us 25 rupees and a horse to ride after them, we will pursue and seize them." She replied, "I am a poor widow: where am I to get 25 rupees and a horse? the authorities will decide between us;" and forthwith she had them both taken up by the police.

The two tilers, as well as Dhondeeba, have absconded; but the two principal actors in this scene of imposture and robbery—Daood and Dhoolajee—were convicted, and sentenced to seven years' transportation to Singapore.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### ADEN.

A letter from Aden states that, on the night of the 4th of July, the Arabs, in number about 4,000, attacked the out-works of the place. The firing commenced about one o'clock in the morning, and lasted until half-past 4, during which time a great number of shells were thrown, which did considerable execution among the attacking party, while none of the garrison were hurt. According to accounts from the interior, forwarded to Captain Haines, there have been about fifty-nine killed, and from eighty to ninety wounded, a great many severely. According to a prisoner's account of the attack, he says all fell around him, so that there was no person to carry him away, as they invariably do the wounded. It appears on the

whole, that the Arabs would accept the terms now, formerly refused by them.

The attack of the Arabs on the field-works at Aden, in July, appears to have been very determined, and their loss proportionably severe. Three new redoubts had been erected on the Hill of Jubbul-ul-Deen, in the rear of the wall, and, during the night, the officer in charge of them saw a great many lights in the direction of Long Island. In consequence, all were on the alert. The Arabs came on in two columns, of about 2,000 men each, on each flank of the field-works, the Abdullee tribe on the left, and the Foodlees on the right. In the three field-works or redoubts, on Jubbul-ul-Deen, were placed our troops, while a detachment of Europeans, with a field-piece, were posted in the block-boat, which is on shore above low-water mark, and serves as a shore battery. On passing the boat, a fire was opened on the enemy; they rushed forward to the hill, and tried to ascend it, but could not stand the terrible fire of musquetry from the forts on the left, which mowed down their ranks. The Foodlees on the right, seeing the fate of their comrades, were afraid to advance, and being assailed in the rear from the Turkish wall field-works, broke and fled. They managed to carry away all their dead and wounded, with the exception of one man, who was shot through the thigh; he survived three days, and said they had seventy-five killed and fifty wounded; that eight or nine had been killed by his side and carried away. The whole line of retreat by Long Island was strewn with daggers, swords, and matchlocks, and at daylight they were observed flying in disorder. Their plan seemed to have been, for the Abdulees to have attacked the main face of the work, while the Foodlees stormed the heights; but they were not prepared for the three new works which had been erected, and suffered severely. Captain Brown, of the 10th N.I., commanded the wall at the left, and Ensign Cameron the right field-work, while Capt. Bayley fired on them from a howitzer from the other field-work. It appears they have never yet received so severe a lesson, and we have no doubt it will go far towards bringing the surrounding tribes to entertain a due respect for the British power.

The *Julius Cæsar* brings intelligence from Aden to the 13th August. There had been no attack on the garrison since the 5th of July, but the duties of the troops continued fearfully harassing. The *Julius Cæsar* brought with her about 200 men, of whom the greater part were invalids, many of these in the last extremity of sinking—several had died on the passage to Bombay, and three have since fallen victims.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 26.

The landing of the sick Sepoy soldiers, who arrived here from Aden on Saturday last, exhibited a very painful scene. The *Julius Caesar* came into the harbour between 6 and 7 o'clock, and soon after intimation was sent on shore that upwards of a hundred invalids required to be landed and sent to the hospital as speedily as possible: the ship's accommodation was very inadequate—the men were all suffering from severe indisposition, the greater part of them being afflicted with that horrible variety of hospital gangrene, lately known as the Aden ulcer. A young medical gentleman, who had been detained on his way out to Bombay, to do duty at Aden, was in charge, totally ignorant, as a matter of course, of the steps to be taken, or arrangements to be made, on landing at Bombay. Here was a case where no doubt could exist, and no delay be permitted in the course to be pursued. Late in the afternoon, an answer was received on board the *Julius Caesar*, that the proper arrangements had been made for the landing of the troops. About half-past 5, the first of these unhappy sufferers came on shore, and speedily the Bunder-head was covered by poor sick and maimed soldiers, unable to move, and to whom every agitation was torture. What then! Two or three palanquins by and by appeared, and then, some considerable while afterwards, a few hackeries and bullock-gharries, in which the poor fellows sat, endeavouring to hold up or relieve their tortured and bleeding limbs from further injury. By these means, a few were tardily removed to the hospital. Until near 8 o'clock, the sufferers moaning piteously for water, and suffering from the evening damp, remained strewn about on the cold stones of the Apollo pier. One woman, with her babes around her, watched her sick husband, when her hour of travail came, and one wailing sufferer more was added to the miserable group. There were no medical officers to receive the patients. There were no soldiers, not one non-commissioned officer, nor so much as a single conductor, to give directions for conveyances. We need not add that there was not a single garrison or other officer to assist with his advice or authority. What a wretched scene was here! how easily mitigated or put an end to by the presence of a single company of soldiers with their officers! Was there one of these poor faithful Sepoys who would have permitted British officers or British fellow-soldiers to have suffered thus, if they could have prevented it? Private gentlemen were taking on themselves the duties of public functionaries.—*Ibid.*

#### KARRACK.

Advices from Karrack, dated 14th of

August, state that the garrison was very sickly. Five officers in one division were on the invalid list; two subalterns alone (Lieut. Woodhouse and Ensign Raikes) were fit for duty: of the medical officers, only one was free from indisposition. In the European regiment, Lieut. Woodhouse was the only healthy officer. The 16th, which has just been sent up, is only accompanied by a single officer from Bombay. The regiment consists mostly of recruits, and few positions are worse suited than Karrack for forming new soldiers.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 26.

Karrack is rapidly growing into importance; public and private buildings are on the increase; and strong good barracks are built for the European soldiers. The weather is becoming oppressively sultry, but as yet no sickness prevails. Only one European died since the commencement of the hot weather.—*Bombay Gaz.*, Aug. 26.

The foregoing is a specimen of the very opposite statements which sometimes appear in the Indian papers.

#### SCINDE.

There is much contradictory conjecture afloat in this city respecting Scinde. Some will have it that Khelat has been captured, and others that the heavy guns, which are getting ready, are destined for an important attack. No doubt appears to be entertained that decided measures will be speedily adopted to put an end to the insurrection, and also to the insurrectionary spirit in Scinde and its neighbouring districts. Active preparations are going forward for sending, as soon as the monsoon will allow, a strong force both to Upper and Lower Scinde. The 6th Regt. marches from Deesa, the 8th Regt. from Sattara, the 21st Regt. from Poona, and the 25th is to proceed from Bombay. The right wing of H.M. 40th Regt. has proceeded to Sukkur. The 1st Grenadiers is to be relieved and to go to Deesa; the 5th Regt. is to proceed to Sattara; and the 23d Regt. will come to Bombay.—*Cour.*, Aug. 8.

By letters from Kurrachee of the 17th, and Liehree 11th July, we learn that two companies of H. M. 40th Regt. marched from Kurrachee for Sukkur on the 16th, under Capt. Stopford, with Lieut. Tyler, and Ensign McAndrew. Three companies under Capt. Boscawen are to follow, as soon as boats can be procured for them at Tatta. The political agent had made a requisition for the whole corps, but the brigadier refused compliance, as it would have left Kurrachee entirely unprotected. The whole country is up in arms against us. Moostang is in the hands of Nuseer Khan (the late Mehrab Khan's son); Khelat, it was confidently reported, had

also fallen at the date of our correspondent's letter. Dadur was expected to be attacked, and it was garrisoned only by 200 Sepoys and two guns, and half of the men in hospital.

Since writing the above, we have received the following from a correspondent:

Lower Scinde, on the 18th ult., was perfectly tranquil, under the vigilant superintendence of Major Outram, and no apprehension was entertained of any disturbance there.—*Gaz.*, Aug. 10.

Khelat has repeatedly been reported to have fallen, but no authentic intelligence has yet reached Bombay, which is attributable to the whole country being beset by the Beloochees. However the case may stand, four regiments were ordered to proceed immediately from Bombay. The 25th has reached Kurrachee, the 6th is on its march from Deesa *via* Nugger Parker to Sukkur, and the 8th and 21st will, we suppose, start by the steamers for the same destination, as soon as they can be marched down from Sattara and Poona. Accounts have just arrived that a force of 3,000 men, consisting of a wing of H.M. 40th Regt., the 1st and 2d Grenadiers, 1st company of Golundauze, one company of Pioneers, and 500 Irregular Horse, with two twelve and six-pounders, were to have left Sukkur for the Hills on the 9th of August, under Brigadier Stevenson, C.B., but the lamented death of that officer has for the present stopped the progress of the troops: a most untoward event.—*Ibid.*, Aug. 28.

Extract from a letter dated Kurrachee, 14th August: "The Grenadiers, and 3d and 4th companies of the 40th, marched this morning for Sukkur, thus completing the right wing (the 1st and 2d having marched last month) for field service in Upper Scinde, under the command of Capt. Boscawen; fifteen other officers accompany the wing.—*B. Times*, Aug. 28.

All officers on the staff have been ordered to proceed with their regiments to Scinde. The Bombay regiments are cruelly worked up, and an augmentation cannot be long delayed without the greatest inconvenience to the public service. The measure of restoring the two lieutenants and one ensign to each corps will not supply the deficiencies, and allow for staff absentees. The best stations, those in the Southern Mahratta country, are obliged to be occupied by Madras troops, while the severe drafts that are required for Karrack and Aden, the climates of both which appear to disagree with natives especially, cause a constant drain on the regiments at the presidency. The authorities in England would do well to look to this in time. Four regiments have been ordered to relieve those in Scinde. Instead of being able to do so, they must go as a reinforcement, as not a man will be allow-

ed for the present to leave, while the country is in such a disturbed state. This is a great hardship, as the corps already there have suffered from disease, and the toil of a wearisome campaign, and deserve an escape from such a vile climate as the whole of Scinde appears to be, with the exception of Kurrachee.—*B. Gaz.*, Aug. 28.

#### BANK OF BOMBAY.

The general meeting of proprietors of the bank of Bombay, was held, under the Act III. of 1840, on the 3d August; Mr. J. H. Crawford president, in the chair, when the president read the following statement of the affairs of the bank to 30th June:

Dr.	
To Cash and Government Securities ..	68,24,204
Loans on Deposit of Government Securities, &c. ....	50,200
Cash Credit Accounts on Deposit Security .....	27,074
Bills on Government discounted ....	3,65,663
Private Bills discounted .....	2,40,373
Dead Stock and Preliminary Expenses .....	76,502
	<hr/> Co.'s Rs. 75,93,016

Cr.	
By Bank-notes and Post-bills in circulation, and other liabilities payable on demand ..	23,57,017
Net Stock .....	52,35,999
	<hr/> Co.'s Rs. 75,93,016

A correspondent of the *Gazette* observes, with reference to this statement: "The amount of cash at the disposal of the directors of the bank from the 2d or 3d of April last, I believe to have been about 53 lacs of rupees. I should be glad to know why they did not purchase government papers to the extent of at least 20 lacs, which they might have got in the four per cents at 94 or 96 Rs. per 100, and which, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, might have been taken into the net stock of the bank at par, and have exhibited a clear profit of from 80,000 to 1,20,000 Rs. in addition to the proportion of interest, which would have been about 20,000 Rs. more. It may be urged that government paper, although bearing interest at a fair rate, should not be calculated in the net stock of the bank at more than its market value; but at any rate, about 20,000 Rs. interest, and a large sum in the difference of the present market value of government paper from the prices of April last, have been lost."

#### EXCERPTA.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Courier* writes: "I know not whether it issued from a secret source, with a view of injuring a persecuted prince, who is unable to say any thing in his own defence, that the ex-*raja* of Sattara was charged with in-



triguing with the Kolapore raja, so far back as 1826; but as some gentry have given this charge to the world, to blacken a sovereign, who, as appears by the debates at the East-India House, spurned the proposal of subscribing to a falsehood, I send you an extract of a letter from a friend, referring to that alleged, and by no means creditable affair.

"One of the grossest of these calumnies was put forth by one of the hireling scribblers, accusing the ex-raja of intriguing with the Kolapore raja so far back as 1826. Now it is within my knowledge, that it was with the present puppet the said intrigue (a clandestine meeting at the period the Kolapore raja was on route to pay a visit to Mr. Elphinstone at Poona) took place; and this without the connivance or knowledge of the ex-raja."

The British Government has sent instruments to Aden, for the purpose of carrying on there the magnetic meteorological experiments which are now going forward in various parts of the globe.

Fever of a bad description is again prevalent at Rajcote; the 3d Cavalry are suffering severely therefrom, having three officers and forty men sick. This used to be considered one of the healthiest stations.—*Gaz.*, July 31.

The petition for a theatre, with 425 signatures, had been sent to Poona, where a few of the leaders of the society of Bombay, who had gone to recruit their health in the Deccan, will add their names. "We can only say," observes the *Gazette*, "we have seldom seen a petition more respectably signed, and by all classes of the European community, while our leading native gentlemen have shewn their appreciation of European elegant amusement by giving it their support and countenance." The anti-theatrical party suggests that it is worth while to consider whether we cannot find a more certain way of relaxing our morals a little—of bringing them down to a proper degree of flexibility; for, according to general opinion, a theatre would aggravate the disease rather than remedy it."

The Khan of Khelat's jewels, which were obtained after the capture of that place, having been found secreted (plastered up) in the walls of a house, are about to be sold in Bombay in November next; their value is said to amount to six lacs of rupees. They consist of armlets, nose and earrings, finger-rings, necklaces, bangles, and bangles, all of solid gold and studded with jewels; an aigrette, for a regal turban, and some splendid daggers, chains, &c. &c. Some of the pearls are of an extraordinary size and fine colour. Most of the stones would require recutting and setting for the European market; one emerald is carved and is of an extraordinary size.

There is great activity now exhibited in the dockyard of this city. The new steamer, which has been promised to be in readiness soon after the monsoon, is now receiving her boilers from a vessel which has been hauled up near her. The other vessel, the keel of which has been laid down in the next dock, is also in a state of great forwardness. There are two iron steamers laid down in the outward slips. The iron foundry is also in active progress and promises to be a fine looking building. The other slips which were ordered to be prepared for the purpose of having large vessels built thereon, of the teak wood, which gives such superiority to all ships issuing from the Bombay docks, will soon be ready.—*Bombay Cour.*, July 25.

## Ceylon.

We regret to learn that the cholera has made its appearance at Gallee. Although there have not yet been many cases, they have been very rapid, and for the most part fatal.—*Colombo Obs.*, July 16.

On Tuesday the first unreserved monthly sale of the Morotttoo Garden took place. There were 30 lots, of about 10 acres each, put up, which were at first bought in single lots by natives, at from 15s. to £10 an acre. The total of these sales amounted to £676, or about £2 5s. per acre, being the price which the natives appeared willing to give. Requisitions were then made for the aggregate sale of several of these lots, when an advance took place in the price, as 14 then 15, and afterwards a few more were added, until finally the entire 30 were put up and sold for £1,400, being about £4 13s. 4d. per acre. Only one Colombo house appeared anxious to purchase, and the competition was between a Bombay and a Madras civil servant, the former being the buyer. Part of the lots sold is pretty good, but the greater proportion, we understand, is of inferior quality. The upset price of them at the former attempted sale was £3,091, being a reduction of 10 per cent. of the surveyor's valuation.—*Ibid.*

A Protestant church has been recently opened at Calpentyne, and a memorial has been forwarded to the Bishop of Madras, lately signified his unwillingness to admit a gentleman to the Lord's Supper who had received it on two or three occasions at the Wesleyan chapel, unless he would promise not to take the sacrament again with the Wesleyans; and the candidate doubting the right of a clergyman of the Church of England to act in this manner, the subject was referred to the Bishop of Madras for decision; when his lordship directed the senior Colonial Chaplain to administer the ordinance, as he did not consider that the

gentleman had received it at all in the Wesleyan chapel, because the elements could not have been consecrated there.—*Colombo Obs.*, July 30.

Ceylon papers, to the 3d August, represent that the prospects of the coffee crop are most encouraging, there being every prospect of great abundance of produce. The second sale of the Morottoo cinnamon plantation was to take place on the 11th. The policy of this valuable property being disposed of by the Government, seems to be much questioned in the island.

The cholera is making fearful ravages at present in the south-eastern parts of the island. At Matura, Tangalle, & Hambantotte, a greater number of cases and a larger proportion of deaths amongst those attacked, take place than have been experienced elsewhere since its first appearance recently in Ceylon. A correspondent at Matura informs us that cholera had prevailed there for three weeks, in consequence of which nearly all business, both public and private, was suspended, many of the inhabitants having fled. It commenced, as may be remembered, at Jaffna, travelled north to Trincomalle, southward to Colombo and Galle, and thence to the above-named stations, so that it has thus nearly circumambuted the island, Batticaloa being only wanted to complete the round, though it has probably reached this place also at the time we write.—It remains to be seen whether the destroying angel will now take a sweep through the interior, which, has, however, been visited with fever nearly as fatal as cholera.—*Colombo Obs.*, Aug. 7.

## Penang.

*Tuanku Mahomed Saad*.—This pirate surrendered himself on Wednesday to Capt. Stewart, who has been some time with the three gunboats watching his movements. He came out in three prahus, and anchored a short distance from the *Diamond*, when Capt. S. proceeded on board the Tuanku's prahu, and required him immediately to get under way and accompany him to this island. He complied with great composure, and without the least appearance of resistance, although his prahu was armed with two long four-pounders and four swivels, and equally well manned. If any piratical act can be brought home against him out of the numerous charges, which we understand have been sworn to at the police office, the severest punishment will no doubt await him, to serve as an example to others of similar rank, since it is generally through their station in society and family connections, that these descriptions of chief so readily obtain adherents.—*Penang Gaz.*, July 4.

*Quedah*.—Recent native accounts, confidently to be depended upon, from this

ill-fated country, once the "abode of peace and plenty," represent it now to be almost deserted; that the few Malayan inhabitants still left there are in the most wretched condition and daily emigrating; and that its fertile fields continue neglected and abandoned, with every prospect under such circumstances of soon reverting to jungle, and becoming at length the receptacles of tigers and other wild beasts,—suffering under the misrule of the two Malayan chieftains, Tuanku Anoon and Tuanku Hassan, who have been placed by the Siamese authorities in the temporary government of Quedah, and who have not scrupled, since they have enjoyed power, to out-rival their nominators in the most arbitrary and unprecedented extortions. Tuanku Anoon is represented to have proceeded and established himself further inland, where he is prosecuting his exactions with unrelenting severity, no doubt to make up the whole of the gains which his coadjutor in the government, Tuanku Hassan, stealthily brought away a few weeks ago to Province Wellesley, in spite of the engagement, as we understand, on his being delegated jointly with Tuanku Anoon with reigning authority over Quedah, of dividing the one-half of the revenue with the King of Siam, and the other with his brother governor.—Tuanku Hassan will never return to Quedah again, we opine. Indeed, the unfortunate inhabitants execrate their present ruler and his voracious dependants, and declare that what they suffered under the Siamese dominion were blessings compared with that which is their lot to endure now. Hence the

Wellesley and the Siamese territories adjoining our boundaries. Hence also may we ascribe the appearance of a band of about two hundred Malayan robbers, who recently prowled along our frontiers from Kwalla Muda to the northward and Kwalla Kreean to the southward, and were constantly endeavouring to plunder and molest British subjects, but were effectually thwarted by Major Low, the principal assistant resident at Province Wellesley, whose well-known vigilance, and his excellent management of, and unremitting attention to, the police, kept off the depredators; although, from his limited force, he could not possibly prevent the murder of two Klings, as they were entering the Kreean river in the night from one of the southern districts of this island, about a month ago.—*Ibid.*, July 11.

## Singapore.

Admiral Elliot, in the *Melville*, 74, arrived here from the Cape, on the 16th

June, accompanied by the *Blonde*, 44, and *Pylades*, 16: they all sailed for China on the 18th. The *Blenheim*, 74, *Pique*, 44, and two 18-gun brigs, were to follow. The admiral landed under a salute; he was, it is said, in "a great gale" at the Commodore having gone before. While he was coming to anchor, one of the junks was going out; a signal was made to the *Blonde* to chase, and in an hour she came back in tow of the frigate, and all the others had parties of marines put on board of them; they were released next day, on the representation of the governor and others; they had been told by Commodore Bremer that no one would interfere with them. The Admiral is reported to have said his orders extended to the carrying out the old system of sink, burn, and destroy all under the enemy's flag.

The Singapore paper says that the seizure of the junks occasioned much surprise to the European community of the settlement, and consternation to the Chinese, as well on board the junks as on shore, many of the latter being interested to a large extent in their cargoes. There is no doubt that Admiral Elliot was acting merely in pursuance of his orders in taking possession of the junks; but the Chinese had received something like an assurance from the local government that their junks would not be molested: on being made acquainted with the fact, Admiral Elliot assumed the responsibility of setting them again at liberty.

A letter dated July 10, says, "At present we are quite ignorant of the plans to be adopted by the admiral. H. M.'s ship *Blenheim*, 74, passed on to China from the Cape two days ago, and the *Columbine* went on to here. The *Pig* expected."

On the 13th July, H. M. sloop-of-war *Nimrod*, Capt. Barlow, arrived from the Cape; she proceeded on to China on the 16th, and completes the number of the naval armament intended to act on the coast of China, which, exclusive of four large steamers, consists of 17 ships of war.

The following is a correct statement of the military force furnished from India for service in China:—

European troops from the three presidencies and Ceylon	6,666
Nativesoldiers and sailors from ditto	2,175
Camp followers from ditto	1,080
Total	9,921

This, with the force from England, will

the receipt of private letters from Singapore, which state that Mr. Maddock (one of the secretaries to the Government of India), who had proceeded to that place on sick certificate, had there joined Admiral Elliot, and gone

on with him to China, but whether in any official capacity was not mentioned. These letters also state that the speedy release of the Chinese junks seized by the *Blonde* was in a great measure owing to Mr. Maddock's interference.

The first division of the expedition, under Sir Gordon Bremer, had made but slow progress, having on the 13th of June got no further than the island of Pulo Sapata, which is about midway between Singapore and Macao; at this rate it would not reach China much before the end of the month. It was therefore considered pretty certain that Admiral Elliot, with the second division of the fleet, would overtake them before reaching Canton. The union of the two fleets, previous to opening communications with the Chinese government, will thus present a more imposing force to the Chinese, and enable our operations to be carried on in a more systematic manner, and in stricter accordance with the instructions of the Home Government.

## Malacca.

The havoc among the cattle and other live stock in Malacca, caused by a murrain, is frightful indeed. No less than 2,000 pigs (some accounts say 2,500) have fallen by this dreadful scourge, with a proportionable number of bullocks, buffaloes, &c. So heavy a calamity has not visited this settlement for some time past. We hear of one poor fellow having, with the loss of all he was possessed of as a pig-breeder, lost his senses also, and is now a confirmed lunatic. It is heart-rending to learn of the distress this sudden dispensation has occasioned.—*Weekly Reg.*, July 9.

## Dutch India.

General DeEerens, the Governor-General of Netherlands India, died at Batavia on the 30th May. The general was an old soldier and a man of ability, who had raised himself from the humblest grades of the army by long tried services and gallantry. He entered the Dutch army at an early age, in 1798, was raised to the rank of a commissioned officer on the field of battle two years afterwards, and served during the campaigns of that stirring period, in Spain, Portugal, and Russia. He received several wounds in action, and was held in much estimation by his sovereign. The funeral took place on the 2d of June, with, according to his own request, as little ostentation as possible. The decease of Gen. De Eerens places the Count Von Hogendorff in the responsible situation of acting Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, a post rendered the more difficult from the present critical position of his countrymen in their contest with the Ach-

nese, and the great unpopularity of the Dutch dominion in Java itself.

Advices from Bencoolen, to the 18th June, state, that the Achinese were engaged in a most sanguinary warfare with the Dutch; many small detachments of their troops had been cut off, and, although Sinkel had been taken, the Achinese were still making so determined a resistance that the issue of the contest was very doubtful. The Dutch naval force consists of two frigates, five armed schooners, one armed steamer, one steam tug, and five transports. Reinforcements of troops from Holland and Batavia had arrived, and the transports were actively employed in bringing ammunition, provisions, &c. from Batavia. The Malays had adopted a new mode of warfare—they planted barbed wooden staves in the ground, during the night, poisoned at the point, and thus greatly impeded the Dutch when they became assailants. In open conflict, they closed with great courage, creese in hand. Even at sea, the Malay proas cruise about from Pulo Nias to Acheen Head; several had been captured by the Dutch cruisers, but they serve, notwithstanding, to divert the naval forces of that power. There are no newspapers printed in Bencoolen, and the government appears rather anxious to keep the public intelligence to themselves. There was a Java paper in circulation there, but it contained nothing of interest. The loss on both sides must be very great. The Dutch transport *Corsaire* took in one trip three hundred sick and wounded from Barus to Tapanouli.

The Dutch had taken the coast up as far as Sinkel, and every thing appeared quiet about the middle of June.

The return of the brig *Harriet* to this harbour, from her voyage to the west coast, informs us that Tapoos and Sinkel have been conquered by the Dutch, after a struggle in which two thousand Achinese are said to have been killed, with only a trifling loss on the part of the Dutch, who have since declared their new acquisitions free ports for the next three years, with liberty to all nations to trade and settle there. Several hundred Chinese have already emigrated from Padang to Barus, Tapoos, and Sinkel, at each of which places the Dutch have now established opium, spirit, and other farms or monopolies. We also learn that the Rajahs of Acheen, and those of the five principal ports on the west coast of Sumatra, are coming round to this island, for the purpose of appealing to the British Government against further aggression on the part of the Dutch, as they, very justly, labour under the greatest apprehensions that the Dutch will extend their conquests

towards the northward, and finally subjugate the whole of Sumatra.—*Penang Gaz.*, July 4.

## Burmah.

The reports from Amarapooora are, that the new palace has been completed, and that the king, previously to taking his seat on the throne, caused his brother, the deposed monarch, to precede him, and then to transfer the throne to him in a formal manner. His majesty is said to have been advised to this measure by his daughter, a great astrologer, who told her father that, unless this formal transfer were made, his reign would be very short.

It is said that some circumstances have occurred which seem to implicate the deposed king in the insurrection, which has not yet been put down. The fact is, that there is a spirit of disloyalty spreading abroad, and that the Shan tributary states are especially infected with it; or, perhaps, we ought rather to say, that there is still too great a feeling of regard toward the old king for the entire security and peace of the usurper, who consequently must find some pretext for removing the former out of the way.

We had but just finished the above paragraph, when accounts from Rangoon, up to the 2d inst., having a more authentic shape than ordinary reports, were put into our hands. A few days previous to the date just mentioned, a boat had arrived from the capital in ten days, bringing accounts that the following persons had been executed:—The old queen (wife of the deposed king), her brother, Men-tha-gyee, and his daughter, and three other women. Besides these, seventeen officers of the old king had been executed, and a great many others of rank were in confinement, awaiting a similar fate. All these persons were suspected or proved to be implicated in the designs of the malcontents. From the circumstance that nothing is said of the late king, we may infer that his brother has not yet removed him out of the way. According to Burmese custom, the late queen was trampled to death by an elephant. The whole number of executions that have occurred in consequence of the insurrection, are reported to be about ninety. Of the rebel forces and their movements accounts are various, and of course none can be depended on. Some say the insurgents are dispersed; others, that their condition is unbroken, and that they are not far from the capital. The king and court, it is said, have their suspicions very strongly excited that the English are the instigators and encouragers of this outbreak.—*Maulmain Chron.*, June 10.

It is now affirmed that the rebels are dispersed, and that the royal troops sent out

to meet them could find none, much in the same manner as the revolt in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, two years ago, came to an unaccountable end, without a single soul ever having been discovered with arms in his hands. Should this report prove true, will it not raise a strong suspicion that the whole has been got up for the purpose of one fell swoop, of

individuals? One report states that they have discovered the whole affair to be nothing more than the excursion of a band of dacoits sent by the English to molest them. On the other hand again, we have heard it asserted that the rebels are fast gaining ground; nay, that the king and court have fled the capital and taken refuge in Toun-ngo. In the mean time, whatever may be the state of affairs in and around the capital, there does not appear to be the slightest disposition to molest or annoy us in any way. This, and all the other frontiers, are perfectly quiet and peaceable, while, from all we can learn, it appears that the European and other British subjects at Rangoon enjoy as much freedom and comfort as they have been ever known to do.—*Ibid.*, June 24.

A report prevails in the bazaar, that the King of Ava has put the finishing stroke to his usurpation of the throne by causing the death of his brother, the late occupant. It is not stated how it was brought about, but he is said to have died in imprisonment, either from grief at the destruction of his queen and her family, or from actual ill-treatment, or perhaps torture inflicted on him under the supposition of his being personally connected with the present rebellious disturbances in the north of Ava. Whatever may have been the cause of his death, the treatment of the body, as reported here, is curious. It is said to have been placed in a kind of large blacksmith's forge, and with the bellows playing upon it, there consumed to ashes, and these afterwards dispersed. Such is the report which exists here on the subject, and there is perhaps nothing improbable on the face of it, as the imminent danger which the king seems to have lately undergone must have roused all his passions, and rendered him little scrupulous of the death or torture of his nearest or dearest relatives.—*Ibid.*, June 30.

We are as unable as ever to give any thing like correct intelligence of the state of affairs in Burmah. Reports of all kinds are as usual current; some tending to the dispersion and destruction of the rebels, some to the almost desperation of the royal cause. The former seem to be the more generally credited. There is a man, who used formerly to cut a figure on the Assam frontiers, of the name of Duffa-Gaun, and who would seem to be now playing a conspicuous part in the present commotion. *Ibid.*, July 1.

The *Maulmain Chronicle*, of July 1, contradicts the statements which it inserted, on the faith of a letter from Rangoon (see p. 116), of the ill-treatment which some Christian women suffered from the government at Rangoon. "We have now been informed, on authority which cannot be disputed," it says, "that the statement, in respect to the most revolting particulars, is incorrect. The amount of ill-treatment was confinement in the stocks, extortion of a considerable amount of money, and compulsory worship at the pagoda."

## Persia.

The Shah left Ispahan on the 4th June; his destination was not known correctly, but it was believed he was going to Hamadan. Mirza Nussrollah Khan was appointed Governor of Shiraz.—*Bombay Gaz.*, July 29.

The town of Sulimania was captured by the Persians. A Persian army, consisting of about 6,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, under Ameer Nizam, took the fort by storm in May, after a gallant resistance on the part of the Turks of the garrison and the town. The Turks lost about 3,000 killed, and the principal authorities of the town have been taken prisoners, including the Governor, and sent to Ardabeel, a dreary place of confinement, in Persia. A reinforcement of 4,000 Turkish troops, commanded by Mahmood Pasha, had been despatched by Ally Pasha of Bagdad to the assistance of the garrison at Sulimania; but, while on their way, Mahmood Pasha received the intelligence of the loss of the town, and resolved to go to a place called Bunda Ally. After remaining there a few days, he marched to attack the Persians, who were in possession of Sulimania. While halting in the way, the Persians made a night attack upon them, by which the Turks were totally defeated; some fled, the others were made prisoners, and a few killed. Mahmood Pasha was made prisoner, and treated badly. All their baggage, &c., came into possession of the Persians. Ally Pasha, the Governor of Bagdad, was making many preparations, and was afraid of being attacked by the Persians.—*Ibid.*

We have received the following Persian intelligence by the late arrivals from some Armenian letters. Two months ago, Mahomed Shah returned from Ispahan to the capital. He had stayed at Ispahan for four months, and had pursued such a rigorous system, that he had seized near 200 criminals, some of whom he had condemned to death, and sent the rest to Ardebeel (a place of banishment). He had plundered

the inhabitants of Ispahan of nearly 3,000 stand of arms, and collected a large sum of money from the head men of that city, particularly the Moollahs and the Pesh-i-namaz (chief of the priests), who, finding himself rapidly declining in power, through the displeasure of the Shah, left Ispahan in a great rage. The inhabitants interceded with the Shah in his behalf, being unwilling to lose so holy a man. His Majesty replied, "I am told the Pesh-i-namaz is making a pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Kalbulla, and I have no inclination to interfere in his devotions, as such a proceeding would not only be improper but sacrilegious." The governor of Ispahan, Maunchar Khan, has been some time in office. His administration is vigorous, and he keeps the whole district in quietness and order. He treated the Armenians of Julpha with marked consideration. The French, Russian, and Turkish Ambassadors, visited the court at Ispahan, and were received with distinction.—*Bombay Gaz.*, Aug. 26.

## China.

The intelligence from China is not of a later date than June 5, when the English were still living quietly at Macao; the Americans were preparing to leave by the end of June.

The *Canton Press* states, that several large junks, loaded with stones, had been anchored at the first bar, with an intention, apparently, of blocking up the passage of the river, in case of need; quantities of blocks of granite had also been piled up on both banks of the river, whether intended for the same purpose, or to build new fortifications, was not known.

It seems the coast is swarming with pirates, in consequence of which, the merchant junks are afraid to move except in convoy for mutual protection. On the 22d May, the *Hellas*, Capt. Jauncey, was becalmed not far from the Brothers, to the northward of Namoi, in company with eight junks and three large pulling-boats, to all appearance trading vessels, and no particular notice was taken of them on board, until their moving nearer to the *Hellas* roused the suspicions of the commander, who gave orders to clear for action. Before every thing could be got in perfect readiness, the junks had approached the vessel right astern, and immediately opened a smart fire of musketry upon her, which the *Hellas* could only answer with a similar fire, the calm preventing her from bringing her guns to bear; besides which, she had got entangled between the fishing-stakes, which rendered motion without the aid of wind altogether impossible. The fire from the *Hellas* proved ineffective, the junks being well defended with mat-

tresses and mats, from behind which their crews fired with great steadiness, taking such good aim that they generally wounded whoever for a moment exposed himself to their fire. The Chinese, besides, made use of hand-grenades, by means of which the vessel was fired several times, but the flames were fortunately extinguished before they could communicate to the rigging or sails. At length a breeze sprung up, which enabled the *Hellas* to make use of her guns, and after having done considerable damage to the junks, and killed, it is supposed, a great number of pirates, these, after a fight of four hours, sheered off. Of a crew of fifty, the *Hellas* had all the Europeans, fifteen in number, and ten lascars, more or less severely wounded, and Capt. Jauncey was of all most badly wounded, having, besides several flesh-wounds in the legs and other parts of the body, been struck by a ball on the chin, which broke his jawbone, and also received a dangerous wound in the eye; the wounds, are not, however, considered dangerous, and he is doing well. From all accounts, the officers and crew of the *Hellas* have behaved most gallantly, and an act of bravery by the first tindal, a Malay, deserves particular attention, who, when one of the junks had got foul of the *Hellas*, jumped on board the junk, and cleft the head of a fellow whom he saw just taking aim with his matchlock, and then returned unhurt to the vessel. Had the pirates had cannon, it is more than probable that, in spite of the most gallant defence, the *Hellas* would have been overpowered. After the guns of the vessel had been brought to bear, she again got foul of a junk, when Mr. McMinnis, the first officer, followed by two sailors, jumped on board, on which all the crew on deck leaped into the water, but one of the pirates fired his matchlock from the hold, and badly wounded a sailor on the head. On trying to regain their junk many were shot, and is it supposed their loss must have been very severe.

The vigilance of the mandarins, and the attacks to which vessels were liable from the piratical junks, had combined to render the opium trade on the coast one of increased risk and difficulty, and reduced the price very low. Opium was quoted at the outer anchorage at Sp. Drs. 380 to 400 for Patna, Sp. Drs. 450 to 500 for Malwa, and Benares at Sp. Drs. 350 to 370 nominal, there being scarcely any demand, and sales were very difficult to effect on the coast. The trade, indeed, was nearly at a stand.

According to last accounts from Canton, scarcely any teas were procurable; there seemed no prospect of the exports for Great Britain exceeding for the season 26,000,000 lbs. The exports of silk are stated at 1,573 bales, but would probably

reach 2,500 to 3,000 bales. Such of the teas as had been unable to find direct tonnage for England had been transhipped for Singapore, and the Spanish brig *Patriota*, Dutch brig *Tartar*, and American ship *Linton* had already sailed with teas for this port; but being all foreign vessels, and to avoid any question that might arise as to the admissibility for home consumption of the teas conveyed there on board of them, under the existing state of the law, they will all tranship their teas at the Rhio. It was expected they would be shortly followed by the *Andaseer*, also with a cargo of teas.

Lord John Churchill, of the *Druid*, died at Macao, on the 2d June, from an attack of dysentery.

Every thing still continued quiet at Macao. The latest intelligence in China from England was to the 4th February, by the overland mail.

A native of Macao had been denounced as having bought seventeen chests of opium on the west coast. Receiving, however, timely information, he fled to Manila. The government, therefore, seized his father and brother, and another elderly relation of his. The latter was so inhumanly treated by the magistrate of Heang-shan, that he died within a very short time of the consequences. This has roused the ire of the relations and neighbours, and, headed by a graduate, they proceeded to the said office, threatening the officer that if he gave not the most ample satisfaction, they would immediately proceed to lay their complaint before the throne.

The *Peking Gazette* contains the following articles:—

A new edict appears in one of the numbers of April, in which the virtues of the late empress, Neukooluh, are held forth in the most glowing terms. Her conjugal affection, her kindness towards her husband, her control over the hearts of all around her, not by dint of authority, but by gentleness and forbearance. The emperor confesses he was strongly attached to her, and on account of the above sterling qualities, was prevailed upon to make her his spouse, and the head of his harem. Three happy years thus passed; her intercourse lightened the burden of government, and the charm she diffused around the court conciliated all hearts. How soon, however, were these scenes of bliss changed to sadness, and her unfortunate partner feels himself now alone and forsaken! There was one good quality for which she was especially eminent—filial piety; and since she became a pattern to the court in this particular, her posthumous name will henceforth be Heaou tseuen Hwang how, 'Empress Perfectability of Filial Obedience.'

The burial has been celebrated with very great splendour. The Mongol princes have been directed to go in mourning, and even the Korean tribute-bearer has been directed to wear for a time, with all his suite, the white dress. The good woman's decease has been sincerely lamented by all who knew her, for she was one of the brightest jewels in the highest circles.

One of the princes of the blood has been sent to Moukden, with strong injunctions to treat him with severity, and to watch over his conduct. The reason for this proceeding is not stated.

In the province of Honan there lives a set of men who circulate amongst the populace seditious writings, calling upon the people to arm themselves against government, and to fight their oppressors. They have given assurances to the mob that six provinces out of the eighteen would soon rise in arms and assert their rights. Their followers are numerous and strong enough to bid defiance to the authorities. They also rob and plunder, and commit other outrages. As their numbers daily grow, the supreme government has expressed great anxiety, and forwarded reiterated directions to the local mandarins to put a stop to the insurrection. This is all that the *Peking Gazette* reports of this case. The language used by the court is so earnest, and the exhortations to rouse all the energies in order to suppress this rising are so serious and urgent, that the case must be a desperate one.

Some plots have lately been hatched in that province, greatly to the discomfiture of the government. It is difficult to trace these plots, and nothing has yet been discovered to shew the nature of the conspiracy. There is much of political babbling in the land, and the Celestial Government will perhaps be obliged to create a secret police.

Not a word is mentioned about Canton affairs. Two naval officers have been promoted on the recommendation of the Governor of Canton; for what reason is not stated.

Late advices from Fokien leave it beyond doubt that several maritime districts of Fokien are in a state of insurrection. Tang's indiscriminate seizures, and his great rapacity, have given rise to this revolt. The state of the province is such as to give cause to the most serious apprehensions.

Some magistrates of the districts of Yuh and Yang, in Shan se province, having been accused of negligence in apprehending heretics, have endeavoured to redeem their character for vigilance. One set, by the way, of heretics, have been two sets of heretics. "Bridge-rafter sectarians."

Amongst the seizures are Chaou-kin-ic and ten others, Roman Catholics. An imperial rescript directs that all should be delivered over to the tribunal of punishments, to be sternly dealt with.

The crew of the *Druid* being 600 picked men, who, in imitation of the ancient Druids, wear long beards, were accustomed to practice their heavy guns near Macao, which produced an imitation on the part of Lin. He caused the *Cambridge*, which was purchased some time since by the Chinese to be stationed at Whampoa, where he manned her with a motley crew of half-caste Portuguese and Natives, dubbed her a frigate, and having taken the men out of her, to prevent accidents, produced his forces and ordered them to fire away their long guns; after a due time, he pronounced her fit for a boarding attack, which was accordingly performed. Having succeeded to his satisfaction in the exploit, he declared that was the way to take the English ships of war.

### Australasia.

The papers from New South Wales are to the end of June. One of the most important items of intelligence is the result of a trial in the Supreme Court, June 23d, *Doe (on dem. Dowdell) v. Walker*, which involved a serious question affecting many titles to land. It was an action of ejectment to recover possession of forty acres of land at Bringelly, claimed under a grant from Governor Macquarrie in 1812, which contained a proviso, that if twelve acres of the land were not cultivated within five years from the date of the grant, it would be null and void; and it was proved that no part of the land had been under culture until the year 1835. On the other hand, it was contended, that the condition was a mere form, and was a matter between the Government and the grantee. Mr. Justice Willis said, that if the assessors believed that no part of the land had been cultivated until the year 1835, they should return a verdict for the defendant; for however it might affect the claims of land proprietors in the colony, the condition of forfeiture of the grant was so clear and explicit, that it could not be misunderstood. The assessors returned a verdict for the defendant.

Severe gales had been experienced in the interior, but the rains had greatly benefited the land, and the crops were looking well.

Accounts from the King River state, that the aborigines continued their system of plunder and murder, and had begun to fire the huts when opposed, which they accomplished by throwing spears pointed with pieces of lighted bark.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid in Sydney, near Miller's Point, on the 23d June, by the Bishop of Australia.

The Van Diemen's Land papers, which are to the 10th June, contain no local intelligence worth noticing.

From the other settlements in Australasia, the intelligence this month offers little matter of interest. A Government land sale had taken place at Port Phillip, which had realized £85,301. The prices paid, especially for town allotments, were considered high. A meeting had been held to memorialize the Governor of Sydney to acquiesce in the establishment of a supreme court at Port Phillip, and a meeting had been also called to petition Parliament to grant an independent government to Australia Felix. The depredations of the natives continue, and are conducted with increased ferocity. Count Strelenski and Messrs. M'Arthur and Riley, who had started from the Murray on an exploratory tour, in the direction of Twofold Bay, had returned to Melbourne, having opened up a large tract of fine country, between Australia Felix and the outer stations of New South Wales.

### New Zealand.

A correspondent of a London paper, who gives a good account of the new settlement, says:—"The only drawback is, that up to this moment all the time has been lost in the surveys. Col. Wakefield fixed upon what the majority of us consider the right place for the town, and went away to the northward. The surveyor-general came afterwards and changed the site. As he was supposed to be in some measure independent of Colonel Wakefield, he was allowed to go on with the experiment at the mouth of the valley; but it has been found impossible to secure an adequate foundation on the alluvial deposit which I have spoken of, and the sub-stratum of clay is for a great distance up the country below high-water mark. The surveyors have now returned to the original site (which, in my humble opinion, is the finest that could be hoped for), in Lambton Harbour, which is the form of a horseshoe, with deep water, and the table land round it closed in with an amphitheatre of mountains, so that every house will have a perfect drainage, and an abundance of fresh water from rivulets."

### Egypt.

A letter from Alexandria mentions that Mehemet Ali has promised that he will not molest the India mails.



## REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &amp;c.

## CONDUCT OF ENSIGN M'LEAN.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 17, 1840.*—The Commander-in-Chief is exceedingly sorry that Ens. L. A. McLean, of the 67th regt. N.I., should have misconstrued, or so foolishly rejected, the admonition which he received, by his Excellency's orders, from his commanding officer, on the 6th ultimo.

Ens. McLean's conduct in beating Mr. Bryant, in his own shop at Benares, because he would not permit him to purchase articles at his auction, before he had liquidated a debt of Rs. 600, was most unmanly, and the Commander-in-Chief only regrets that it did not suit Mr. Bryant's convenience to prosecute him for the assault.

The return made by Ens. McLean for the determination of his Excellency not to expose him to trial for his most improper conduct was, that on the day following that on which he was released from arrest, he went to the shop of Messrs. Bryant and Co., the last place to which, if he had possessed an atom of self-respect, he should have gone, and there received the degrading notice that no further dealings would be held with him, and that if he did not leave the premises, he should be forcibly expelled.

As a last resource, he sends a challenge to Mr. Kemp, Mr. Bryant's partner, thus acknowledging an equality with the very persons whom he had previously abused and ill-treated. Mr. Kemp denied that any equality existed between them, as long as Ens. McLean owed him Rs. 600, and gave him no assurances of payment.

If Ens. McLean hopes to rise in the service, he must change these lines of proceeding. By gratifying himself in the use of articles which his situation did not require or warrant, at the expense of Messrs. Bryant and Co., he has rendered himself amenable to the laws for an assault; has had two courts-martial impending over him; has had very severe lessons given him in writing by Mr. Bryant, whom he affects to despise, and who was prepared to make his servants turn him out on the 17th ultimo, rather than risk a second beating.

The Commander-in-Chief warns Ens. McLean of the early and disreputable termination which will infallibly attend such a career as this; trusting at the same time to that officer's respect for the army, and for his family, for a return to

the honourable conduct always suggested by the feelings of an officer and a gentleman.

## EMPLOYMENT OF LOCAL MAJOR GENERALS OF HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

*Fort William, July 29, 1840.*—The home authorities having disapproved of clauses 3 and 6, and of the 1st provision of clause 5 of the G.Os. No. 9 of 1840, dated the 20th of Jan. last, the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, in obedience to the instructions of the Hon. the Court of Directors, promulgates, for general information, the following revised rules for the employment in India of local major generals of Her Majesty's service:

1st. Local major generals of Her Majesty's service are eligible, under the appointment of Government, for employment as brigadiers, where Queen's troops are stationed, provided that such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the general staff allotted to Company's officers.

2. The senior local major generals of the regiments at each presidency are in preference to be so employed.

3. The period for which local major generals may retain brigade commands is not restricted to any number of years, but they must vacate such commands on the departure of their regiments from India, or from one presidency to another.

4. Local major generals of Her Majesty's service who prefer remaining in India, in expectation of succeeding by seniority to brigade commands, may do so, selecting their residences within the presidency in which their regiments are serving, and receiving the pay and full batta of their regimental rank.

5. Though local major generals of Her Majesty's service are permitted to remain in India unemployed, they are not precluded from retaining the command of their respective regiments, which they may at their option continue to exercise, provided there shall be no interference with the brigade or other commands allotted to Company's officers.

## MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORIES.

*Fort William, Aug. 5, 1840.*—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the subjoined extracts from a letter, No. 8, dated 15th Jan. 1840, from the Hon. the Court of Directors:

Para. 2. "We have consented to the establishment of three Magnetical Ob-

servatories; one on the Himalaya Mountains, a second at Fort St. George, and a third at Singapore.

3. "The observers appointed by us are Capt. J. T. Boileau, of the Bengal engineers, for Bengal; Lieut. S. E. O. Ludlow, of the Madras engineers, for Fort St. George; and Lieut. Elliot, of the same corps, for Singapore."

With reference to the Hon. Court's orders, Capt. J. T. Boileau, of the engineers, whose return to the presidency was announced in G. Os., No. 45, of the 8th ultimo, will proceed to Simla without delay, to establish there the observatory of which he is appointed superintendent.

Three assistants from the corps of sappers and miners will be placed under the orders of Capt. Boileau, in accordance with the instructions of the Hon. Court.

The following establishment is sanctioned for the Observatory at Simla:

1 English Writer, at .....	Rs. 40
2 Chupprassies, at 5 .....	10
1 Tindal, at .....	8
6 Khuloshies, at 5 .....	30
1 Sweeper, at .....	4

Total per mensem ... Rs. 92

The pay of the establishment, and all charges connected with the Observatory, are to be drawn in the military department.

#### NEW DRESS FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

##### *Dress.*

*Coat*—scarlet, double-breasted; two rows of buttons, ten in each row, at equal distances; distance between the rows three inches at top, two and a half at bottom; slashed flaps on the sleeve and skirt; white lining and turnbacks; embroidered skirt ornaments.

*Epaulettes*—gold, corresponding with the relative ranks in the army, as under:

Member of the Medical Board.—As Brigadier General, but with a star and crown.

Superintending Surgeon.—As Lieutenant Colonel; having an embroidered crown on the strap.

Surgeon on the Staff.—As Captain.

Assistant Surgeon on the Staff.—As Subaltern.

*Button*—gilt, with the crown and letters V. R., with the words "Medical Staff" within a star raised thereon.

*Hat*—cocked, plain; black button and black silk loop.

*Trowsers*—blue cloth, or white linen, according to the season.

*Boots*—ankle.

*Sword*—gilt, half-basket hilt, with the Queen's cypher inserted in the outward bars, and lined with black patent leather; the gripe of black fish-skin, bound with

three gilt wires; the blade thirty-two inches and a half in length, one inch wide at the shoulder, with round back terminating to a shamble within nine inches of the point, and very little curved.

*Scabbard*—black leather, with gilt mountings.

*Knot*—crimson and gold, with bullion tassel.

*Stock*—black silk.

*Waist-Belt*—black leather, with slings, to be worn under the coat.

*Plate*—gilt, having the letters V. R., the crown, and the oak branch on each side in silver.

##### *Undress.*

*Frock Coat*—blue, single-breasted, with the uniform button.

*Shoulder-Straps*—of the same pattern as the strap of the epaulette.

*Cloak*—of blue cloth, lined with scarlet.

*Forage-Cap*—of blue cloth, with patent leather peak; the peak wrought with gold thread round the edge  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in width; the crown of the cap  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches high,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in diameter; the crown surrounded by gold lace of the oak-leaf pattern,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide; and the top of the crown worked with gold embroidery.

In other respects as in *Dress*.

Note.—Unposted Assistant Surgeons to wear the same dress as prescribed for the infantry medical staff, with exception to the facings, which are to be red.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 4. Mr. J. R. Barnes to be an assistant to magistrate and collector and settlement officer of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. C. B. Thornhill, assistant to magistrate and collector of Furruckabad, to be vested with special powers described in sec. 2, Reg. III. of 1821, and sec. 21, Reg. VIII. of 1831.

G. Lieut. H. Marsh, 3d L.C., to act as assistant to political agent at Quetta; date 1st June.

Lieut. Whitelock returned to his duty at political agency, Lower Scinde, on 2d June.

Mr. C. R. Cartwright to be agent to Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces at Furruckabad, in suc. to Mr. H. Swetenham.

Mr. A. P. Currie, officiating civil and sessions judge at Furruckabad, to officiate as agent to Lieut. Governor during period of Mr. C. Cartwright's leave of absence.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to be agent to Lieut. Governor at Agra.

7. Mr. J. H. Patton to officiate as civil and sessions judge of 24-Pergunnahs, during absence of Mr. Temple, or until further orders.

Mr. G. W. Battye to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs, and superintendent of Alipore Jail.

Capt. H. Rutherford, of artillery, to be secretary to Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces; to have retrospective effect from 2d June last.

Mr. A. Jackson, principal sudder ameen of Dinagepore, stationed at Malda, to be registrar of deeds under Act. XXX. of 1835, in latter district, v. Dr. Lamb.

Mr. Thornton, revenue surveyor at Seelpore, in Assam, to be vested with powers of a deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, to enable him to settle any disputes which may occur during progress of his survey.

deputy collectors of Cuttack, and Balasalt agents.

Mr. G. E. Matthews to be postmaster at Shergahatty.

13. Mr. H. Vansittart to be assistant to Governor-General's agent for affairs of the Punjab and N.W. Frontier; to take effect from 31st March last.

Lieut. and assist

14. Mr. W. N. Garratt to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Purneah, during absence of Mr. Cathcart on leave.

Assist. Surg. G. T. Bayfield, Madras establishment, to be acting junior assistant to agent to Governor-General on N. E. Frontier, from 6th April last.

15. Mr. A. C. Plowden to be civil and sessions judge of Allahabad.

16. Mr. A. Lang appointed civil and sessions judge at Allahabad.

21. Lieut. R. Ouseley to be junior assistant to commissioner of Chota Nagpore, v. Lieut. Tickell.

Lieut. A. R. West, 6th Madras N.I., to be commandant of Khoordah Paik Companies, v. Capt. Wm. Hunter.

22. Messrs. W. Galloway and B. H. Cooper, writers, reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. F. E. Latour permitted to return to presidency, the

Capt. Thos. White appointed to charge, until further orders, of office of marine paymaster and naval storekeeper.

23. Mr. A. U. C. Plowden to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynpoory.

Mr. H. R. Payne, deputy collector under Reg.

25. Mr. R. Houstoun to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazepoor.

Mr. W. R. Kennaway to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bijnour, during absence of Mr. Simpson, or till further orders.

Mr. W. Money to officiate as collector of customs at Agra.

27. Lieut. S. R. Tickell, assistant to resident at Catmandhoo and commandant of escort, joined the residency and assumed charge of his offices on the 9th July.

28. Mr. B. H. Cooper to be an assistant to magistrate and collector of Hooghly.

Lieut. B. W. R. Jenner to officiate as junior assistant to commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

be surrogate at Futtighur, and the Rev. Ralph Eteson, assistant chaplain, to be surrogate at Dinapore, both in Archdeaconry of Calcutta, for granting Episcopal licences of marriage at their respective stations.

Obtained leave of absence from the Rev. E. White, chaplain at Penang, for three months, for his health.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 8, 1840.—44th N.I. Lieut. John Anderson to be capt. of a company, and Ens. E. D. Watson to be lieut., from 26th June 1840, in suc. to Capt. R. B. Pemberton dec.

Cadets of Cavalry L. J. Farquharson and R. G. Taylor admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry J. R. Clarkson, B. P. Lloyd, C. T. E. Hinde, G. G. Moxon, Thomas Davis, J. B. Dennys, C. S. Weston, C. W. Russell, W. G. M. Maclean, Richard Nicholas, B. S. Cooper, J. R. Pugh, R. W. L. Sneyd, Donald Macdonald, and G. W. Boileau, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. J. H. Jones, J. H. Butler, F. J. Mouat, m.d., J. H. Freeman, and A. H. Cheek, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Cadet of Artillery D. C. Vanrenen admitted on estab., and promoted to 2d-lieut.

Lieut. H. Marsh, 3d L.C., promoted to rank of capt. by brevet, from 22d June 1840.

Ens. William Smith, 58th N.I., permitted to resign service of East-India Company.

The orders issued by Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton, g.c.b., &c., commanding in Afghanistan, under date 6th June, placing the services of Lieuts. A. H. Duncan and E. K. Elliot, of 43d N.I., at disposal of political agent at Candahar, former from 29th and latter from 1st Jan. 1840, confirmed.

July 15.—Capt. Auchmuty Tucker, 9th L.C., tant per-

Capt. William Beckett, 9th N.I., to officiate as 2d-assist. military auditor general, v. Capt. Tucker.

Col. J. H. Littler, 36th N.I., now temporarily employed on brigade staff, to be a permanent brigadier of 2d class on establishment, v. Maj. Gen. Tombs, whose tour has expired.

The post of Hansie, in future, to be attached to Meerut instead of Sirhind division.

Capt. W. M. Smith, 9th N.I., to be

July 22.—Infantry. Major D. Williamson to be lieut. col., from 30th June 1840, v. Lieut. Col. Thos. Dundas dec.

23d N.I. Ens. R. Shaw to be lieut., from 27th March 1840, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. Smith dec.

34th N.I. Ens. Chas. F. M. Mundy to be lieut., from 1st July 1840, v. Lieut. A. Ramsay dec.

36th N.I. Ens. P. C. Murray to be lieut., from 6th July 1840, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. U. Tripp dec.

41st N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. H. Sibbald to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Wm. Stephen to be capt. of a company, and Ens. A. W. Onslow to be lieut., from 30th June 1840, in suc. to Major D. Williamson prom.

Cadet of Artillery R. H. Pollock admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Cadets of Infantry G. G. Anderson, W. Shand, J. B. Y. Matheson, H. Vans Hathorn, G. G. Dcniss, A. N. Thompson, T. M. Travers, J. T. Shakespear, E. J. Hughes, P. A. P. Bouverie, and John Hunter, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. W. R. Gerrard, G. T. C. Fogarty, and Antony Beale, admitted on estab. as assist. surgs.

Capt. J. E. Bruere, 13th N.I., to be commandant of Kotah contingent.

Mr. C. A. W. to be for-

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Aug. 1. The Rev. J. H. A. Rudd, chaplain, to

Obtained leave of absence, furloughs, &c.—July 7. Mr. J. W. Templer, leave for eighteen months, to Cape, for health.—Mr. J. F. Cathcart, leave to proceed to Darjeeling, for three months, on med. cert.—21. Mr. H. Swetenham, leave of absence for three months, from 1st July, on med. cert.—23. Mr. H. Unwin, leave of absence to visit Alexandria, on private affairs.—25. Mr. T. B. Simpson, leave to visit the hills North of Devbh, for six months, on med. cert.—Mr. R. Tucker, leave for two months, to preside, on private affairs.—Mr. H. W. Hughes, leave for one month, on private affairs.—Aug. 5. Mr. Wm. Galloway permitted to proceed to England, for health.—Mr. B. H. Cooper, leave for one month, on private affairs.

to detachment of  
or general's com-  
d.—The Kurnaul  
station order of 14th June, appointing Surg. J.



Lieut. J. W. Bennett, 1st Europ. Regt., from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb. 1841.—17. Major J. Huish, 26th N.I., from 1st Aug. to 1st Feb. 1841, on private affairs (after visiting hills North of Deyrah).—18. Lieut. E. Harvey, 10th L.C., from 15th Oct. to 15th March 1841.—Capt. M. W. Gilmore, 39th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th April 1841.—23. Capt. W. Buttanshaw, 7th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th Feb. 1841.—Lieut. W. P. . . . .  
25th Sept. to 25th . . . . .  
Sahnon, 72d N.I., . . . . .  
1841.—24. I . . . . .  
25th Oct. to . . . . .  
54th N.I., . . . . .  
Brev. Maj. . . . .  
on private . . . . .  
Western, engineers, for six months, on private affairs, from 1st Sept. 1840.—Lieut. L. Hill, engineers, from 1st Oct. to 1st April, on ditto.

To visit ditto.—July 14. Unposted Ens. J. R. Pughe, from 6th Aug. to 6th Sept., to remain, on private affairs.—18. Lieut. J. B. Lock, 5th N.I., from 20th Sept. to 20th June 1841, on private affairs.—22. Lieut. E. F. Smith, 23d N.I., from 1st Aug. to 15th Jan. 1841, on ditto.—Ens. E. Cook, 26th N.I., from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct., on ditto.—24. Brev. Maj. H. Delafosse, horse artillery, from 1st Nov. to 1st March 1841, on private affairs.—Lieut. G. W. Bishop, 71st N.I., from 24th June to 24th Sept., on private affairs.—29. Surg. G. Turnbull, 28th N.I., from 6th Aug. to 6th Oct., on med. cert.—25. Lieut. R. Robertson, junior assist. to commissioner at Hussungabad, preparat.

J. Milford, . . . . .  
sept., pre- . . . . .  
Lieut. Robert Napier, . . . . .  
three months, on private . . . . .

To Moulmein.—July 22. 1st-Lieut. John Traill, engineers, for four months, on med. cert.

To New South Wales.—July 9. Capt. R. T. . . . .  
30th N.I., for . . . . .  
Brev. Capt. C. . . . .  
two years, on med. cert.

To Cape and Australia.—Aug. 5. Lieut. Col. D. Presgrave, 60th N.I., for two years, on med. cert.

To Australia.—July 8. Lieut. H. Henchman, 57th N.I., for two years, on med. cert.

To Cape and N.S. Wales.—Aug. 5. Surg. James Hutchinson, sec. to Military Board, &c., for two years, on med. cert.

To Mauritius, Cape, and N.S. Wales.—July 15. Assist. Surg. R. B. Cumberland, attached to civil station of Pooree, for eighteen months, on med. cert.

To visit Rungpore.—July 14. Unposted Ens. C. W. Russell, from 6th Aug. to 6th Nov., on private affairs.

To visit Kishnagurh.—Aug. 5. Ens. S. H. Steer, 56th N.I., from 10th Aug. to 1st Nov., on private affairs.

To Hills north of Deyrah.—July 24. Lieut. and Adj. G. P. Thomas, 64th N.I., from 13th June to 13th Nov., on med. cert.—Aug. 1. Surg. A. Simson, m.p., from 1st Oct. to 1st April 1841, also to presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

To Bareilly.—July 28. Lieut. F. Tombs, 19th N.I., from 31st July to 30th Sept., in extension, to remain, on private affairs.

To proceed on the River.—July 28. Lieut. and Adj. G. W. G. Bristow, 71st N.I., from 4th July to 4th Oct., on med. cert.

To visit Mussoorie.—July 9. Lieut. and Adj. W. Cookson, 9th L.C., from 1st Aug. to 15th Nov., on private affairs.—11. Surg. J. Dalrymple, 9th L.C., from 1st Aug., on ditto.—Lieut. H. Ward, 33d N.I., from 2d June to 1st Nov., on med. cert.—Capt. C. Campbell, 53d N.I., from 25th June to 25th Aug., on private affairs.—28. Brev. Capt. R. M. Miles, 5th N.I., from 28th July to 31st Dec., to remain, on med. cert., and to proceed to presidency, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.

To visit Simla.—July 9. Capt. F. St. J. Sturt, 10th N.I., from 15th July to 15th Oct., on private affairs.—11. Cornet and Adj. M. J. Turnbull, 7th L.C., from 1st June to 30th Nov., on med. cert.

To visit Cuttack.—July 25. Unposted Ens. H. V. Hathorn, infantry, from 16th Aug. to 16th Oct., on private affairs.

To remain at Cabool.—June 9. Ens. W. Q. Pogson, 43d N.I., from 15th May to 15th Aug., on med. cert.

To visit Lucknow.—June 9. Ens. G. Caulfield, 46th N.I., from 16th July to 16th Oct., on private affairs.

To visit Cawnpore.—July 15. Lieut. C. C. Robertson, 11th N.I., from 1st July to 15th Nov., on med. cert. (cancels former leave).—Aug. 4. Ens. F. G. Crossman, 45th N.I., from 1st Aug. to 1st Oct., on private affairs.

To visit Almorah.—July 22. Ens. and Adj. H. Ramsay, Kemaon Local Bat., from 1st June to 31st July, on private affairs.

To Saugor.—Aug. 1. Capt. H. N. Pepper, artillery, from 15th July to 31st Oct., to remain, on med. cert.

To visit Agra.—Aug. 7. Cornet A. P. C. Elliot, 4th L.C., from 10th June to 30th Nov., on private affairs, and to enable him to join.

To remain in Afghanistan.—Aug. 1. Capt. A. M. L. Maclean, 67th N.I., from 26th June to 26th April 1841, and to enable him to rejoin his regt.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—Aug. 4. Major L. Bird, for three months, in extension, on private affairs.—June 26. Assist. Surg. R. W. Faithful, civil station of Futtehpore, for seven months, on med. cert.—July 20. Lieut. W. Halsted, superintendent of Nugger division, Mysore, for two months, on med. cert.—Lieut. J. Sinclair, 23d Bombay N.I., late in charge of presents to Maha Rajah Kurruk Sing, from 1st May to 30th Nov., on med. cert.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

July 23.—Brev. Maj. Byrne, 31st Foot, to officiate as quarter master general of H.M. Forces in India, during absence of Maj. Gen. Churchill, c.b., or until further orders, retaining at same time his appointment in Adjutant General's department.

July 23.—The following promotions made until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

21st Foot. Lieut. W. J. King to be capt. without purchase, v. L'Estrange dec.; 15th July 1840.—Ens. J. P. Stuart to be lieut., v. King; 15th do.

62d Foot. Lieut. S. W. Graves to be capt. without purchase, v. Macdonell dec.; 19th June 1840.—Ens. L. B. Tyler to be lieut., v. Graves; 19th do.

July 29.—Capt. A. W. Macay, 21st Fusiliers, to take brevet local rank of Captain in East Indies only, from 24th July 1817.

July 31.—The following promotion and appointment made until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

6th Foot. . . . .  
L. Drags., to . . . . .  
to 94th Foot; 11th July 1840.

94th Foot. Surg. William Thompson, m.p., from 6th Foot, to be surgeon, v. Dix dec.; 11th July 1840.

F  
on 17th July, having this day joined head-quarters of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India, all letters, orders, and reports, relating to H.M. troops, are to be addressed hereafter to that office.

## FURLOUGHS, &c.

T . . . . .  
16. Pilkington, 21st F., for . . . . .  
D. Halkett, 4th L. Drags., for . . . . .  
for eighteen months, for health.—Lieut. J. Potter, 4th F., for two years, for health.—29. Assist. Surg. D. Menzies, 16th F., for two years, for health.

To Calcutta.—July 16. Maj. T. Skinner, 31st F., from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1840, and eventually to sea, on med. cert.

To Bombay.—July 1. Lieut. and Adj. G. D'Arcy, 94th F., for three months, from 15th July 1840, in extension, to remain.—Aug. 7. Capt. J. Blackburne, 41st F., from 2d June to 2d Oct. 1840, to remain, on private affairs.

To Mussoorie.—July 23. Brev. Major C. O'Neill, 44th F., in extension, from 5th July to 15th Nov. 1840, on med. cert.

To Simla.—July 23. Lieut. F. M. Wade, 44th F., for three months, from 2d July, on private affairs.

## SHIPPING.

### Arrivals at Kedgee.

JULY 13. Malabar, from Liverpool; Governor Doherty, from Singapore and Penang; Tanamara, from Bombay; William, from Singapore and Penang.—14. Ann Lockerby, from London; Ann Jane, from London; Areth, from London; don a and C. from London; Ham I. from London; triot I. from London; don; Drummore, from Sydney and Madras.—17. Olivia, from Cape; Elizabeth, from Moulmein and Rangoon.—19. David Clark, from Bombay; H. from London; fr. from London; Ai. from London; New Zealand and Penang; Charles Dumergue, from Madras and Munsorcotta.—23. Therence, from Bourbon; Larkins, from London and Madras; Indian Queen, from Madras and Vizagapatam; Hawke, from Moulmein.—24. Cleopatra, from London and Madras.—25. Bilton, from Newcastle and Falmouth; Triton, from Bordeaux, Bourbon, Pondicherry, and Madras.—29. Flora McDonald, from Rangoon; Afrigue, from Bourbon and Madras.—31. Harlequin, from Singapore; Seppings, from Sydney and Singapore; Suffren, from Bourbon; Harmonie, from Batavia.—Aug. 1. Acacia, from Sydney and Singapore; Potomac, from Boston; David Scott, from London, Cape, and Madras.—4. William Turner, from Bombay; Nina, from London; Flowers of Ugie, from Mauritius; Isabella Thompson, from Mauritius.—7. Le Cid, from Bourbon.—8. Greenlaw, from London and Madeira; Asia, from London; Kestrel, from Cape and Mauritius; Ivo, from Aden and Madras; Cairo, from Dundee and Bordeaux.—9. Dido, from Singapore and Penang; Justina, from Bombay.—10. Abel Gower, from London and Bombay; Salacia, from ditto ditto.—11. Britannia, from Sydney and Madras; Miranda, put back damaged (expected to be condemned).—12. Regina, from Mauritius and Colombo.—13. Woodmansterne, from Mauritius; Akbar, from Manila; Mauricien, from Bourbon.

### Sailed from Saugor.

JULY 9. Vaneattaveddy, for Madras.—15. Indian, for Mauritius; Recovery, for Bombay; Countess of Minto, Advocate, for London; Merlin, for Greenock; George and Mary, for London.—16. Benaul, for London; Colconda, for Madras and China.—17. Sultana, for Bombay; Stratford, for Mauritius; Victoria, for Penang and Singapore; Clown, for Singapore.—20. Ranger, for Singapore; Sophia, for Madras.—21. Blake, for Liverpool; Mary Hartley, for Port Louis; Thetis, for Madras; Patriot, for Penang; Trial, for London.—23. Amitie, for Bourbon; Colonist, for London; Alge, for London; Johnstone, for London (since put back); Sea Horse, for London; Alfred, for London; Santon, for Liverpool; Moulmein, for Singapore.—28. Eudora, for Hobart Town; Water Lily, for Moulmein; Bahamian, for Mauritius; Rawson, for Mauritius; Naze Aum, for Singapore and China.—5. Mary Ann Webb, for Liverpool; Singapore Packet, for Singapore and China.—6. Tenasserim, for Mauritius; Tamerlane, for London.—10. Eudora, for Moulmein and Rangoon; Minerva, for Newcastle; Harlequin, for Singapore.—12. Helen, for Cape; Indus, for Liverpool; Stanislaus, for Bourbon.

### Departure from Kedgee.

Aug. 13. James Turcan, for London.

### Departures from Calcutta.

JULY 15. Allerton, for Mauritius.—20. Adam Lodge, for Liverpool.—Aug. 4. Mona, for Mauritius.—5. Henry Fourth, for Bourbon; Governor Doherty, for China.—6. Seymour, for Mauritius; Jane, for Singapore and China.—8. Robert Henderson, for Liverpool; Lady Mary, for Cork.—9. Nautilius, for Sydney; Hawke, for Moulmein.—11. Roberts, for Cape and London; Olivia, for Cape.

### Arrivals of Passengers.

Per David Clark, from Bombay: Dr. J. Burnes, K.H., garrison surgeon; Edward Campbell, Esq., assistant surgeon; Ensigns J. C. Scott and G. G. Stapylton, H.M. 13th L.I.

Per William, from Singapore: Capt. W. Wallace; Messrs. Williams, Bartlett, and Goristia.

Per Madway, from Sydney: Mrs. G. Griffins; Capt. Briton, late of the Will Watch.

Per Charles Dumergue, from Madras, &c.: The Rev. Mr. Dundavis, Catholic clergyman; Mrs. Crawford.

Per Larkins, from Cape: Mr. Payne, C.S.

Per Indian Queen, from Vizagapatam: Lieut. Loughnan, 50th N.I.

Per Hawke, from Moulmein. Col. Logan, 63d regt.; Capt. Swyny.

Per Potomac, from Boston: G. B. Dixwell and E. Davis, Esqrs., merchants.

Per David Scott, from Cape: Col. Smith, C.S., adj. gen. H.M. forces; Mrs. Smith; Mr. W. Smith; Miss Park.—From Madras: the Rev. S. Nicholas, missionary.

Per Edward Robinson, from Mauritius: Mrs. Parsons; Mr. McKenzie.

Per Nine, from Cape: J. Robertson, Esq.; H. Robertson, Esq.; F. Watson, Esq.; J. Cook, Esq.

Per Kestrel, from Cape: Mrs. Carnegie and child; Lieut. Carnegie, 15th N.I.; Mr. Wingate.

Freights to London (per 100 lbs. Saltpetre 60 per ton; Sugar, £6. 10s. to £7. 10s.; Cutch, £6. 10s. to £6. 5s.; Oil Seeds, £7. 10s. to £8. 10s.; Lard, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Rum, £6. to £6. 6s.; Indigo, £5. 15s. to £6.; Silk Piece Goods, £6. 6s. to £6. 10s.; Raw Silk, £6. 10s. to £7.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

June 26. At Landour, the lady of Capt. Prior, 64th N.I., of a daughter.

20. At Loodianah, the lady of Lieut. J. Hunter, on, the lady of C. Mackin.

July 4. At Sunapore, Benares, the lady of James B. Clapperton, Esq., surgeon 6th L.C., of a son.

7. At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. G. Ellis, artillery, of a daughter.

— At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Edmonds, H.M. 9th Foot, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Benjamin Smith, Esq., of a son.

8. At Dinapore, Mrs. R. White, of twins.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of G. W. Johnson, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of R. Wall, Esq., branch pilot, of a son.

12. At Kurnaul, the wife of Mr. T. Clinton, of a daughter.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Wood, of a son.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of Charles Raikes, Esq., C.S., of a son.

14. Mrs. Charles Jadown, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. R. Lackersteen, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. Babonau, of a daughter.

15. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. John Innes, artillery, of a son.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Charles Campagnac, Esq., of a son.  
 — Mrs. Anna G. M. Shircore, of a son.  
 — At Juanpore, the lady of Lieut. H. E. Pearson, 18th regt., of a son.

16. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Col. Eckford, of a son.

17. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. N. Jones, deputy paymaster, Rajpootana, of a son.  
 — Mrs. Donald Mercado, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. P. Murray, of a daughter, still-born.

18. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. Nelson, H.C. Marine, of a son.

— At Bareilly, the lady of E. H. C. Monckton, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Tewarrah, Tirhoot, the lady of L. A. Cooke, Esq., of a son.

19. At Patna, the lady of T. C. Trotter, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Futtoghur, Mrs. E. Frith, of a son.  
 — At Muttra, Mrs. F. Palmer, of a son.

20. At Purneah, the lady of George Palmer, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Pryce, of a son.  
 22. Mrs. James W. Foggo, of a son.

23. At Mirzapore, Mrs. J. Walker, of a son.  
 25. Mrs. J. Vandenberg, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. ... of a son.  
 26. At Allahabad, the lady of T. Atkins, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Smith, of a son.  
 27. At Calcutta, the lady of W. D. Shaw, Esq., of a daughter.

29. At Sylhet, the lady of Lieut. A. MacDougall, 73d N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Doveton, of a daughter.

— At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Souter, H.M. 44th regt., of a daughter.

30. At Lendour, the lady of Capt. Proby Cautly, artillery, of a son.

— Mrs. A. Pereira, of a daughter.

31. At Patna, the lady of G. F. Houlton, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— Mrs. James Lemondine, of a daughter.

Aug. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of ... of a son.

— At Jaunpore, the lady of ... of a daughter.

— Mrs. H. B. Gardener, of a daughter.  
 — At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, of a son and heir.

— At Entally, Puddopooker, the wife of Mr. S. J. Gore, of a daughter.

2. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Speedy, of the Buffs, of a son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of G. H. Fagan, Esq., engineers, of a daughter.

3. At Cawnpore, the lady of Craufurd Crossman, Esq., 7th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Wood, of a son.

— At Howrah, the wife of Mr. Thomas Reeves, ship-builder, of a son.

4. At Nundunpoor Factory, Kishnaghur, the wife of H. A. Poulston, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. P. Palmer, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At the General Hospital, the wife of Mr. W. D. Berkeley, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Chardon, of a son.

5. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Masters, Esq., of La Martiniere, of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Brownfield, of a son.

7. At Royd Street, Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. R. F. Macvitie, of a son.

— At Ballygunge, the lady of Hugh Colquhoun, Esq., of a son.

— At sea, the lady of Lieut. Carnegie, 15th N.I., of a daughter.

8. In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Postlewaite, H.M. 26th Cameronians, of a son.

— At Agra, Mrs. F. Barthelemy, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of A. Sowers, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of ... of a son.

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— At Calcutta, the lady of ... of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of ... of a son.

June 23. At Agra, Mr. Thomas Bailey, assistant Agra Bank, to Mrs. Mary Harris.

July 8. At Calcutta, J. B. Court, Esq., to Harriet Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Mr. André Arson.

9. At Sylhet, Mr. George Adie to Miss Jane Edgington.

14. At Cawnpore, Henry Archer, Esq., off Lucknow, to Elizabeth Matilda, eldest daughter of Wm. Gee, Esq., of Cawnpore.

15. At Lucknow, Lieut. Barnes, H.M. 3d Drags., to Mary Anna, second daughter of Capt. Sinclair, A.D.C. to H.M. the King of Oude.

18. At Calcutta, Lieut. R. B. Smith, engineers, to Sarah Alven, only daughter of H. O. Pennington, Esq.

20. At Simla, F. E. Voyle, Esq., to ... of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of ... of a son.

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— At Calcutta, the lady of ... of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Jan. 24. At Cawnpore, Capt. J. D. Kennedy, general, to Eliza Madelina, of the late Capt. W. Turner, 50th N.I.

#### DEATHS.

June 21. At sea, on board the *Harlequin*, Mr. L. F. Bourkey, late of Calcutta.

28. At Nusseerabad, Matilda Darby, second daughter of Maj. A. Spens, 74th N.I., aged 2 years.

30. At Mussoorie, Lieut. Col. Thomas Dundas, of the 17th regt. N.I.

July 5. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Baillie, of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, aged 47.

6. At Jumulpore, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. U. Tripp, adjutant 36th N.I.

— At Chupra, Mr. John Hosmer.

8. At Agra, Mr. Charles Stout, of the Ordnance Department, aged 47.

9. At Dum-Dum, Wm. Sherriff, Esq., assistant of the 1st troop 3d British Cavalry, aged 26.

— At Calcutta, the lady of ... of a son.

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18. At Chyebasa, in Singbhoom, Andrew Henderson, Esq., of Londonderry, assistant surgeon H.C.S., aged 39.

— At Simla, Major John Dunlop, 23d N.I.  
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Jackson, wife of the late Mr. Jackson, aged 20.

20. Smith, aged 28.

— Mrs. John Silverkeys, aged 30.  
21. At Allipore, Mrs. Charlotte Jadown, mother of Mr. Charles Jadown, aged 71.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Gomes, aged 40.  
24. At Calcutta, Charles Thomas Smith, Esq., of Chandernagore, aged 27.

— At Simla, Lucy Martha, wife of Capt. R. Wylie, major of brigade Meywar Field Force.

25. At Meerut, Eliza Dalston, wife of Capt. H. D. Lacey, aged 29.

— At Kumaui, David Boileau, infant son of Brev. Capt. D. Shaw, 54th N.I.

27. At Calcutta, Gracia, widow of the late Mr. P. Y. Lohar, aged 29.

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marks of regimental distinction, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased, in consideration of what has been urged, in a respectful and officer-like manner, to accede to a feeling of *esprit de corps*, and cancel G.O.C.C. 1st May 1840, directing their discontinuance.

#### ALLOWANCES TO FIELD OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS OF ARTILLERY.

*Fort St. George, July 24, 1840.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Government of India, to cancel para. 26 of G.O.G. 3d Dec. 1824, para. 3 of G.O.G. 1st July 1826, together with G.O.G. No. 156 of 1838, and in lieu thereof to establish the following rules in accordance with those obtaining in Bengal.

1st. An allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem is sanctioned to field officers commanding divisions of artillery in the field.

2d. When the command of a division of artillery is united with that of a battalion or brigade, the superior command allowance of Rs. 400 is only to be drawn—the inferior allowance of Rs. 300 for command of divisions being intended only for officers not entitled to the superior.

#### NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Fort St. George, July 30, 1840.*—The Hon. the Court of Directors having appointed his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K.C.B. and K.C.H., to be commander-in-chief of all the forces serving under the presidency of Fort St. George, and one of the councillors thereof, his Exc. Sir S. F. Whittingham will enter upon his duties from the date of his arrival at Madras: and all officers and soldiers on the establishment of Fort St. George will thereafter obey Lieut. Gen. Sir S. F. Whittingham as commander-in-chief; and all returns will be made to his excellency accordingly.

*Aug. 1.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to make the following appointments:—

Lieut. Ferdinand Whittingham, H.M. 67th regt., to be military secretary to His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Henry Bates, H.M. 82d regt., and Lieut. Thomas Dundas, H.M. 79th regt., to be aides-de-camp to His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

*Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 3, 1840.*—Lieut. Gen. Sir Samuel F. Whittingham, K.C.B. and K.G.H., having assumed the command of the army of Madras, all reports are in future to be made to him.

2. The orders issued by the late Commander-in-Chief Sir Jasper Nicolls, and by the Acting Commahder-in-Chief Sir

## Madras.

### GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

#### DRESS OF OFFICERS, &c.

*Head-Quarters, Bangalore, July 12, 1840.*—In consequence of representations from the lieutenant colonel and officer in temporary command of the 31st regt. L.I. that it will be gratifying to both European and native officers to be allowed to retain the pouch-belts as

Hugh Gough, are to be considered in full force, and to be obeyed accordingly.

3. In returning to India to assume the command of the Madras army, Sir Samuel Whittingham feels much gratified at having this opportunity of expressing his high sense of the distinguished honour which has been conferred upon him.

4. From the period of the brilliant wars of the Carnatic, when many a hard-fought field, during a contest of fifteen years, laid the foundation of the British empire in the East, up to the present day, the career of the Madras army has been one continued suite of well-earned glory and success.

5. In order that its future campaigns may be as glorious as those already recorded in the page of history, the Lieut. General confidently trusts that all ranks of the Madras army, will zealously co-operate with him in maintaining that state of discipline and efficiency which has hitherto distinguished it, and upon which success must always depend.

#### THE LATE ACTING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Bangalore, Aug. 3, 1840.*—His Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Whittingham, K. C. B. and K. C. H. having arrived at Madras, Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough is called on to hand over the command of the Madras army, to that distinguished officer.

In taking leave of this army as its temporary commander, the Major General feels proud and happy at being enabled to say, that the warm anticipations which he entertained on assuming the command, have been fully realized, and that the experience he has had of its discipline and conduct, during his connexion with the Madras army as commander of the forces, has greatly enhanced its worth in his estimation.

To the general staff of the army, as well as to the officers in the command of divisions and forces, Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough begs to offer his best thanks for the zealous support he has received from them.

#### TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS.

*Fort St. George, Aug. 7, 1840.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that so much of the G. O. of the 16th Oct. 1838, authorizing payment of the regulated travelling allowance, according to distance, to an officer, who, by travelling expeditiously arrives at his destination in a shorter period than the time prescribed by regulation, to be considered applicable to all ranks of the army, when not marching with detachments of troops.

It is distinctly to be understood, that in future officers and others who are in

receipt of full batta from the locality of their regiments, or from full batta forming a part of their staff or ~~in the case of~~, shall not be in any case entitled in addition to travelling allowance.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF THE MADRAS STAFF FROM THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

*Fort St. George, Aug. 14, 1840.*—In continuation of G. O. G. under date the 7th ultimo, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the under-mentioned staff officers belonging to this establishment, at present employed in the Southern Mahratta Country, shall be disposed of as herein described, when relieved by the Bombay staff.

The assistant commissary general, and two sub-assistants commissary general, serving in the Southern Mahratta Country, will be withdrawn; and the junior deputy assistant commissary general, and two junior sub-assistants commissary general in the department, will be retained as supernumeraries in their respective ranks until absorbed.

The services of Lieut. R. A. Bruere, of the 33d regt. N. I., acting sub.-assist. com. general, will be replaced at the disposal of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Lieut. C. Gordon, 13th regt. N. I. deputy assist. qu. master general, will also be replaced at the disposal of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Staff Surg. J. W. Sherman will be replaced at the disposal of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance Lieut. J. Denton will proceed to Bellary, and assume charge of the Arsenal at that station.

The following arrangement is ordered in the Ordnance Department:—

Acting Deputy Commissary of Ordnance Lieut. J. O'Brien will revert to the rank of assistant commissary, and will proceed to Madras and assume charge of the Camp Equipage Depot, when relieved.

Acting Assis. Com. of Ordnance Lieut. W. Brookes will revert to the rank of deputy assistant commissary, and will proceed to Vizagapatam and assume charge of the Arsenal at that station, when relieved.

Deputy Assist. Com. of Ordnance W. Doyle will rejoin the Arsenal at Nagpore, when relieved.

Acting Deputy Assist. Com. of Ordnance James Scott will revert to the rank of conductor.

#### MOVEMENTS OF CORPS

The following movements have been ordered; dates 1st July and 14th Aug. 1840:—

Head Quarters Sappers and Miners, from Bangalore to Neilgherry Hills.

33d N. I., from Madras to Moulmein, to relieve H. M. 62d. regt. ordered to Calcutta.

39th N. I., from Bellary to Madras.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 6. The Hon. W. H. Tracy to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Cochin.

9. T. J. Knox, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

7. A. Hamilton, Esq., permitted to proceed to "of

17. G. N. Taylor, Esq., admitted a writer on this establishment, from this date.

21. G. D. Drury, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, reported his return to presidency from Cape of Good Hope.

24. Lieut. C. Burton, 42d N.I., and Lieut. A. Robertson, 48th do., to be deputies to superintendent of Government Roads.

25. F. Copleston, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, during absence of Mr. Daniell on sick cert., or until further orders.

26. W. R. Taylor, Esq., 2d judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division, resumed his duties on 22d July.

C. R. Baynes, criminal judge of Military Court at Kaye, Esq.

3. R. S. Garratt and H. Newill, Esqrs., admitted writers on this establishment from 1st Aug.

4. A. M. Owen, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura, on embarkation of Mr. Irvine for Europe.

14. James Fraser, Esq., admitted a writer on this establishment from 13th Aug.

22d July 1840.—Mr. W. H. Bayley, junior merchant, 10th July 1840; Messrs. R. B. Sewell, A. Hall, W. E. Jellicoe, A. Purvis, C. J. Shubrick, and R. W. Chatfield, junior merchants, 18th July 1840.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—June 6. P. Irvine, Esq., retrospectively from 7th July until 31st Oct. 1840, to sea coast, on sick cert.—July 25. F. Lushington, Esq., in extension to 15th Nov. 1840, on med. cert.—A. J. Maclean, Esq., sec. to Mil. Board, for one month, to Coimbatore and Neilgherry Hills, on private affairs.—M. P. Daniell, Esq., until 31st Dec., to proceed to Neilgherry Hills, on sick cert.—26. P. Irvine, Esq., for three years, to proceed to Europe, on sick cert., and admitted to benefit of abbreviated allowance.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Aug. 4. The Rev. R. W. Whitford, M.A., and the Rev. G. H. Evans, M.A., to be joint chaplains at Secunderabad.

The Rev. F. G. Lugard, A.B., to be chaplain a Vizagapatnam.

The Rev. A. Fennell, A.B., to be chaplain at Cannanore.

The Rev. E. Whitehead, A.M., to be chaplain at Kamptee.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 19. The Rev. G. Græme, chaplain, on 17th June.

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 12, 1840.—Cadets of Infantry C. G. Bolton, J. O. Butler, C. D. Grant, R. J. Blunt, W. R. Aikman, Arnold Ward, O. L. Burmand, F. W. Pinkney, and Edward Tomes, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. C. D. Currie, M.D., and A. H. Howe, tal at presidency.

June 16.—Cadets of Infantry Walter Newton, Frederick Vigne, G. R. Rolston, F. H. Thompson, and George Baldock, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

June 19.—Cadets of Cavalry C. H. Middleton, and O. Pelly, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry Francis Mardall, G. C. Pybus, J. J. Jenkins, Frederick Harris, J. R. Campbell, J. F. Croadsdill, William Touch, Edward Davie, and Edward Worsley, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

The undermentioned gentlemen admitted on estab., and prom. to do duty 2d N.I., W. R. Gingen, and G. C. Courtney, 2d bat. artillery, St. Thomas's Mount; W. R. Gingen, C. J. Martyn, Peterkin, General Pringle, M.D., 2d Mount; James Boy, galore; J. T. Donn, Thomas's Mount.

1st-Lieuts. Wm. Ward and A. F. Oakes, of artillery, to take rank of captain by brevet, from 16th June 1840.

Maj. T. B. Forster, 8th N.I. (having reported his arrival at Madras from Cape), directed to resume charge of his office as paymaster at presidency.

Capt. R. Thorpe, 27th N.I., at present acting as paymaster at presidency, to resume charge of his office as superintendent of family payments and pensions, from 25th June.

Surg. A. N. Magrath relieved Assist. Surg. J. E. Porteous from duties of residency surgeon at Mysore, on 10th July.

Lieut. H. F. Gustard, 6th N.I., permitted to join his regt. at Cuttack *via* Calcutta.

The services of Assist. Surg. S. Cox replaced at disposal of Major General Commanding the Forces.

June 16.—6th N.I. Lieut. Jas. Forsyth to be adj.

Major J. B. Nottidge, 12th N.I., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company, on pension of a lieutenant colonel.

Maj. Gen. Wahab (having returned to duty) readmitted on establishment from 13th June.

The services of the undermentioned officers placed at disposal of Government of India, for employment in service of H.M. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk:—Lieuts. Thomas Clerk, 34th L.I.; W. J. Wilson, 43d N.I.; R. S. Wilson, 52d do.; E. A. H. Webb, 38th do.

July 21.—Cadet of Artillery G. S. Elliot admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d Lieut.

Cadets of Infantry R. W. M. Vivian, Richard Thomas, Robson Benson, and C. P. Taylor, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. J. W. Mudge, M.D., and E. J. Barker, admitted on to do duty, f lery at St. T. geon of 1st Europ. Regt. at Secunderabad.

Lieut. R. B. Mylne, 19th N.I., appointed to charge of invalids of H.C. service proceeding to England on ship *Claudine*.

The services of Major B. Shee, K.L.S., 47th N.I., replaced at disposal of Major General Commanding the Forces for regimental duty, retrospectively from 3d April 1840, the date on which he delivered over command of British detachment recently serving in Persia to Town Major at Bombay.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 24.—20th N.I. Lieut. A. M. McCally to be

capt., and Ens. E. Martin to be lieut., v. Otter retired; date of coms. 22d July 1840.

36th N.I. Ens. T. D. Thisleton to be lieut., v. Hollis struck off from strength of army; date of com. 6th July 1840.

Assist. Surg. Joseph Lawrence to be surgeon, v. Dalmahoy retired; date 20th July 1840.

Cadet of Cavalry W. P. Cust admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Ensigns brought on effective strength of army from 15th Feb. 1840, to complete establishment from do.

2d-Lieut. P. M. Francis, corps of engineers, to act as assistant civil engineer in 4th division, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. Supple to be zillah surgeon of Salem. (Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane's appointment to this situation cancelled).

July 28.—2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. H. W. Yates resigned service as an ensign from 9th April 1838.—Ens. Fred. Nelson to be lieut., v. Yates resigned; date of com. 8th Oct. 1839.

12th N.I. Capt. I. C. Coffin to be major, Lieut. J. C. Giffard to be ensign, v. Ens. J. C. Giffard; date of coms. 24th July 1840.

26th N.I. Ens. M. B. Ward to be lieut., v. Kempthorne deceased.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Ensigns brought on effective strength of army from 16th Feb. 1840, to complete establishment:—Ensigns Charles Mortlock, Henry Phillips, and J. J. Pearce.

The services of Major I. C. Coffin, 12th N.I., to

July 31.—Infantry. Major John Wright, from 40th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Dalgaings retired; date of com. 29th Feb. 1840.

40th N.I. Capt. A. Wood (Brev. Capt.) John Bates to be lieut., v. L. Jackson to take rank, in suc. to Wright prom.—Ens. J. D. Dale to be lieut., from 5th May 1840, v. Perrie removed.

37th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Wardroper to be capt., and Ens. W. Bayley to be lieut., from 23d March 1840, v. E. T. Clark resigned.

Supernum. Ensigns W. M. Berkeley and C. P. Taylor brought on effective strength of army, former from 16th Feb., and latter from 8th March 1840, to complete estab.

The services of Maj. A. Woodburn, 40th N.I., replaced at disposal of Major General Commanding the Forces for regimental duty.

Aug. 4.—2d L.C. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. T. Boddam to be capt., and Cornet G. W. Russell to be lieut., v. Campbell retired; date of coms. 5th May 1839.

Artillery. 1st-Lieut. W. B. Stevens to take rank from 6th March 1840, v. Gould retired.—2d-Lieut. J. W. Goad to be 1st lieut., v. Morgell invalided; date of com. 22d May 1840.

2d Europ. Regt. Capt. (Brev. Major) Patrick Thompson to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James Forbes to be capt., and Ens. H. R. Owen to be lieut., v. Wheeler retired; date of coms. 4th Aug. 1840.

Infantry. Major James Bell, from 28th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Maclean dec.; date of com. 31st July 1840.

28th N.I. Capt. T. Stockwell to be major, Lieut. Robert Farquhar to be capt., and Ens. Robert Balfour to be lieut., in suc. to James Bell promoted; date 31st July 1840.

Supernum. Ens. R. W. M. Vivian brought on effective strength of army from 3d March 1840, to complete estab.

Cadets of Infantry B. W. Vaughan, William Hornidge, Edward Cannon, W. C. Brackenbury, and Henry Walker, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Act as commissary of during absence and on

The services of the undermentioned officers, of 37th N.I., replaced temporarily at disposal of Com-

The services of Major T. Stockwell, 28th N.I., placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty, when relieved from his situation as paymaster in Ceded Districts.

The services of Major P. Thompson, 2d Europ. Regt., placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty.

Lieut. Col. A. Kerr, 7th L.C., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company on pension of his rank, from 2d Aug. 1840.

to be paymaster of

Capt. George Logan, 41st N.I., to be fort adj. of Fort St. George, and superintending officer of gentlemen cadets, v. Alexander.

Capt. H. Beaver, 5th N.I., to act as secretary to Clothing Board, during employment of Capt. Cramer on other duty, as soon as relieved in the Doab.

Capt. P. Pope, 24th N.I., to act as paymaster at Vizagapatam, during absence of Capt. Duff, 37th N.I., on field service.

Lieut. R. W. H. Leicester, 19th N.I., to act as deputy paymaster Tenasserim provinces, during employment of Capt. Beaver on other duty.

Aug. 7.—Cavalry. Major R. L. Highmoor, from 5th L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Kerr retired; date of com. 3d Aug. 1840.

5th L.C. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) D. A. Fenning to be major, Lieut. Hugh Fraser to be capt., and Cornet W. E. Remington to be lieut., in suc. to Highmoor prom.; date of coms. 3d Aug. 1840.

Artillery. 2d-Lieut. A. W. Macintyre to be 1st lieut., v. Brown resigned; date of com. 8th June 1840.

Supernum. Ens. Henry Walker, brought on effective strength of army, from 18th April 1840, to complete establishment.

Assist. Surg. G. T. Bayfield, medical estab., appointed by Governor General of India in Council, on 6th April 1840, acting junior assistant to agent on N.E. frontier.

Aug. 11.—38th N.I. Lieut. H. Gordon to be quartermaster and interpreter; date 29th July.

Capt. W. P. Deas, 6th L.C., to be deputy assist. adj. general Mysore division of army, v. Capt. G. C. Whitlock permitted, at his own request, to resign the appointment; date 30th July.

Capt. R. Shirreff, 2d N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. general Centre division; date do.

Capt. G. B. Arbuthnot, 3d L.C., to be deputy assist. adj. general Ceded Districts; date do.

Capt. J. E. Glynn, 4th N.I., to be fort adjutant of Bellary so long as his regt. continues to form part of that garrison; date do.

37th N.I. Lieut. William Hake to be adj., v. Wardroper prom.; date 4th Aug.

Cadet of Infantry E. T. Fielde admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

The services of the undermentioned officers placed at disposal of Supreme Government for employment in H.H. the Nizam's service:—Lieuts. D. W. McKinnon, 2d N.I.; H. F. Gustard, 6th do.; W. J. Hare, 41st do.

Aug. 14.—Mr. W. W. Rawes admitted on estab. as assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Maj. James Malton, 44th N.I., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company on pension of a lieut. colonel, from 1st Sept. 1840.

Head-Quarters, &c., June 9, 1840.—Capt. W. E. Litchfield, 6th L.C., to act as qu. master and interpreter of that regt., until further orders.

June 13.—Capt. J. W. Coats, 6th regt., to act as qu. master and interpreter, during absence of Lieut. Gompertz.

The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty, until further orders:—Ensigns C. G. Bolton, J. O. Butler, and C. D. Grant, with 1st N.I.; Arnold Ward, 13th do.; R. J. Blunt, 33d do.; W. R. Aikman, O. L. Burmand, F. W. Pinkney, and Edw. Tomes, 37th do.

June 15.—Capt. Simpson and Lieut. Rowlandson, former to act as adj. and qu. master of 4th bat. ar-

tillery, and latter to assume charge of departments of adj. and qu. master of 2d bat. artillery; date 14th May 1840.

July 14.—Assist. Surg. W. Sheddson removed from 2d regt. to 3d L. Inf.

Capt. Wm. Johnstone removed from 2d to 1st N.V.B.

July 15.—The following removals ordered:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) G. L. Wahab from 53d to 33d regt., and Col. G. M. Stewart from 33d to 52d do.

Assist. Surg. D. Macpherson, M.D., 8th L.C., to do duty with 37th N.I., and to join without delay.

Assist. Surg. D. Macpherson, M.D., 8th L.C., to do duty with 37th N.I., and to join without delay.

July 16.—Capt. H. Lee removed from Carnatic E.V.B. to 2d N.V.B., and to join head-quarters at Wallajahbad.

July 18.—2d-Lieut. A. V. Falls removed from 2d to 3d bat. artillery, and to join the detachment at Moulinein.

July 20.—The removal of Assist. Surg. S. K. Parson, from 2d Europ. Regt., in G.O. of 8th July, cancelled.

July 21.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

July 22.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

July 23.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

July 24.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

July 25.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

July 26.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

July 27.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

July 28.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

July 29.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

July 30.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

July 31.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

Aug. 1.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

Aug. 2.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

Aug. 3.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

Aug. 4.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

Aug. 5.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

Aug. 6.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

Aug. 7.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

Aug. 8.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

Aug. 9.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

Aug. 10.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

Aug. 11.—The following removals ordered:—T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.; T. J. M. Cundehaviland Harris, 1st M.E. Regt.

Ens. W. M. Berkeley removed from doing duty with 33d, and posted to 37th N.I.

Ens. C. P. Taylor posted to 40th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Middlemass appointed to 2d bat. artillery, and to proceed to join detachment on foreign service, doing duty meanwhile with 37th regt.

Assist. Surg. S. K. Parson, 2d Europ. Regt., app. to do duty with 37th N.I., and to proceed to join.

Aug. 4.—Ens. R. W. M. Vivian posted to 28th N.I.

Ensigns T. H. Atkinson, 16th, and Francis Marshall, 32d N.I., permitted, at their own request, to exchange regiments, and to rank in those corps as junior ensigns respectively.

Aug. 6.—The following removals ordered in Artillery:—Capt. J. Horne from 1st to 3d bat., and Capt. F. Burgoyne from 3d to 1st do.

Ens. Simon Taylor, 47th, appointed to do duty with 38th N.I., until 1st Nov. 1840.

Ens. Henry Walker posted to 2d Europ. Regt.

The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived) do duty with 37th N.I., and to proceed to join:—Edward Cannon, 38th do.

Aug. 8.—The following removals and postings ordered in the Infantry:—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. Napier from 38th to 45th regt.; Lieut. Col. J. Wilson from 45th to 28th do.; Lieut. Col. H. Dowker from 1st E.R. to 9th regt.; Lieut. Col. J. Bell (late prom.) to 1st E.R.

Aug. 10.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. Napier, gen. of army, to do duty with 37th N.I., and to proceed to join.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Conway Stafford, 51st N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. general of army, v. Woods.

Aug. 12.—Lieut. W. P. Devereux, 2d Europ. Regt., to act as qu. master and interp. of 37th regt., until further orders.

Ens. E. T. Fielde (recently arrived and promoted) appointed to do duty with 13th N.I.

Aug. 13.—Capt. F. Burgoyne, of artillery, appointed to charge of young officers ordered to proceed from presidency to Bangalore.

Aug. 14.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Burton, M.D., removed from doing duty under Superintending Surgeon Southern Division, to do duty with H.M. 57th regt.

Examinations.—Lieuts. A. W. Macintire, horse artillery, and M. T. French, 34th L.I., having been examined by a committee at Bangalore in the Hindoostanee language, have been reported, the former to have passed creditably, and the latter to have failed. The latter to be re-examined. The cost of the examination to be borne by the officers.

Lieuts. J. Forsyth and J. B. Layard, acting adjutants 6th and 23d regts., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by committees at Bangalore, have been reported to have passed creditably.

Lieuts. S. G. C. Renaud, 1st M.E. Regt., and T. P. Sparks, 17th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by committees at Bangalore, have been reported to have passed creditably.

The undermentioned officers having passed a creditable examination in the Hindoostanee language, are reported to have passed creditably:—Ens. A. C. Macarney, 35th do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 19. Lieut. H. F. Gustard, 6th N.I.; Lieut. E. J. Colebrooke, 5th N.I.—July 17. Maj. Gen. Wahab.—21. Lieut. Roger Rollo, 50th N.I. (via Bombay).—Aug. 4. Cornet R. J. Pollock, 8th L.C.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Jones, 30th N.I.; Ens. Alex. Ross, 10th do.; Veterinary Surg. Chas. Jackson.—7. Surg. John Ladd.—14. Lieut. W. G. Owen, 11th N.I.; Lieut. E. Martin, 24th do.; Lieut. T. L. Place, 44th do.

## FURLoughs.

To Europe.—July 21. Cornet J. E. Mayne, 8th L.C., for health.—Lieut. N. Europ. Regt. (to embark from T. M. Warre, 9th N.I., for J. Hichens (*vid* Bombay).—28. Maj. Gen. F. W. Wilson, C.B. (to embark from Bombay).—Lieut. G. Allan, 3d L.I., for health.—Aug. 4. Capt. J. M. Macdonald, 1st L.I. (to embark from Bombay).—Lieut. H. Houghton, 1st Europ. Regt.

To Sea.—Aug. 11. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. S. Ommanney, 2d L.C., for one year, on sick cert. (to embark from Bombay).

To Sea and N.S.Wales.—Aug. 11. Lieut. W. James, 5th N.I., for two years, on sick cert. (to embark from Tutacarin).

To Cape and N.S.Wales.—July 17. Lieut. T. P. Moore, 22d N.I., for two years, on sick cert.

To Bombay.—July 17. Maj. Gen. Wahab, for six months, on private affairs.

To Arcot and Madras.—Aug. 11. Lieut. W. A. Halsted, 11th N.I., on med. cert.

To Presidency.—June 11. Lieut. A. Robertson, 48th N.I., from 1st July to 30th Sept. 1840.—Assist. Surg. J. Imrie, 1st N.I., preparatory to—15. Ens. C. 31st July 1840.

residency of Travancore, for purpose of obtaining a final med. cert. to return to Europe.—16. Capt. C. Bond, C.E.V.B., from 25th July to 35th Oct. 1840.—Capt. R. F. Otter, 28th N.I.—21. Maj. Gen. J. Allan, C.B., from 12th to 31st July 1840.—Capt. C. M. Maclean, sub-assist. com. gen., for three months, from 1st July, on private affairs (also to 10th N.I., ing. G.W. till 29th Aug. 1840, on sick cert.—28. Brev. Capt. C. Wahab, 16th N.I., from 12th July to 12th Dec. 1840, on sick cert.—Lieut. G. 31st Aug. 1840.

from 10th July to 31st Dec. 1840, on sick cert.—Aug. 4. Capt. Begbie, com. of ordn. at Trichinopoly, for two months.—1. Lieut. J. Macdougall, 17th N.I., from 1st Sept. to 31st March 1841.—6. Capt. R. Pretymann, 2d N.V.B., from 20th Jan. to 30th Nov. 1840.—11. Capt. during his leave of absence, 4th L.C., from 29th July, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on sick cert.—Lieut. W. Bird, 23d L.I., from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct.—Ens. E. B. Garrard, 39th N.I., from 3d Aug. 1840 to 28th Feb. 1841, on sick cert.—Lieut. W. J. Cooke, 8th N.I., from 1st Aug., preparatory to applying for leave to N.S.Wales, on sick cert.—14. Capt. S. S. Trevor, deputy com. of ordnance at Moulmein, for four months.

To Eastern Coast and Neilgherries.—June 11. Assist. Surg. T. C. Jerdon, 2d L.C., from 9th May to 28th Feb. 1841, on sick cert.

To Nellore.—Aug. 11. Lieut. G. J. Purvis, 39th N.I., in continuation, till 30th Sept. 1840, and to enable him to join.

To Neilgherries.—July 16. Major R. J. H. Vivian, 18th N.I., in continuation, till 31st Dec. 1840.—Capt. F. W. Hands, 2d E.R., in continuation, till 31st Jan. 1841, on sick cert.—2d. Lieut. I. N. Abery, 8th L.C., in continuation, till 31st Dec. 1840, on sick cert.—28. Capt. T. H. Hull, 1st Europ. Regt., from 20th June 1840 to 31st July 1841, on sick cert.—Lieut. A. Richmond, 7th N.I., in continuation, till 26th Sept. 1840 (also to presidency).—Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, zillah Salem, from 3d July to 31st Dec. 1840, on sick cert.

To Poona.—July 24. Lieut. A. K. Gore, 29th N.I., until 1st Oct. 1840, on sick cert.

To Vizagapatam.—July 28. Capt. W. 37th N.I., in continuation, sick cert.—Aug. 11. Capt. W. N.I., from 27th July to 30th N.I.—14. Capt. H. Lee, 2d N.V.B., from 25th July to 31st Dec. 1840, on sick cert.

To Cuddalore and Eastern Coast.—July 28. Lieut. A. Wallace, 2d E.R., in continuation, till 31st Jan. 1841, on sick cert.

To Salem.—Aug. 6. Ens. T. H. Atkinson, 16th N.I., from 5th Aug. to 5th Dec. 1840.

To Tutacarin.—Aug. 11. Capt. T. W. Steele, 2d N.V.B., in continuation, till 31st Oct. 1840.

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Obtained leave of Absence.—July 28. Capt. J. C. G. Stuart, 42d N.I., in continuation, till 4th Sept. 1840, to enable him to join.—31. Lieut. E. J. Colebrooke, 5th N.I., till 15th Sept. 1840, to enable him to join.—Aug. 6. Capt. J. McMurdo, 45th N.I., from 5th Aug. to 31st Oct. 1840, to enable him to join his regt. by sea *vid* presidency.—14. Lieut. G. S. Cotter, horse artillery, from 1st Aug. until 31st Oct. 1840, in extension, on sick cert.

Cancelled.—The leave to proceed to Europe from Cape of Good Hope, granted on 26th May last, to Capt. Thos. McClellan, 33d N.I.; and that officer again to be considered as absent at Cape upon leave originally granted.

## NIZAM'S ARMY.

Hyderabad Res. Jan. 10, 1840.—The amount of a pension of Capt. Fair, and sion list.

Capt. C. A. Stewart, 2d regt., appointed brigade major of Aurangabad division, v. Capt. Fairtransf. to pension list.

The undermentioned officers promoted to rank of captains from dates specified, and under instructions from Government of India, the orders\* of 6th Nov. 1837 not to be applied to cases of officers who entered the Nizam's service before that date:—Lieut. Maude, 11th March 1840; Lieut. Davidson, 11th May; Lieut. Fowler, 22d do.; Lieut. Palmer, 14th June.

June 24.—Referring to G.O. of 10th June 1840, the rank and pay of captain assigned to the undermentioned officers to have effect from dates expressed:—Capts. Strange, McCally, and Sullivan, 8th Jan. 1836; Caddell, 3d Feb. 1839.

Dr. Wood pro leave of absence months, from

## SHIPPING.

## Arrivals.

JULY 13. *Triton*, from Bordeaux, Mauritius, &c.; *Union*, from Coringa, &c.—14. *Norfolk*, from Padang; *Sarah*, from Vizagapatam, &c.—17. *David Scott*, from London and Cape; *Laraine*, from ditto, of *Assinie*, from Pondicherry.—31. *Catherine*, from and *Samarang*, both from London.—3. *Ino*, from Aden; *Britannia*, from N.S.Wales.—5. *Inez*, from Penang; *Adams*, from Mauritius and Point de Galle; *Paryock Hall*, from Mauritius.—6. *John Hayes*, from Mauritius.—9. *Reliance*, from London and Mauritius.—10. *Lloyds*, from Cape and Mauritius.—13. *Francis Smith*, from London; *Woodman*, from N.S.Wales.—14. *Goleconda*, from Calcutta.—15. *Sarah*, from Masulipatam.—16. *Sophia*, from Calcutta.—17. *Cape Packet*, from Mauritius; *Severn*, from London.—19. *Thetis*, from Calcutta; *Essex*, from London.

## Departures.

JUNE 10. *Sophia*, Lee, for Penang.—JULY 14. H.M. colonial schooner *Champion*, for Swan River.—16. *Shaw Allum*, for Calcutta.—17. *Norfolk*, for Pondicherry.—18. *Larkins*, for Calcutta.—19. *Cleopatra*, for Calcutta; *Triton*, for ditto.—24. *Afrique*, for Calcutta.—22. *Claudivine*, for London.—25. *Union*, for Northern Ports.—27. *David Scott*, for Calcutta.—Aug. 3. *Ino*, for Calcutta.—4. *Sarah*, for Masulipatam; *Strath Eden*, for Cape and London; *Britannia*, for Calcutta.—9. *Catherine*, for Calcutta.—13. *Mary*, for Moulmein and Rangoon; *Reliance*, for Calcutta.—14. *Adams*, for Munsoorcottah and Calcutta.

## Arrival of Passengers.

Per *Sarah*, from Vizagapatam, &c.: Major Malton, 44th N.I.; Miss Malton, Mrs. Summers and child; Assist. Apothecary Fisher, wife, and 8 children; Mr. A. Sutherland; 8 natives.

\* This refers to promotion to the rank of captain after twelve years from the date of their being admitted on the strength of the establishment to which they belong.

*Per Larikins*, from Cape: Mrs. Drury; G. D. Drury, Esq., C.S.; Mr. Glenie; Capt. C. Boldero.  
*Per Inez*, from Penang: Lieut. Jackson; A. Paterson, Esq.; 9 natives.

*Per Sophia*, from Calcutta: Col. and Mrs. Mitchell and 2 children; Capt. Arkcoll; Lieut. Napier; 5 native servants.

*Per Catherine*, from Bombay: Mrs. Evans; Miss Lewis; Messrs. Blumer, Capella, Cohen, Ross, Ryder, Barrow, Perkins, and Tower.

#### Departure of Passengers.

*Per Champion*, for Swan River: Mr. Hagger, vet. surg. 1st L.C.; Mr. Wellman, H.M. 80th regt.; Mr. Monsen, of Swan River; Mr. Helmick, of Tranquebar.

*Per Triton*, for Calcutta: Mr. P. Chouette and servant; Mr. Pavie.

*Per Adams*, for Munsorecottah and Calcutta: Ensigns Harris, Vigne, Campbell, and Tones.

*Freight to London* (Aug. 5).—Porto Novo Iron, 15s. per ton of 20 cubic feet; Dead Weight, £3 per ton of 50 cubic feet; Light Goods, £4. 10s. per ditto; Cotton, £4. per ditto.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

June 1. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Pooley, 38th N.I., of a daughter.

At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. LeNair, 4th N.I., of a son.

At Vizagapatam, the wife of the Rev. E. Porter, of a son.

At Belgaum, Mrs. C. Murray, of a son.  
 11. At Madras, the lady of Capt. J. E. Butcher, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

15. At Madras, Mrs. W. Foxon, of a son.

16. Mrs. P. De Geles, of a daughter.

17. At Cuddalore, the lady of Surg. J. B. Preston,

of a son.

At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Leacock,

of a son.

At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wilkinson, 44th regt., of a daughter.

21. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. G. W. Osborn, of a son.

At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. B. W. Stevens, armory, of a daughter.

24. At Vellore, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Wapshare, 10th regt., of a daughter.

At Vellore, the lady of Brev. Capt. J. F. Leslie, 15th N.I., of a daughter.

At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. J. B. Preston,

of a son.

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of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

July 8. At Vepery, Mr. Alexander Thomson to Miss Caroline Myers.

13. At Trichinopoly, Mr. Thos. Hall, youngest son of the late Major Chas. Hall, to Miss Harriet Saviel.

22. At Bangalore, R. W. O'Grady, Esq., 34th L. Inf., to Jane Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas O'Grady, Esq., of Bangalore.

### DEATHS.

May 17. At Trippety, on route to Secunderabad, son of Capt. Middlecoat, of dysentery, Mr. Fred.

At Bangalore, the lady of Maj. John Wright, of a son.

12. At Moulmein, Mary, wife of Lieut. G. B. Pratt, H.M. 63d regt.

14. At Moulmein, the lady of Maj. John Wright, of a son.

At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. J. B. Preston, of a son.

July 4. At Hingolee, aged two years, William Grant, youngest son of Major Edward Raynsford, Nizam's service.

12. At Madras, Cornet Thomas Allan, 4th L.C., son of Maj. Gen. Allan, C.B.

19. At St. Thomas's Mount, William John, only son of Capt. J. Shepherd, 2d M.E. Light Infantry, aged 1 year and 10 months.

20. At Madras, in her 26th year, Christiana, wife of Mr. Richard Saneer.

29. At Calicut, Jane Maria, wife of Mr. T. Desmiers, aged 16, only daughter of the late Capt. Roberts, of the county service.

31. At Coimbatore, Lieut. Col. Thos. Maclean, of a son.

At sea, Lieut. James Kempthorne, 26th N.I.

## Bombay.

### GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

#### ALLOWANCES TO RIDING-MASTERS.

*Bombay Castle, July 20, 1840.*—Riding-masters at garrison stations, not provided with public quarters, are to draw Rs. 30 per mensem house-rent; and in the field or at field stations, if not furnished with public camp equipage and carriage, they will draw Rs. 35 per mensem tent allowance.

The provisions of the Gov. G. O. of the 15th ult., allowing full batta to medical warrant officers beyond 200 miles from the presidency, is extended to riding-masters, and from the same date.

#### ACCOMMODATION OF OFFICERS ON BOARD TRANSPORTS.

*Head-Quarters, Poona, July 21, 1840.*—As cases may arise, where by acting up to the letter of the G. O. under date 18th June 1813, Article 6, sec. 62, page 594 Military Code, which directs, "that one-half of the round-house of transports be appropriated to the commanding officer of the troops on board," a manifest injustice may be committed towards officers of much higher rank, who may be pro-

ceeding on duty in the same ship by orders of Government, although having no immediate control over the troops on board, and which undoubtedly is contrary to the spirit of the order, and could never have been the intention of Government in framing it; his Excellency is pleased to direct, that whenever cases of this kind occur, the allotment of the accommodation on board will rest with the quarter-master-general's department, under the authority and with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

Whenever any information is wanted connected with the embarkation of troops, or on the subject above alluded to, the officer should always be directed to communicate with the quarter-master-general's department, and not address higher authority but through that channel.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS IN SCINDE.

*Bombay Castle, July 30, 1840.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to place the department of public works in Scinde under the control of the superintending engineer of the northern provinces, through whom the officers in charge of the engineer department in that province will communicate to, and receive their instructions from, the Military Board.

#### RELIEF OF CORPS.

*Head-Quarters, Poona, July 31, 1840.*—With the sanction of Government, the following relief of corps will take place on the opening of the season, unless otherwise ordered:

1st Gr. N.I., from Upper Scinde to Deesa.

5th N.I., from Upper Scinde to Satara.

6th do., from Deesa to Upper Scinde.

8th do., from Satara to Lower Scinde.

21st do., from Poona to Upper Scinde.

23d do., from Upper Scinde to Bombay.

25th do., from Bombay to Upper Scinde.

#### OFFICERS ORDERED TO REJOIN THEIR CORPS IN SCINDE.

*Head-Quarters, Poona, Aug. 1, 1840.*—With reference to the G.G.O. dated 29th July 1840, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct all officers belonging to regiments now in Scinde, and absent from any other cause except sickness, to rejoin their corps with the utmost expedition.

*Aug. 4.*—With reference to the G.O. of the 1st instant, the Commander-in-Chief directs, that officers belonging to regiments serving in Scinde, and under orders to join, report themselves personally at the quarter-master-general's office

at the presidency, for the purpose of being provided with a passage to the point of debarkation, on or before the 25th instant.

#### THE TROOPS IN SCINDE—SERVICE.

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 22, 1840.*—Under instructions from the Government of India, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the troops in Scinde are no longer to be considered on foreign service, and that the grant of the family pension will be restricted to the heirs of such troops only as may proceed beyond the Bolan Pass.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

*July 22.* Capt. Farquhar, 6th N.I., to act as postmaster at Deesa, during absence of Capt. Macan, on sick leave.

24. Mr. E. Montgomerie, acting collector of Tanna, delivered over charge of that office to Mr. Pitt on 17th July.

28. Mr. A. St. J. Richardson to be fourth assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

29. Mr. S. Mansfield, second assistant to collector of Kaira, to do duty in Tanna collectorate, until 1st November.

*Aug. 7.* Mr. S. Babington to be assistant to Accountant General.

8. Mr. J. W. Hadow to be third assistant to collector and magistrate of Dharwar, and to continue to act as second assistant to collector and magistrate of Rutnagere.

Mr. D. Davidson to be third assistant to collector and magistrate of Belgaum, and to continue to act as second assistant.

Mr. W. J. Turquand to be third assistant to collector and magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. C. E. Stewart to act as third assistant to collector and magistrate of Belgaum, and to join after examination in October.

12. J. Pyne, Esq., to act as collector of customs and land revenue at presidency, remaining at his present station until relieved by Mr. H. Brown.

Mr. C. C. B. to be assistant to collector of customs and land revenue at presidency, remaining at his present station until relieved by Mr. H. Brown.

Capt. A. Bartlet, 26th N.I., appointed an assistant magistrate in Poona collectorate, and to act as commandant of Poona police corps and superintendent of city police.

H. Brown, Esq., to act as judge and session judge of the Konkun.

J. W. Muspratt, Esq., to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Konkun, for detached station of Rutnagerry.

17. Dr. Winchester appointed to do duty of deputy postmaster at Hyderabad, in room of Lieut. Whitlock resigned the situation.

26. C. Sims, Esq., assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur, resumed charge of his office on 7th Aug.

*Obtained leave of Absence.*—July 22. Mr. A. St. John Richardson, leave for one month, to visit presidency, in order to attend examination in Maharratta language on 10th Oct. 1840 (also to Surat and Domus, for one month, for health).—W. H. Harrison, Esq., leave for two months, to proceed to the Deccan, for health.—31. Mr. J. H. Jackson, an extension for six months of leave granted to him on 27th Feb. 1837.—31. Mr. J. H. Jackson, Esq., leave for one month, to visit presidency, on private affairs.—22. S. Marriot, Esq., leave for one month, to remain at Satara, on private affairs.—26. J. Pyne, Esq., leave for one month, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.



# ECCLIASTICAL.

Aug. 21. The Rev. R. Y. Keays, A.M., acting garrison chaplain, to be chaplain of Belgaum and Dharwar, and the Rev. R. C. Jackson, B.C.I., to act in that chaplaincy, until the Rev. Mr. Keays shall be relieved from his present temporary engagement.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

*Bombay Casualty List, 1840.*—*Ensigns.* 17th N.I., to  
at Mhow, to  
to Opium House at Indore.

July 21.—Cadet of Infantry W. S. Jones admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

July 23.—Capt. G. St. Barbe Browne, 7th N.I., to act as assistant to superintendent of roads and tanks, in room of Lieut. Curtis.

July 23.—Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to act as assistant to superintendent of roads and tanks, in room of Lieut. Curtis.

Capt. R. Crozier, 26th N.I., to act as brigade major at Poona, v. Wyllie.

Lieut. and Acting Adj. Hockin, 6th N.I., to be adj. to that regt., v. Farquhar prom.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1823, promoted to brevet rank of captain from dates specified:—Lieut. C. F. Honner, 2d L.C., from 14th July 1840; Lieut. R. H. Goodenough, 26th N.I., from 14th July 1840; Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., from 14th July 1840.

July 23.—Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to be adj. to that regt., v. Farquhar to be to lieut., in suc. to Hart resigned the service; date of rank 26th June 1840.

Ens. E. M. Nixon posted to 6th N.I., and to rank in regt. from 26th June 1840, v. Eastwick prom.

July 25.—Mr. S. S. Beamish, M.D., appointed an acting assist. surgeon on this estab., as a temporary measure; date 20th July.

July 26.—Capt. Warden, deputy commissary of ordnance, directed to receive charge of Executive Engineer's Department in Upper Scinde from Maj. Clibborn, as a temp. arrangement; date 13th June.

July 29.—Lieut. Honner, 1st Gr. N.I., to be adj. to that regt., v. Raitt prom.; date 30th June 1840.

Ens. Fanning, 1st Gr. N.I., to act as qu. master and paymaster to that regt., v. Honner; date 30th June 1840.

Capt. Raitt, 1st Gr. N.I., to act as qu. master and paymaster to that regt., during absence of Ens. Fanning on duty, or until further orders.

Ens. Lockley, 2d Gr. N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. remaining at Kurrachee, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, until further orders; date 26th June.

Lieut. Giberne, 16th N.I., received charge of commissariat department at Karrack from Lieut. Milne, under date 1st June.

Acting Assist. Surg. Beamish, M.D., placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for purpose of relieving Assist. Surg. Dias, placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

July 23.—Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to be adj. to that regt., v. Farquhar to be to lieut., in suc. to Hart resigned the service; date of rank 26th June 1840.

July 23.—Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to be adj. to that regt., v. Farquhar to be to lieut., in suc. to Hart resigned the service; date of rank 26th June 1840.

Aug. 1.—Lieut. and Acting Adj. Iye, 15th N.I., to be adjutant to that regt., v. Lavie proceeded to Europe.

Ens. T. E. Stone, 24th N.I., to act as qu. master and interp. in Hindoostanee to that regt., v. Shephard prom.

July 23.—Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to be adj. to that regt., v. Farquhar to be to lieut., in suc. to Hart resigned the service; date of rank 26th June 1840.

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whole of above officers directed by Com.-in-Chief to join their respective corps at earliest practicable period).

Aug. 4.—W. Leggett, Esq., civil surgeon at Tanna, received medical charge of Konkan Subsidiary Jails from Assist. Surg. Sullivan on 8th June last.

Aug. 6.—Capt. A. McD. Elder, 1st Europ. Regt., appointed to charge of treasure chest at Karrack.

2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. J. R. Hibbert to be qu. master and interp. in Hindoostanee, v. Hervey appointed to Scinde Irregular Horse.

Capt. T. E. Cotgrave, artillery, to act as junior deputy commissary of ordnance at presidency.

Aug. 7.—Ens. Whitehill, 23d N.I., to act as qu. master and interp. in Hindoostanee to that regt. from 6th July, until further orders.

Aug. 8.—Lieut. Marriott, engineer corps, to act as executive engineer at Poona on departure of Capt. Goodfellow to Aden.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Shortrede, 2d Europ. Regt., to be a permanent 1st assistant in Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Aug. 10.—The following arrangements made consequent on departure of the regiments ordered for Scinde:—

Capt. Benbow, 15th N.I., to act as Bheel agent, and in command of Ahmednuggur Local Corps, during absence of Capt. French.

Capt. Bartlett, 26th N.I., to act as commandant of Poona Police Corps, during absence of Lieut. Rudd.

Capt. H. N. Ramsay, 24th N.I., to act as assistant to garrison engineer and civil architect at presidency, on departure of Capt. Rebenack.

Consequent on restoration of Staff of Southern Division of Army, to Bombay, the following arrangements made:—

Capt. R. Warden, commissary of ordnance, posted to Southern Division of Army.

Capt. J. Grant, deputy commissary of ordnance, to relieve Capt. Warden at Sukkur.

July 23.—Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to be adj. to that regt., v. Farquhar to be to lieut., in suc. to Hart resigned the service; date of rank 26th June 1840.

July 23.—Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to be adj. to that regt., v. Farquhar to be to lieut., in suc. to Hart resigned the service; date of rank 26th June 1840.

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July 23.—Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to be adj. to that regt., v. Farquhar to be to lieut., in suc. to Hart resigned the service; date of rank 26th June 1840.

Lieut. J. P. Major, 11th N.I., to be acting adj. to Nat. Vet. Bat., during absence of Brev. Capt. Prior, or until further orders.

Ens. J. P. Grant, 1st Europ. Regt., to be acting adj. to Guzerat irregular horse, during absence of Lieut. McGregor, or until further orders.

As a temporary measure, Surg. Butchart directed to act as garrison surgeon at presidency, without al charge, v. Gibb pro-

Aug. 18.—2d L.C. Cornet E. H. Simpson to be lieut., v. Hailes dec.; date 30th July 1840.

Cornet E. M. MacGregor posted to 2d L.C., v. Simpson prom., with rank from 30th July 1840.

Aug. 22.—*Ch.* dated 6th Mr services placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief,

to C. of Southern Provinces.

Cadet of Cavalry E. M. McGregor admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadet of Infantry Robert Liddell admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. Theophilus Clarke admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Aug. 26.—Lieut. White to act as adj., and Lieut. master to wing of service to Upper

Capt. H. Lyons directed to join his appointment as deputy paymaster in Upper Sinde, to admit of officer now acting for him joining his regiment without delay.

Head-Quarters. On June 17, 1840. Lieut. F. Harr. tunity;

June 19.—Cornet Aitkin, cavalry, lately from England, attached to do duty with horse artillery at Poona until opening of the season.

Vet. Surg. Nixon, 1st L.C., to act as veterinary surgeon to 4th troop horse artillery, from 17th May 1840, until further orders; date 1st June.

Ens. G. U. Price, 1st Gr. N.I., to be attached to do duty with 26th regt. at Poona, until season will admit of his proceeding to join his regt. in Sinde.

June 23.—Assist. Surg. Carter to accompany a detachment of European recruits proceeding to Poona, returning to presidency on completion of the duty.

Assist. Surg. R. J. Behan placed in medical charge of European details at Karrack, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Cahill to afford medical aid to details of 1st Gr. 8th and 23d N.I., now at Kurrachee, on route to Upper Sinde; date 19th May.

June 24.—The undermentioned officers (lately 19th N.I.; Ens. J. W. Cottell, 21st do.

July 17.—Under instructions from government, Major Gen. P. Delamotte, C.B. (appointed to general staff of army by G.O. 10th March last), to and assume

The following officers appointed to Staff of Southern Division of Army, and to join its headquarters at Belgaum, as specified:—Lieut. P. E. Warburton, deputy assist. adj. general, to join immediately; Capt. E. P. De P'Hoste, assist. qu. master general, to join as early as practicable, on opening of the season; Capt. C. H. Wells, deputy judge adv. general, to join as early as practicable, on opening of the season; Capt. C. Hunter, paymaster, to join immediately; Surg. R. Pinhey, superintending surgeon, to join as early as practicable, on opening of the season.

Capt. T. Donnelly, assist. adj. general, appointed to Poona Division of Army, and to join as early as practicable, on opening of the season, and the following temporary orders:—Brev. Maj. W. Wyllie to act as assist. adj. general Poona division of army; Capt. R. J. Crozier, 26th N.I., to act as brigade major at Poona, v. Wyllie.

July 21.—Assist. Surg. Carter to do duty with 2d bat. artillery, until further orders.

Surg. McAndrew, M.D., of H.M. 40th regt., to to fall of of Surg. until further orders; date Kurrachee 25th June.

July 22.—Ens. J. S. Oliphant, 2d Gr. N.I., to continue to do duty with 12th N.I. at presidency, until an opportunity offers to enable him to join his regt. in Sinde.

Ens. W. S. Jones (lately admitted to service) to do duty with 25th N.I., and directed to join.

July 28.—Assist. Surg. Chatterton directed to relieve Assist. Surg. Keith from medical charge of 11th N.I., for purpose of allowing latter to return to his vaccinating duties.

Ens. H. Ferwick, at present attached to 19th N.I., to do duty with 24th N.I., until further orders.

Aug. 6.—Ens. R. T. Goodwin removed from doing duty with 25th to 12th N.I., and directed to join.

Aug. 8.—Assist. Surg. Deas directed to proceed to Kurrachee by first opportunity, and do duty under orders of Superintending Surgeon of Sinde Force.

Aug. 11.—Lieut. R. H. Mackintosh, deputy assist.

to receive instructions through Qu. Master General for his further progress.

Lieut. Jackson, 2d L.C., to perform duties of veterinary department of that regt., during absence of Vet. Surg. Stackleg on sick leave, or until further orders.

The undermentioned young officers attached to do duty with regiments as follows:—Ensigns J. Daun, R. M. Johnston, J. P. Sandwith, G. A. Lister, and W. L. Cahusac, from 8th to 8th N.I.; G. O. Geach, C. Commeline, J. W. Cottell, and H. N. Robertson, from 21st to 24th do.; G. F. Duke, C. W. Walker, H. E. Patullo, and W. Campbell, from 21st to 26th do.; E. Thompson, H. E. Jacob, and N. S. Jones, from 25th to 12th do.

Aug. 13.—Ens. W. C. Anderson, 1st Europ. Regt., at present attached to 21st N.I., removed to do duty with 2d Europ. Regt., until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Beha to assume and native sian Gulf until relieved, or until further orders; date 4th July.

Aug. 15.—Assist. Surg. Deas directed to accompany and afford medical aid to detachment of 25th N.I. proceeding to Kurrachee on H.C. steamer *Berenice*; and on his arrival at that station, to take medical charge of detachments of same regiment proceeding to Kurrachee on the *Cleopatra* and *Berenice* steamers.

Aug. 21.—Assist. Surg. Chatterton to afford medical aid to 11th N.I., during indisposition of Assist. Surg. Keith, or until further orders.

Examination.—Ens. T. J. K. Whitehill, 23d, and Ens. E. C. Fanning, 1st Gr. N.I., have been reported qualified as interpreters in the Hindoostanee

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 22. Capt. W. Rollings, 2d Gr. N.I.

#### FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—July 29. Lieut. C. R. Dent, artillery, for health.—Aug. 22. Conductor Jas. Baldock, ordnance department.

To Presidency.—July 22. Lieut. A. Tweedale, 1st L.C., from 16th July to 1st Oct., to remain, on private affairs.—28. Ens. W. T. Anderson, 11th N.I.,

from 24th July to 15th Oct.; to remain, on private affairs.—Ens. J. J. Combe, 18th N.I., from June to 15th Oct., ditto.—Aug. 11. Brev. Capt. A. A.

illery, from 10th Sept. to 31st Oct., for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language.

To Poona.—June 17. Capt. G. St. B. Browne, from 15th July to 15th private affairs.—July 22. from 16th July to 1st Oct., on private affairs.—24. Lieut. D.O.T. Compton, 18th N.I., from 29th June to 15th Oct., to remain, on private affairs.—Aug. 4. Capt. C. Benbow, 18th N.I., from 1st to 31st Aug., in extension, on

Tweeddale, 1st L.C., from 20th Aug. to 15th Sept., on private affairs (also to Allygaum).

To Deccan.—Aug. 6. Major J. P. Lester, sec. to Mil. Capt. J. S. main, from 1st to 31st Aug., in extension, on med. cert.

To Mhow.—Aug. 15. Capt. J. S. Grant, executive engineer in Sind, to remain, on sick cert., until opening of the season.

Cancelled.—Aug. 15. The leave to Europe granted to Capt. R. H. Wardell, 5th N.I., on 28th April last.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

July 23.—Lieut. Drought to perform duties of mate of the *Clive*, from 2d June last, as a temp. arrangement.

Aug. 13.—Mr. C. H. Walker, a volunteer for Indian Navy, arrived from England by ship *Northumberland*, on 10th Aug.

Aug. 18.—The following appointments and arrangements confirmed:—

Capt. Moresby re-appointed to command of H.C. steamer *Sesostrie*, from 1st July last.

Midshipm. Woolaston removed from *Berenice* to *Clive*, as a temporary acting lieut. of that vessel, from 14th July last.

Midshipm. Leeds removed from *Berenice* to *Sesostrie*, as a temporary acting lieut. of that vessel, from 14th July last.

Mr. Vincent appointed acting clerk in charge of the *Cleopatra*, from 26th July last, and directed to join the *Hastings* as supernumerary till her return.

Mr. Vincent, acting clerk in charge of *Cleopatra*, to *Hastings* as supernumerary, in an opportunity offers of his joining the *Sesostrie*, as clerk of that vessel.

## SHIPPING.

### Arrivals.

JULY 23. *Cumbrian*, from Shields.—24. *John William Dave*, from Persian Gulf.—Aug. 6. *Es-savie*, from Mocha.—7. *Monarch*, from Leith.—8. *John Campbell*, from London.—9. *Leonard Dobbin*, from Liverpool.—10. H.C. steamer *Cleopatra*, from Muscat; *Northumberland*, from London and Mauritius.—11. *Clarendon*, from China and Anjer; *Futtay Hulbaree*, from Mocha.—21. H.C. brig (with overland mail of 4th July).—23. *Julius Caesar*, from Llanelly and Aden.—24. *Thomas Bold*, from N.S. Wales; H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Muscat.—26. H.C. steamers *Cleopatra* and *Berenice*, both from Kurrachee.—27. *Maria*, from Marseilles and Mauritius.

### Departures.

JULY 23. *Elizabeth Walker*, for Calcutta.—25. *Justina*, for Calcutta.—27. *Salara*, for Calcutta; *Abel Gower*, for Calcutta; *Rajasthan*, for Liverpool.—28. *Tartar*, for Singapore; H.C. sloop

*Clive*, for Aden; *Bombay Castle*, for China; *Mary Mitcheson*, for London.—29. *Caledonia*, for Liverpool.—30. *Crown*, for Liverpool.—Aug. 4. *Earl of* for H.C. for Sin- gap- t; *Fuzel* r Aden; icutta.— Queen Victoria, for Cork and Falmouth.—19. H.C. steamers *Berenice* and *Cleopatra*, both for Kurrachee; *Benares*, for Kurrachee; *Adele*, for Singapore; *Monarch*, for Liverpool.—20. *Fort William*, for China; *Castle Huntley*, for Calcutta.—23. *Ann*, for Greenock; *La Navarin*, for Muscat; H.C. brig *Palinurus*, for Kurrachee.—24. *John*, for Singapore and China; *Majestic*, for Calcutta.—25. *Carnatic*, for Calcutta; *Calcutta*, for Liverpool.—28. H.C. steamer *Victoria*, for Red Sea (with overland mail for England).

### Arrivals of Passengers.

Per *John William Dave*, from Persian Gulf: Mrs. Shepherd and child.

Per *Clarendon*, from Muscat, &c.: Dr. Pinker and child; 1 native servant.

Per *Good Success*, from China and Anjer: C. F. Bradford, Esq.

Per *Futtay Hulbaree*, from Mocha: Isaac Johannes, Esq., Armenian merchant; 165 pilgrims.

Per H.C. brig *Palinurus*, from Suez: Mr. Hill, of the firm of Hill and Reven, of Cairo.

Per *Julius Caesar*, from Aden: Lieut. and Adj. J. Ayrtton, in charge of troops; Doctors Wocmsam and Starkey; 4 European soldiers; 17 Europeans; 190 native troops.

Per H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay* and Muscat: Mrs. Col. Sh. Lieuts. Milne and Jackson. 1 calfe, and Powell, I.N.; 1 gunner; 31 privates.

Per *Thomas Bold*, from Sydney: Mr. R. Fowler.

### Departures of Passengers.

Per *Justina*, for Calcutta: Capt. Pierce; Lieut. Hore; Mr. Rozario.

Per *Bombay Castle*, for China: Messrs. Benkin and Myers.

Per schooner *Mahé*, for Kurrachee: Mr. C. A. Patterson.

Per *Drongan*, for Aden: W. Gibbard, Esq.

Per *Helen*, for Madras and Calcutta: Capt. Lloyd, Bengal army.

Per H.C. steamers *Berenice* and *Cleopatra*, for Kurrachee: Native troops as reliefs for the regiments on service in Sind.

Per *Benares*, for Kurrachee: Capt. Rebenack, Ens. Phayre, troops, and followers.

Per *Adele*, for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel.

Per H.C. brig *Palinurus*, for Kurrachee: Troops.

Per *John*, for Singapore: 57 convicts, &c.

Freights (Aug. 22).—To London, £4. to £4. 5s. per ton; to Liverpool, £3. 12s. 6d. to £3. 15s. per do.; to Macao, Rs. 19 to Rs. 20 per do.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

JULY 14. At Mominabad, the lady of Capt. C. Yates, commanding 3d Nizam's cavalry, of a son.

18. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. B. Johnston, commanding hill rangers, Nizam's service, of a son.

20. Mrs. J. A. D. Penhy, of a daughter.

23. At Poonah, the lady of Major Charles Waddington, of a son.

27. Mr. C. D. W. of a daughter.

Aug. 5. Mr. N. W. of a son.

9. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. W. B. C. Stather, 1st Gr. regt., of a daughter.

— At the Retreat, Bellasis Road, Bycnulla, the wife of Mr. W. Brown, Cathedral clerk, of a daughter.



29. At Penang, the lady of Lieut. C. A. Butler, sub-assist. com. general, Madras establishment, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGE.

June 18. At Penang, F. S. Brown, Esq., of Glugor, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Gen. Waller, Esq., R.N., of Mile-end, Portsmouth, Hants.

#### DEATH.

July 5. At Singapore, Miss Margaret Stronach, eldest sister of the Rev. John Stronach, aged 42.

### Dutch India.

#### SHIPPING.

*Arrivals* at Batavia.—June 7. *Macassar*, from Rotterdam.—July 4. *Falcon*, from Liverpool.—5. *Aimé*, from Hamburg.—8. *Hermína*, from Calcutta; *Minerva*, from Amsterdam.—11. *Argent*, from Liverpool.—16. *Clyde*, from N.S. Wales.—17. *Margaretha*, from London; *Superbe*, from N.S. Wales.—20. *Prima Donna*, from London.

*Passed Straits of Anjer*.—June 22. H.M.S. *Columbine*, from Cape (bound to China).

#### DEATH.

May 30. At Batavia, His Exc. Lieut. Gen. De Eerens, Governor General of Netherlands India.

### China.

#### SHIPPING.

*Arrival*.—Previous to May 15. *Mary Elizabeth*, from Liverpool.

*Departures*.—Previous to June 5. *Guisachan*, *Frances Ann*, and *Arabian*, all for London.

*Freight* to London (June 5).—Nominal, at £10. per ton.

#### DEATH.

June 2. At Macao, of dysentery, Lord John Churchill, commander of H.M.S. *Druid*.

### Mauritius.

#### SHIPPING.

*Arrivals*.—July 21. *William Bailey*, fr. Hall, from Dublin; *Jupite*, fr. Woodmansterne, Wm. Pitt, ar. Marseilles; *Gustave*, and *Suffren*, both from Nantes; *Ankober*, *Philanthrope*, and *Milford*, all from Bordeaux; H.M.S. *Lilly*, from Mozambique (with 268 slaves on board captured from the Portuguese vessel *Joze*); Sir Wm. *Heathcote*, and *Kestrel*, both from Cape; *Mary C. Weber*, from Havre and Rio de Janeiro; *Burnhopside*; *Lloyds*, from Simon's Bay; *Cape Packet*, from Algoa Bay.

*Departures*.—June 12. *Swallow*, for Muscat.—July 19. *Mary Imrie*, for Calcutta.

*Freight* to London (July 21).—£4. 14s. per ton.

### Cape of Good Hope.

#### SHIPPING.

*Arrivals* in Table Bay.—Previous to Aug. 6. *Delhi*, *Meg Merrilles*, and *Eliza*, all from London; *Coringa*, *Cumbrian*, and *St. Helena*, all from Liverpool; *Union*, from Boston; *Mauritian*, from Simon's Bay; *Criterion*, and *Ann Dingwall*, from La Guayra; *Vivid*, *Pigeon*, and *Charles Kid*, all from Amsterdam; *Antilles*, from Cuba; *Richmond*, from St. Jago; *Eliza Kincaid*, from Rio de Janeiro.

*Departures* from ditto.—Previous to Aug. 1. *Velloz*, for Sydney; *Nemesis* steamer, for Port Essington; H.M.S. *Andromache*, *Lynher*, and *Volunteer*, all for Mauritius; *Thomas Metcalfe*, for Calcutta; *Packet*, and *Gilbert Munro*, for field, for Batavia; *Eliza*, for

*Arrivals* in Simon's Bay.—July 24. *Rota*, from Gottenburgh.—26. *Emma Eugenia*, from Plymouth and St. Jago.—28. *Amity*, from Ascension.

*Departure* from ditto.—July 7. *Lady Clarke*, for Sydney.

#### DEATH.

May 11. Maria, wife of Col. Wm. D. Robertson, of the Bombay army.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

#### *Island of Ceylon.*

Wm. Ogle Carr, Esq., to be first puisne judge.  
James Stark, Esq., to be second puisne judge.  
Arthur Butler, Esq., to be Queen's advocate.  
Christopher Temple, jun., Esq., to be deputy Queen's advocate.

#### *Cape of Good Hope.*

James Carey, Esq., to be registrar of deeds.

#### *Sierra Leone and its Dependencies.*

John Jeremie, Esq., to be captain-general and governor-in-chief.  
Owen Flintoff, Esq., to be chief justice.

#### THE "INDIA" STEAMER.

The new steam ship, called the *India*, a beautiful vessel, of 1,200 tons, and

nearly 400-horse power; built with a flush deck, 180 feet in length, and 40 feet broad, and splendidly fitted up; left Blackwall on the 3d October for Calcutta, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, where she is to stay five days. It is expected that she will complete the voyage, including the stoppages, within seventy-five days.

#### DUTCH INDIA.

The new King of Holland, William II., opened the session of the States-General on the 12th October. The following passage occurs in his speech: "In the Island of Sumatra, the forces by land and sea continue to act in unison, in promoting the glory and consolidating the power of the Netherlands."



Moffatt, Gilbert, from Bombay; 1st June; 28. 1.  
—Fortescue, Bengal 3d June;  
Wight, bay 4th July;  
and both, from Cape  
5th A. Wilson, from  
Bengal 13th June; Hero, Ryan, from N. S. Wales  
5th June; and James Gibson, Stuart, from Cape  
10th Aug.; all at Deal.

## Departures.

SEPT. 26. Emily, Young, for Bombay; from  
Llanelli.—30. *Cygnets*, Dalston, for South Australia;  
George Armstrong, John, for Madras (with  
troops); and *Royal Mail*, Cook, for South Australia;  
all from Deal.—Oct. 1. *Jannet*, Chalmers,  
for Mauritius; and *William Hughes*, Cuthbertson,  
for V.D. Land; both from Deal.—2. *Earl of Balcarvas*,  
Vaux, for Bombay (with troops); from  
Torbay.—*Orient*, Taylor, for N.S. Wales; from

for B.  
both  
for M.  
terson  
*Nymph*, Hall, for N.S. Wales; from Gravesend.—  
Simson, for Manila and China; George

for N.S. Wales; both from Bristol.—*Hope*, Kerr,  
for Bombay; from the Clyde.—5. *India* steamer  
from Cape, Ceylon,

and Thomas  
from Ply-  
mouth; and  
James Ewing, Maitland, for Manila; both from

dence, Jackson, for Singapore; from Hull.—12.  
*Marquis Hastings*, Carr, for N.S. Wales and Port  
Phillip; from Plymouth.—*Posthumous*, Milner,  
for N.S. Wales; *Speedy*, Love, for St. Helena;  
*Georgiana*, Richardson, for N.S. Wales; *Eleanor*,  
Barnett, for St. Helena and South Seas; *Indian*,  
Carr, for Launceston; and *Jane Thompson*, Way-  
man, for Bengal; all from Deal.—13. *Nimrod*,

pine, for Bengal; from Glasgow.—17. *Zenobia*,  
Owen, for Bengal;  
Everson, for Cape;  
and *Kilmays*, Sm  
Deal.—20. *Thomas*  
dras and Bengal;  
Bell, for Mauritius;  
Knox, for Algoa B.  
*Jannet*, Crockett, f  
Chc.  
21. J.  
Roc  
for I.  
ing.  
len,  
Bly

*Mary Campbell*, Wyllie, for Mauritius; from Green-  
ock.—25. *Viscount Melbourne*, McKerlie, for Ma-  
dras and Bengal, from Portsmouth.

## PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H.C. steamer *Victoria*, from Bombay 28th  
Aug., at Suez: Mrs. Col. Marshall; Maj. Gen. F.

W. Wilson, C.B., Madras estab.; Lieut. Nicolay,  
1st Madras Europ. Regt.; Capt. Macdonald, 1st  
Madras L.C.; Major Wheeler, 2d Madras Europ.  
Regt.; Lieut. Winn, I.N.; Lieut. Smythe, Madras  
estab.; Capt. Hart, H.M. 94th regt.; C. F. Brad-  
ford, Esq.; Capt. Parr, H.M. 54th regt.; Lieut.  
Dent, artillery; J. J. Falconer, Esq.; Col. Mar-  
shall; Lieut. G. Jenkins; Messrs. Barless, Hender-  
son, D'Hawtrie, Chabrier, D'Abbadie, Pawter,  
Vincent, Harlam, and Wallace.

Per *Repulse*, from Bengal: Hon. Mrs. Amos;  
Lady Douglas; Mrs. Ilare; Mrs. Thomas; Mrs.  
Queiros; Mrs. Lamb; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Fullage;  
Misses Smith, Queiros, and Fullege; Sir Robert  
Douglas; Colonel Vincent; Majors Hare, Thomas,  
and Lowe; Capt. Lamb; Lieuts. Pattle, Routh,  
and Phillips; Capt. Warren, late of the *Shalbourne*;  
A. Fraser, Esq.; W. Spry, Esq.; E. Eastwood,  
Esq.; W. Smith, Esq.; Dr. Duncan; Mr. C.  
Hayne, late commander of the *Richmond*; children;  
steerage passengers, &c.

Per *Ingits*, from Bombay: (See *As. Journ.* for  
last month, p. 171)

Per *Paragon*, from Ceylon: Mr. Chute; Mr.  
Hay.

Per *Charles Hewitly*, from Ceylon: Mr. W.  
Bird, for St. Helena.

Per *Royal Saxon*, from China: Mrs. Towns; Dr.  
Bennett.

Per *General Kyd*, from China: Mrs. Turner and  
family; George Dix, Esq., R.N.

Per *Duncan*, from Manila: Mr. and Mrs. C. J.  
Smith and three children.

Per *Lord William*, from Ceylon: Mrs. Sparling;  
Dr. Jackson; Messrs. Stapleton, Cook, and

Per *Mary Ann*, from New South Wales: Mr.  
and Mrs. Miller and child.

Per *James Holmes*, from Sydney: Capt. Bartley;  
Mr. Hood.

Per *Pacific*, from Mauritius: Capt. Gordon, late  
commander of the steamer *Satellite*.

Per *Mary Ann*, from Cape: Mrs. and Miss Eat-  
ton; Mrs. Vander Kemp; Capt. T. Armstrong,  
late of the brig *Fourteen*; Masters C. and H. Essex;  
two servants.

Per *Canada*, from Sydney: Mr. W. Forsyth;  
Capt. and Mrs. Chalmers and family; Mr. R.  
Deans; Mr. J. Taylor; nine steerage passengers.

Per *Hero*, from Sydney: Capt. Comin; Mrs.  
Comin; Mr. Rodwell; Dr. Moxley, R.N.

Per *Colonel*, from Sydney: Colonel  
Major

Messrs. Bastrio,  
Pietro, Carren, Feeling, Constantine, Fanholm,  
and Fowler; Serj. Campbell.

## Expected.

Per *Bengal*, from Bengal: Major Gen. and Mrs.  
Churchill; Mrs. Capt. Gilbert and family; Mrs.  
Lloyd; Capt. L'Estrange, 21st Fusiliers (since  
dead); Ensign Phillpotts.

Per *Earl Grey*, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs.  
Smith; Miss Caroline Driskoll.

Per *Roberts*, from Bengal: Mrs. and Col. White;  
Mrs. Harrington; Mrs. Gordon; Mr. John May;  
Rev. Mr. Garstin; Mr. Paine.

Mr. W.  
kart,  
zies;

Per *Claudine*, from Madras: Mrs. Potter; Mrs.  
Schreyvogel; Mrs. Goodrich; two Misses Good-  
rich; J. Haig, Esq., M.C.S.; Lieut. Potter, H.M.  
4th regt.; Lieut. Mylne, 19th N.I.; Lieut. J. Ri-  
chardson, 43d N.I.; Lieut. Taylor, 2d M.E. Regt.;  
E. Graves, Esq.; J. M. Ferrie, Esq.; Mr. J. Stew-  
art; Mr. Roche; thirty-two men and one woman,  
charter party passengers.

Per *Strath Eden*, from Madras, for Cape and  
London: Mrs. Ouchterlony; J. Ouchterlony,  
Esq.; Lieut. Col. A. Kerr and James Dalmahoy,  
Esq., retired service; Capt. J. Davidson, 31st  
L. Inf.; E. H. Maxwell, Esq.; P. Irvine, Esq.,  
civil service; Lieuts. G. Dancer, artillery, H. M.  
Dobbie, 30th regt., — Jackson, and G. Allan, 3d  
L. Inf.; Cornet J. E. Mayne, 8th L.C.; Ens. F. M.

Warr, of N.I., Mr. C. Abraham; Mrs. Patterson; ants; Sergeant Coleman,

Per *Rajahstan*, from Bombay: Mr. Willis and family; Mr. J. Beard.

Per *Queen Victoria*, from Bombay: Mrs. Cannor; Miss J. Stewart.

Per *Calcutta*, from Bombay: Mr. Thompson. Col. and Mr. Power; Mr. a Fraser; Capt. D. Warr; Mrs. Rose and child; Mrs. Laing; Capt. Barnett; Major Wilson; Capt. Beamish (all of the ship *Esmouth*).

## PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Henry Davidson*, for Bengal: Messrs. Wedderburne, Gourlay, Bruce, and McMahon.

Per *Lord Lowther*, for Madras and Bengal (additional): Mrs. Deedes; Mr. Peckthorn, assist. surgeon.

Per *Zenobia*, for Bengal: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Winchester; Major and Mrs. Herling; Dr. Stokes and friend; Mr. Meecham; Mr. Owen Johnson; Mr. Ford, pilot service.

Per *Iris*, for Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Dawson; Miss Twiddy; Rev. Mr. Kesmere; Mr. Lamb.

Per *Viscount Melbourne*, for Madras and Bengal: child; Miss Wallich; Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; Mrs. Mr. Reid; Mr. Vans Ag- Messrs. Elphinstone, Faith- full, Jarrett, Thompson, Robertson, Lukin, Halkett, Murray, Miles, Hay, Maclean, Crowdie, Triscott, Burton, and Robertson.

Per *Donna Pascoa*, for Bombay: Mrs. Kitts; Major and Mrs. Waterfield; Dr. and Mrs. Campbell; Scriven, Winfield, Close, Pirie.

Per *Thomas Grenville*, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Houlton and daughters; Miss Kayes; Miss Rotton; Captain and Mrs. Tabor; Mr. and Mrs. Roupel; Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, and family; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson; Capt. Masters; Drs. Tait and Stevenson; Mr. Stanners and friend; Gen. Jackson; Rev. John Bell; Mr. Bishop and brother; Messrs. Seppings, Sykes, Owen, Milding, Vaughan, Ainslie, Dunlop, McDonald, Mortlock, Nicholson, Leary, McDowell, Gilliam, Pascal, and Hunt.

Per *Oriental* steamer, for Mediterranean and Alexandria (to sail 2d Nov.): Mr. and Mrs. Teill; Mr. G. Teill; Miss Warley; Mrs. and Miss Bourchier; Mr. Le Mercier; Col. Lambert; Dr. and Miss Fox and four children; Messrs. G. J. and M. Arbuthnot; Mr. Cadell and lady; two Misses and Master Hampson; Mr. W. Miller; Mr. C. Baring and two children; Mr. F. H. Crozier; Mr. Thornhill; Mr. Hearn; Major and Mrs. Woodhouse; Mrs. William Grey; Capt. Young; Mr. W. Gordon; Dr. Crawford.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *James Pattison*, Cronartie, from Bombay to London, was destroyed by fire about 160 miles west of the Azores. The crew took to their boats, and were picked up by a Portuguese vessel, and carried into Lisbon. The crew came passengers in the *Braganza* steamer from Lisbon. The cargo (cotton) is supposed to have ignited from spontaneous causes.

The *Louisa*, Rose, from Perang to Singapore, was lost near the North Sand 11th July, and being loaded with government stores, cannon balls, grape, &c., almost immediately went to pieces.

The schooner *John Dunscombe*, from Sydney, was lost on the 6th March during a heavy gale. She went ashore, and became saved.

The schooner *Vanguard*, from Port Phillip to Sydney, is totally wrecked on the McLeary Bar. Crew saved.

The *Favie Queen*, Hickman, from Batavia to Sydney, struck on a reef near Antelope Islands 21st June, and was abandoned, after being plundered by pirates.

The *Howard*, Bissett, bound to Cork, went on shore at the Cape of Good Hope during a very severe gale on the 16th July, and has become a wreck. Part of the cargo saved in a damaged state.

The *Sea Horse* (steamer), Browning, from London to N. S. Wales, put into Lisbon 18th Sept., with considerable damage to hull, spars, and rigging, having been in contact with a large vessel on 14th Sept. near Cape Finisterre. She must be lightened to repair.

The *John Cooper*, Salmon, from the Clyde to N. S. Wales, was towed into Lisbon 14th Oct., with loss of topmasts, by the *Vesuvius* steamer.

The *Pero*, Gray, from N. S. Wales to London, has put into Paraiaba, Pernambuco, five of the crew being in a state of mutiny.

The *Columbine*, Roberts, from London to Algea Bay and Calcutta, put into Pernambuco 13th Sept., leaky, and must lighten to repair.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

Sept. 23. At Tower Cottage, Bury, the lady of Capt. Arthur Vincent, E.I.S., of a daughter.

27. At Leamington, the lady of Wm. Plowden, Esq., of Plowden Hall, in the county of Salop, of a daughter.

30. At St. John's Grove, Richmond, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. John Scott, chaplain to the Hon. E.I. Company, Bengal, of a son.

Oct. 2. At Southsea, the lady of Capt. W. C. Onslow, 44th Regt. N.I., of a daughter.

3. At Brompark, the lady of A. Rogers, Esq., of a son.

4. At Northdown, Pembrokeshire, the lady of Col. Kemm, of a son.

11. In Devonshire Place, the lady of W. H. Chicheley Plowden, Esq., of a son.

15. At Merton, Surrey, the wife of Geo. Adams, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Sept. 23. At Bristol, George Evatt, Esq., 62d or 63d Regt. N.I., and Louisa Anthony Sheldon, late Ebenezer Sheldon, of Grosvenor Square, London.

24. At Slindon House, Sussex, the seat of Anne, Countess of Newburgh, Miss Rosamond Clifford, a near relative to Lord Clifford, and of Sir Clifford Constable, of Burton Constable, Bart., and niece of the late Cardinal Weld, of Lutworth Castle, Dorset, to Theophilus Wm. Strachey, Esq., of the 29th Madras N.I., nephew of Sir Harry Strachey, Bart., of Sutton Court, Somersetshire.

26. By special license, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, and again at Lord St. Vincent's, by the Catholic clergyman, David Ochterlony Lyce-Sombre, Esq., of Sirdhana, in the northern provinces of Hindoostan, to the Hon. Miss Mary Anne Jarvis, only daughter of the present Viscount and Viscountess St. Vincent, and a grand-niece of the late Earl St. Vincent.

Oct. 6. At Banff, C. W. Fagan, Esq., of the Royal Highland Regt., and Miss Mary Fagan, East India Company's service, to the late Lord's second daughter of W. F. Fagan, Esq., of Glasgow.

8. Wm. Wilkins, Esq., of Sarnesfau, county of Glamorgan, to Caroline, eldest daughter of L. H. Davy, Esq., late of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

10. At Clifton Church, W. H. Heston, Esq., to Miss Mary Heston, daughter of W. H. Heston, Esq., of Clifton.

15. At Reigate, Edward Watts, Esq., of Hythe, Kent, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Benjamin Bunn, H.C.S.

17. At Florence, G. S. Gough, Esq., only son of Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., K.C.S., Rathronan House, county of Tipperary, com-



army, to Palliser,

27. At St. Mark's, Kennington, H. G. Man, Esq., 54th Foot, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Garrard, Madras Engineers.

*Lately.* At Cheltenham, Robert Sutherland, Esq., surgeon, Madras establishment, to Maria, fifth daughter of Maj.-Gen. James Welsh, Madras army.

— At Dublin, Capt. R. J. Stanley, of the 3rd Light Dragoons, to Stanley, late daughter of

#### DEATHS.

July 14. On his passage from Calcutta, for the recovery of his health, of the 21st Fusiliers, third L'Estrange.

21. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Olive Ann Stiles, widow of Capt. J. W. Stiles, Bengal Army.

— At the Mauritius, where he was serving with his regiment, Lord Arthur Chichester, captain 87th Royal Fusiliers, in his 40th year.

Sept. 28. At his residence, Blandford Place, Regent's Park, Lieut.-Col. John Nixon, late of the Madras Artillery, in his 83d year.

30. At 80, Harley Street, Admiral Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B., in his 77th year.

Oct 3. At Turin, Charles Ormerod, Esq., late of the Board of Control.

6. At Airth Castle, Stirlingshire, James Strange, Esq., formerly of the Hon. East-India Company's civil service.

7. At Bagneres de Bigorre, Thomas Richardson, Esq., of Ballathie, late captain in the 3d Light Dragoons.

13. At Tor, Devon, Mr. Thomas Maitland, late of the East-India House, in his 62d year.

14. At Clifton, aged 69, Anne, relict of Lieut.-Col. Henry Balfour, of the Bengal Artillery.

*Lately.* At Hobart Town, Edmund Philip, son of John Robinson, Esq., of Doughty Street.

### LONDON MARKETS, Oct. 27.

**Sugar.**—The demand for British Plantation on Wednesday was very limited, and on that day only 300 hhds, &c. were displayed, and the market was quiet. The stock on hand is now 20,496 hhds. and surces, which is 26,883 less than last year at the same period. The stock of Mauritius is 19,667 bags, being 59,877 less than last year. The stock of Bengal is 23,869 bags, which is 11,232 less than last year. In Mauritius, there has been no public sale, and privately little inquiry has existed for either brown or yellow descriptions;

To-day, the market is quiet, and the rates having been submitted to have caused the refusers to come forward more freely, and they have taken 5000 bags by private treaty. Siam is held firmly, and in Java little.

White kinds are in trade, who would pay stiff prices, but the supply has become small. This afternoon a good demand existed for Bengal.

**Coffea.**—British Plantation, of clean quality, has been in good request to supply the wants of the home trade, and former rates have been fully supported. East India and Cape descriptions of clean quality are held firmly, but the home trade have not evinced much desire to do business, and the operations privately have been on a small scale in all kinds. The stock of Mocha is small; this kind is, however, wanted by the home trade, but the short supply, especially of clean garbled sorts, have prevented purchases of moment; accounts have been received that a large quantity has been burnt on board a vessel on her way home from the East Indies. This afternoon there was a good demand for East and clean sorts of West India for home consumption.

**Spices.**—A good demand has existed privately for cloves, and the market has been fully supported. Holders of advance, checked business by private treaty. Cloves have been in good request. For Mace a steady demand has existed.

**Rice.**—For Bengal there has been less demand, and only a limited business has been transacted by private treaty, but there are not sellers excepting at former rates.

**Tea.**—The operations in free trade have been on a small scale by private treaty; the large public sales declared for to-day have caused the trade to buy with caution, but holders have displayed firmness, and have refused to sell excepting at former rates. The demand for good musters of the trade at 15,000 pgs., but they evinced little desire to purchase,

and the biddings were very languid for nearly all descriptions; the merchants also displayed less firmness, and the market was quiet. The hammer part only, and the small part only, under the rates of the last auctions.

**Cotton.**—Prices have been steady for East India, and there has been a fair business transacted.

**Cinnamon.**—The trade evinced little desire to purchase at the public sales which took place yesterday, and not above half of that offered was disposed of.

**Indigo.**—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the public sales, which commenced on the 8th and closed on the 22d October. The quantity declared was 10,881 chests, which were

ordinary and low ditto; 205 chests very low and trash; 701 chests Madras; 344 chests Kurpah; 83 chests Bimlipatam; 391 chests Oude; 67 chests Manilla; 105 chests Bombay. The attendance of

large proportion of which has been adapted for the home trade, and the prices were very fair; as these sorts were comparatively neglected in the July sale, the advance may be quoted from 6d. to 1s per lb. Shipping qualities were in good demand, but prices were very uneven, ruling from 3d. to 6d. advance. Throughout the sale, old goods bought in at former auctions (as we have often remarked before) have been very heavy, and did not bear the same advance as those put up for the first time. The orders for Madras were small, and generally limited at last sale's prices; Kurpahs was brisk at an advance of 3d. to 6d. The Bombay, which was of very bad quality, sold from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1d. Of the whole quantity, 4051 chests were withdrawn, 1400 bought in, leaving about 5400 chests actually sold, of which 2400 are supposed to be for home consumption and 3000 for export.

Since the sale a fair business has been transacted both for home use and export, and the rates established thereat have been fully supported; indeed, in some cases, a small advance has been paid for fine descriptions of Bengal.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 32 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

## CALCUTTA, August 8, 1840.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors .....	Co.'s Rs. cwt. 14	@ 19 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 4	@ 5 8
Bottles .....	100 12	0 12 12	— flat .....	5 15	6 1
Coals .....	B. md. 0	6 0 12	— English, sq. ....	3 11	3 12
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md. 35	8 35 12	— flat .....	3 12	3 14
— Brastiers' .....	do. 36	0 36 8	Bolt .....	3 10	3 11
— Ingot .....	do. 35	6 35 10	Sheet .....	5 12	6 4
— Old Gross .....	do. 36	8 36 12	Nails .....	cwt. 14	0 17 8
Bolt .....	do. 35	8 36 0	Hoops .....	F. md. 5	8 6 3
Tile .....	do. 35	4 35 12	Kentledge .....	cwt. 1	1 4
Nails, assort. ....	do. 38	0 48 0	Lead, Pig .....	F. md. 6	9 6 11
— Peru Slab .....	Ct. Rs. do.	—	— unstamped .....	do. 6	0 8 8
— Russia .....	Sa. Rs. do.	—	Millinery .....	10 D.	— 30 D.
Copperas .....	do. 2	14 3 0	Shot, patent .....	bag 4	0 4 8
Cottons, chintz .....	pce. 3	0 7 0	Spelter .....	Ct. Rs. F. md. 10	6 10 8
— Muslins .....	do. 1	1 8 8	Stationery .....	10 to 30 A.	P.C.
— Yarn 20 to 140 .....	mos. 0	3.3 0 7.5	Steel, English .....	Ct. Rs. F. md. 6	4 6 8
Cutlery, fine .....	do. 15	A. 15 A.	— Swedish .....	do. 8	0 8 8
Glass Ware .....	12 D.	22 D.	Tin Plates .....	Sa. Rs. box 19	4 20 4
Ironmongery .....	35 D.	45 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4	8 10 0
Hosiery, cotton .....	6 D.	25 D.	— coarse and middling ..	1	0 4 4
Ditto, silk .....	—	—	— Flannel, fine .....	0	8 1 8

## MADRAS, August 5, 1840.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles .....	100 12	@ 14	Iron Hoops .....	candy 28	@ 30
Copper, Sheet .....	candy 270	— 273	— Nails .....	do. 52	70
— Tile and Slab .....	do. 235	— 238	Lead, Pig .....	do. 48	50
— Old .....	do. 259	— 260	— Sheet .....	do. 55	60
Nails, assort. ....	do. 280	— 290	Spelter .....	do. 53	54
Cottons, Chintz .....	piece 3	10	Stationery .....	10 A.	15 A.
— Gingham .....	do. 3	7	— .....	38	42
— Longcloth, fine .....	do. 8	12	— .....	50	60
Iron, Swedish .....	candy 42	45	— .....	19	20
— English bar, flat, &c. ....	do. 28	31	— .....	3	10
Bolt .....	do. 25	28	— .....	10 to 12 Ans.	—

## BOMBAY, August 22, 1840.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors .....	cwt. 10	@ 20	Iron Hoops .....	cwt. 6.4	@ 12
Bottles, quart. ....	doz. 1.4	—	— Nails .....	do. 10	—
Coals .....	ton 6	13	— Sheet .....	do. 7.12	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 59	—	— Rod for bolts .....	St. candy 36	—
— Thick sheets or Brastiers' ..	do. 61	—	— do. for nails .....	do. 42	—
— Plate bottoms .....	do. 63	—	Lead, Pig .....	cwt. 11.4	—
— Tile .....	do. 54	—	— Sheet .....	do. 11.8	11.12
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..	lb. 0.7	0.11	Millinery .....	25 D.	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 .....	do. 0.15	—	Shot, patent .....	cwt. 12	—
Cutlery, table .....	P.C.	—	Spelter .....	do. 12.8	—
Earthenware .....	60 A.	—	Stationery .....	30 D.	—
Glass Ware .....	40 D.	—	Steel, Swedish .....	tub 12.4	—
Ironmongery .....	P.C.	—	Tin Plates .....	box 17	—
Hosiery, half hose .....	P.C.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 6.10	—
Iron, Swedish .....	St. candy 63	—	— Long Ells .....	13	—
— English .....	do. 40	—	— Flannel, fine .....	1.8	—

## SINGAPORE, July 16, 1840.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors .....	pecul 6½	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. ....	corgie 3½	@ 4
Bottles .....	100 4	44	— do. do Pulicat .....	doz. 1	2
Coals .....	35	36	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 ..	pecul 30	38
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	1½	13	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers ..	do. 40	44
— Thick sheets or Brastiers' ..	2	21	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50 ..	do. 98	105
— Plate bottoms .....	2½	5	Cutlery .....	25 D.	—
— Tile .....	2½	4	Iron, Swedish .....	pecul 4½	5
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..	40-43 do. 4	4½	— English .....	do. 3½	3½
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 .....	50-60 do. 5½	7	— Nail, rod .....	do. 3½	3½
Cutlery, table .....	35-36 do. 2½	3½	Lead, Pig .....	do. 6½	7
Earthenware .....	7-8 & 9-8 single colours do. 1½	2	— Sheet .....	do. 7	7½
Glass Ware .....	two colours do. 1½	2½	Spelter .....	pecu 7½	7½
Ironmongery .....	Turkey reds .....	5	— Steel .....	tub 5	6½
Hosiery, half hose .....	fancies .....	3	Woollens, Long Ells .....	pcs. 7	8
Iron, Swedish .....	do. 3	4	— Camblets .....	do. 20	25
— English .....	do. 40-42 do. 1	1½	Bombazetts .....	do. 4½	4½

## MARKETS IN INDIA, &amp;c.

1840.—Sales of Mule Twist have been effected at steady prices. Turkey Red Yarn continue to be made at steady prices.—Business in Chintzes has been done to a greater extent than in the last two or three weeks, but at prices showing no encouragement.—In Coloured Cottons sales are limited, and prices continue low.—Longcloths, Cambrics, and Jaconets continue to be purchased at steady prices. For the lighter fabrics of White Cottons there is hardly any inquiry, and prices may be quoted a shade lower.—The Woollen market continues favourable as regards demand for the lower descriptions, but we are unable yet to report

at Rs. 6 per do.; 5400 pieces White, Grey, and Bleached Jaconets, 1320 pieces Grey and to 7-12-0 per do.; 7 Rs. 13 to 13-4-0 per c. at Rs. 5-12-0 to 6-2-0 per do.; 1000 pieces Gauze Chintz, at Rs. 1-5-0 per do.; 2800 yards Woollens, at Rs. 1-8-0 per yd.—Metals keep firm; Bar Iron has been sold at Rs. 40 per candy, and Quicksilver at Rs. 90 per Surat maund.

Singapore, June 25, 1840.—Since our last the

remain as last quoted.—Beer: market is still low, and sales by wholesale operation are difficult.—P. Cur.

Madras, Aug. 5, 1840.—The market for Cotton Twist is well supplied, and sales small.—Cotton Piece Goods are in small inquiry.—Woollens, in limited request.—Metals: Copper in good request; Iron, Lead, Spelter, Steel, and Tin Plates, in Corks in Vines and ordage in

Bombay, Aug. 22, 1840.—The sales of Piece Goods during the past week have been less extensive than in the previous one, and very few de- Those

Rs. 3-11-0 to 6-3-0 per piece; 400 do. Mull Lappets, at Rs. 2-8-0 per do.; 440 pieces Book Muslins, at Rs. 3-2-0 per do.; 1880 pieces Lappets, at Rs. 2-2-0 per do.; 113 pieces Damaged Turkey Red Cloth,

raging about No. 40 at dols. 36 to 37 per pecul. In Colour lens:

large, and demand very dull. Pig Lead in little demand, the imports having all sailed. Great Lead 71, 7s.— 1s.— etty able no and

China.—Accounts from Canton to the 5th June state that the delay in the arrival of the expedition would enable the export of teas to reach 26,000,000 lbs., inclusive of the cargoes that had been despatched to Singapore for transshipment to England. The export of silk might thus also reach 3,000 bales. Lin had imposed an additional burden requiring vessels at Whampoa, that they will not tranship to British vessels outside, or in any way mingle with them.—Bombay Times, Aug. 19.

## INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 8, 1840.

## Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } Sa. Rs.		
Paper { 1833-36 interest pay- } prem. 10 8 11 8		
able in England } Co's Rs.		
Second { From Nos. 1,151 } prem. 3 8 5 8		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } ing to Number		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. prem. 5 4 5 0		
4 per cent. disc. 2 8 3 0		

## Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 2,300 a 2,320	
Union Bank, P.m. (Co. Rs. 1,000) 280 a 290	
Agra Bank, P.m. (Co. Rs. 500) 125 a 130	

## Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.	
Do. on government and salary bills 4 do.	
Interest on loans on govt. paper 5 do.	

On L to to

Madras, Aug. 5, 1840.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—2½ to 5 prem.  
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—5 prem.  
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 4 disc.  
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 4 prem.

## Exchange.

On London, at 6 months sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee

Bombay, Aug. 22, 1840.

## Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.  
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co's Rupees.  
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

## Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 108.8 to 112 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.  
Ditto of 1829-30, 112 to 112.8 per ditto.

Bom. Rs.

115

Singapore, July 16, 1840.

## Exchanges.

On London — Navy and Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 8d. per do.

Macao, June 5, 1840.

## Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months sight, 4s. 10½d. to 5s. per Sp. Dol.; Directors, — Co's Rs. per

## LONDON PRICE CURRENT, October 27, 1840.

## EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Coffee, Batavia .....	cwt.	2	15	0	@	3	12	0
— Samarang.....		2	5	0	—	2	9	0
— Mysore.....		2	12	0	—	2	15	0
— Sumatra.....		1	15	0	—	2	1	0
— Ceylon .....		2	18	0	—	3	0	0
— Mocha.....		5	12	0	—	7	10	0
Cotton, Surat.....	lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	5½
— Madras.....		0	0	3½	—	0	0	5
— Bengal .....		0	0	3½	—	0	0	5
— Bourbon.....								
Drugs & for Dying.								
Aloes, Epatica.....	cwt.	4	0	0	—	11	0	0
Aniseeds, Star.....		5	0	0	—	5	15	6
Borax, Refined.....		2	12	0	—	2	15	0
— Unrefined.....		2	0	0	—	2	4	0
Camphire, in tubs .....		12	0	0	—	12	5	0
Cardamoms, Malabar..	lb	0	2	1	—	0	2	8
— Ceylon .....		0	1	0	—	0	1	3
Cassia Buds .....	cwt.	4	15	0	—	5	10	0
— Lignea.....		4	2	0	—	4	10	0
Castor Oil .....	lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	6½
China Root.....	cwt.	2	9	0	—	2	10	0
Cubebs.....		2	8	0	—	2	17	0
Dragon's Blood.....		2	10	0	—	2	1	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop..		6	10	0	—	11	10	0
— Arabic.....		1	7	0	—	3	10	0
— Assafoetida.....		1	15	0	—	5	0	0
— Benjamin.....		3	10	0	—	4	0	0
— Animi.....		3	10	0	—	8	10	0
— Gambogium.....		7	10	0	—	19	10	0
— Myrrh.....		4	10	0	—	14	0	0
— Olibanum.....		1	2	0	—	2	18	0
Kino.....		6	10	0	—	10	0	0
Lac Lake.....	lb	0	0	1	—	0	0	7
— Dye.....		0	2	0	—	0	2	6
— Shell.....	cwt.	2	0	0	—	4	0	0
— Stick.....		1	6	0	—	3	13	0
Musk, China.....	oz.	0	13	0	—	3	5	0
Nux Vomica.....	cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	10	0
Oil, Cassia.....	lb.	0	9	6	—	0	10	0
— Cinnamon.....	oz.	0	2	6	—	0	6	6
— Cocoa-nut.....	cwt.	2	1	0	—	2	2	0
— Cajaputa.....	oz.	0	0	2½	—	0	0	3½
— Mace.....		0	0	2	—	0	0	3
— Nutmegs.....		0	0	10	—	0	1	0
Rhubarb.....		0	3	0	—	0	7	6
Sal Ammoniac.....	cwt.	2	10	0	—	2	12	0
Senna.....	lb	0	0	3	—	0	2	3
Turneric, Java .....	cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	15	0
— Bengal.....		2	2	0	—	2	7	0
— China.....								
Galls, in Sorts.....								
— Hider, Buffalo.....	lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	6½
— Ox and Cow.....		0	0	6	—	0	1	0
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue..		0	8	6	—	0	9	2
— Fine Purple.....		0	8	3	—	0	8	6
— Fine Red Violet.....		0	7	9	—	0	8	8
— Fine Violet.....		0	7	3	—	0	7	9
— Mid. to good Violet .....		0	6	6	—	0	7	3
— Good Red Violet.....		0	7	6	—	0	7	9
— Good Violet and Copper.....		0	6	0	—	0	6	9
— Mid. and ord. do.....		0	4	6	—	0	6	0
— Low consuming do.....		0	4	0	—	0	4	6
— Trash and low dust.....		0	1	0	—	0	3	5
— Madras.....		0	3	0	—	0	5	10
— Oude.....		0	1	5	—	0	5	0

Oct Sale's Prices.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Mother-o'-Pearl	Shells, China } cwt.	3	0	0	@	3	15	0
Nankeens		0	2	0	—	0	4	10
Rattans	100	0	3	0	—	0	5	6
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0	11	6	—	0	14	6
— Patna		0	18	0	—	1	0	6
— Java		0	8	0	—	0	13	0
Safflower		1	15	0	—	9	0	0
Sago	lb.	0	13	0	—	0	16	0
— Pearl		0	19	0	—	1	8	0
Saltpetre		1	7	0	—	1	9	6
Silk, Bengal Novl	lb	0	13	0	—	1	0	0
— China Tsatlee		1	2	0	—	1	7	0
— Canton		0	15	0	—	0	18	0
Spices, Cinnamon		0	3	6	—	0	7	9
— Cloves		0	1	0	—	0	2	11
— Mace		0	2	0	—	0	6	0
— Nutmegs		0	3	0	—	0	6	0
— Ginger	cwt.	0	12	0	—	1	4	0
— Pepper, Black	lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	4½
— White		0	0	7	—	0	1	4
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	4	5	6	—	4	9	6
— Siam and China		1	3	6	—	1	8	6
— Mauritius		3	14	0	—	4	7	0
— Manila and Java		1	0	0	—	1	9	0
Tea, Bohea	lb	0	2	1½	—	0	2	3½
— Congou		0	2	3½	—	0	3	0
— Souchong		0	2	5	—	0	3	9
— Caper		0	2	4	—	0	2	7
— Pouchong		0	2	2	—	0	3	0
— Twankay		0	2	3½	—	0	2	7
— Pekoe		0	2	7	—	0	4	6
— Hyson Skin		0	2	1	—	0	2	6
— Hyson		0	2	7	—	0	7	6
— Young Hyson		0	2	6½	—	0	4	0
— Imperial		0	3	0	—	0	4	6
— Gunpowder		0	3	2	—	0	6	0
Tin, Banca	cwt.	4	2	6	—	4	3	0
Tortoiseshell	lb	0	15	0	—	1	7	0
Vermillion	lb	0	7	3	—	0	7	6
Wax	cwt.	5	10	0	—	7	10	0
Wood, Saunders Red	ton	8	5	0	—	9	10	0
— Sapan		8	10	0	—	14	0	0

## AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....	foot	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
Oil, Fish.....	ton	24	0	0	—	26	10	0
Whalebone.....	ton	130	0	0				
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.								
— Combing.....	lb	0	1	2	—	0	2	5
— Clothing.....		0	1	3	—	0	2	4
— V. D. Land, viz.								
— Combing.....		0	1	2	—	0	2	5
— Clothing.....		0	1	3	—	0	2	4

## SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	8	0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb							
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	2	10	0
Hides, Dry.....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	7½
— Salted.....	0	0	4	—	0	0	6½
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	1	17	0	—	1	18	0
Raisins.....	7	10	0	—	9	0	0
Wax.....	15	0	0	—	17	0	0
Wool.....lb.	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
	9	5	0	—	10	10	0
	0	0	8	—	0	2	0

## PRICES OF SHARES, October 28, 1840.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India....(Stock)...	98	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London.....(Stock).....	64	3 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	98	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	—	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	41	1 10 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov.
South Australian.....	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	20	17½	Jan. July.
Bank (Australasian).....	50	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Jan. July.
Bank (Union, of Australia).....	7 pm.	1 16 0	20,000	25	20	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	8	—	10,000	100	17½	March.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE  
TIME OF SAILING.

## FOR BENGAL.

<i>John Calvin</i> .....	570 tons.	Abercromby	Nov. 1.
<i>Mary Ridley</i> .....	400	Sharer	Nov. 10.
<i>Fleetwood</i> .....	312	MacKay	Nov. 14.
<i>Renown</i> .....	400	MacLean	Nov. 15.
<i>Sarah</i> .....	340	Turnbull	Nov. 21.
<i>Walker</i> .....	450	Reay	Nov. 30.

## FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Paragon</i> .....	400	Cook	Nov. 14.
<i>Columbus</i> .....	467	Ager	Nov. 25.
<i>Worcester</i> .....	636	Waugh	Dec. 20.
<i>George the Fourth</i> .....	1438	Ward	Jan. 1, 1841.
<i>City of Poonah</i> .....	650	Rogers	Jan. 20.
<i>Thames</i> .....	1425	Marquis	Jan. 25.

## FOR MADRAS.

<i>Chieftain</i> .....	400	Pattison	Nov. 15, 1840.
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## FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Duke of Bronte</i> .....	433	Payne	Nov. 5.
<i>Lady East</i> .....	650	Corlass	Nov. 10.
<i>Robert Stride</i> .....	258	MacBlain	Nov. 10.
<i>Buckinghamshire</i> .....	1469	Moore	Nov. 15.
<i>Alexander Baring</i> .....	505	Hale	Nov. 25.

## FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.

<i>Ann</i> .....	800	Griffith	Dec. 23.
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## FOR CEYLON.

<i>Persia*</i> .....	526	Stevens	Nov. 5.
<i>Fairy Queen</i> .....	250	Cousens	Nov. 5.
<i>Amity</i> .....	257	Glover	Nov. 15.
<i>Morning Star</i> † (Gov. Stores)	245	Harrison	Dec. 5.
<i>Symmetry</i> .....	400	Mackwood	Jan. 5, 1841.

## FOR CHINA.

<i>Greyhound</i> .....	317	Hutchinson	Nov. 15, 1840.
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## FOR SINGAPORE AND MOULMEIN.

<i>Mary Laing</i> .....	400	Ellison	Nov. 20.
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## FOR MAURITIUS AND SINGAPORE.

<i>Agra</i> .....	206	Mearns	Dec. 1.
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## FOR ALEXANDRIA.

<i>Oriental</i> (India Mail steamer) 1673	Soy	Nov. 2.	Falmouth.
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\* Also to Malabar Coast,

† Colombo and Trincomalee.

## OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (via Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (in divisions).
(via Marseilles).				
Jan. 4, 1840	Feb. 14.			
Feb. 4				
March 4				
April 4				
May 4				
June 4				
July 4				

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, via Marseilles, on the 4th of November, and via Falmouth on the 30th ditto.

## ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

## Calcutta.

## LAW.

SUPREME COURT, August 31.

*Christopher Martin and others v. Robert Spankie and the other causes.*—The Court sat specially for the purpose of hearing counsel and giving further directions in this cause, on the master's separate report, made this day.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. *Clarke* appeared as counsel for the Calcutta and Lucknow charities; Mr. *Prinsep* and Mr. *Nott* for the city of Lyons; Mr. *Barwell* for the next of kin of Major Gen. Martin.

Amongst other matters referred to the master by the last decree in this cause, made 11th April 1839, the Court authorized the *Advocate-general*, or the trustees of the Lucknow charity, or any person interested, to lay a scheme before the master for carrying the establishment of the college at Lucknow into effect, regard being had to the provisions of Gen. Martin's will, and to the condition that the Christian religion should not be taught except to those who voluntarily desired it. The master now reported that no scheme had been laid before him, and as to the other matters referred to him, he made his separate report, that the money in Court, to the credit of the Lucknow, Chander-nagore, and Calcutta poor, amounted to Sa. Rs. 1,63,770; that from the year 1803 to the present time, the charity to the Calcutta poor had been distributed by the select vestry of the cathedral, who had claimed the arrears of the annual sums directed by the testator to be paid as salary to the distributors, and had also claimed the right of future distribution; but that he had disallowed their claims, as the will directed that the charity should be distributed by the curate of the English church, and that the senior chaplain of St. John's church, the parish church of Calcutta, is the person who answers most nearly to the testator's description; that the charity to the poor at Lucknow had been distributed by the Resident up to 1827, since which time there had been no distribution, but that the will directed it should be made by a Christian padre or Musulman mollah; that the charity to the poor at Chander-nagore had been distributed by the curés of St. Lewis, and that the arrears of salary due to certain of them amounted altogether to Sa. Rs. 7,184; that the sum of Sa. Rs. 33,900, four per cents., would be a sufficient sum to set apart to pay the charges of future distribution of the three charities; that the annuities and pen-

sions directed to be paid by the will now amount to Sa. Rs. 7,688 annually, and that Sa. Rs. 1,98,000, four per cents., would be a sufficient sum to set apart to pay them, together with the commission charged on payment by the accountant-general of the Court and the Government agent, leaving a large balance on the sum now in Court for that purpose, which ought to revert to the general funds in the cause; that Lieut. Cunningham, of the engineers, had delivered in an estimate for the completion and repairs of the buildings at Lucknow, amounting to Co.'s Rs. 1,96,089, which was an estimate on the most liberal scale, but that, for further security, he (the master) was of opinion that the sum of Co.'s Rs. 2,20,000 ought to be set apart for those purposes, and that the fund now in Court, entitled "the building and repairing fund of Constantia House," amounting to nearly Co.'s Rs. 90,000, ought to form part of the sum to be so set apart.

Counsel were heard principally as to the fund out of which the repairs of the buildings at Lucknow ought to be defrayed; as to the amount which ought to be retained in Court, and as to the portion of residue which might be now safely divided between the three institutions.

*Ryan, C.J.*—The settling the exact sum to be distributed will require some little consideration. We will take the observations of counsel *seriatim*; and first, as to what is asked for by the *advocate-general*, we think the senior chaplain of St. John's church a fit person to receive and distribute the Calcutta Poor Fund for the future; but we are by no means disposed to allow the claim of the select vestry for past distribution. The arrears due to certain distributors of the Chander-nagore Poor Fund must be paid according to schedule C of the report. The fund for the poor at Lucknow, we think, should be paid to the trustees, who will select the proper persons to act as distributors. Secondly, as to what has been asked for by the counsel for the city of Lyons, viz. that Co.'s Rs. 44,900, the amount of repairs required, as stated in Lieut. Cunningham's estimate, should be paid out of the accumulations of the lac of rupees originally set apart for the support of the college and school at Lucknow, we think there would have been no difficulty had it been a new question, but the decrees of 1836, 1837, and 1839, which directed the setting apart of certain sums to be applied as a building and repairing fund, and from which there was no appeal, have disposed of the question; and it is quite clear that, for the completion of the

buildings, these repairs are necessary. Then, as to the arrears of the fund set apart for teachers and the establishment of the college and school, which Mr. Prinsep has endeavoured to treat as a lapsed legacy, no establishment having been hitherto formed, the Court are of opinion that no part of the principal or the accumulations can be considered as part of the general residue. The other and important questions are, what sum we ought to retain in Court, and what further sum we can with safety add to the ten lacs to be divided. It has been argued for the city of Lyons, that we ought not to retain in Court a sum sufficient to pay the costs of setting up the Lucknow charity. It is strange that this should have been argued, for it is clear that, if Lucknow had come in at first, a scheme for it would have been one of the objects of the master's general report, and the costs must have been borne by the general fund. The reason the Court had a reference at all was, that we might obtain some rough estimate to enable us to ascertain such a sum to be divided as should be totally clear of all demands likely to arise from the settling of the Lucknow charity. We must take a sum ample enough to meet every exigency for the carrying out of the Lucknow charity, and after ascertaining, as nearly as possible, what will be the exact amount in hand, after a charge from five to four per cent., we will direct a division of the residue into three equal parts. In two or three days, we shall be able to give out the minutes; and we are disposed to think that we shall direct the costs of all parties to be paid up to the present time.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

At the meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, August 12, a communication was read from Mr. Smith, collector at Delhi, on the subject of the cultivation of cotton in India.

As regards the general introduction of the cultivation of any of the foreign cottons into the Delhi provinces, Mr. Smith despairs of seeing it effected, unless Government steps forward and adopts some energetic measures to bring it about. Seed, especially of the Upland Georgian cotton, has been distributed in hundreds of villages situated in the most eligible parts of the country, and instructions have been given to the Assamees as to the best mode of cultivating it; but in no case that he has heard of, have foreign cottons obtained a secure footing in any village; on the contrary, the cultivation has generally been given up, after an imperfect trial of one season. Europeans have

tried the cultivation on an extended scale, but it has been found impossible sufficiently to economize labour so as to make it pay. The nature of cotton cultivation, he says, is such as to render it doubtful whether in India Europeans can, with a *neez* cultivation, compete with natives, from the latter being able to bring a much less expensive description of labour to bear during the tedious process of cultivating, weeding, picking, and cleaning the cotton, which, whilst it costs the native, who has his wife and children available, comparatively nothing, subjects the European speculator to a considerable outlay, the latter not being able to economize this description of labour in the same way as the village cultivator. But little aid can, therefore, be expected from this source, as Mr. Smith is satisfied that no European speculator will ever be able to grow cotton with a profit where he has the cultivation in his own hands. The only plan which appears to Mr. Smith likely to secure the permanent introduction of foreign cottons into these provinces is as follows:

"Let Government make over, on easy terms, the farm of some villages situated in the best cotton districts, to a person well acquainted with the cultivation of cotton. Let that person establish a *neez* cultivation of one or two hundred begahs of cotton in each village, and, by degrees, if he finds the returns good, let him compel his ryots to extend the cultivation over a considerable portion of the *rukba*, he himself exercising a general supervision over the operations of each ryot, and seeing that proper attention is given to the cultivation and picking of the cotton, which he must arrange to take as sent at a certain fixed rate. By this plan the cultivation of foreign cottons (if really more remunerating in their returns than those indigenous to the country) might, in process of time, be generally introduced throughout India, more especially if Government would, by establishing an agency for the purchase of foreign cotton for a short time, and until a market was created, secure to the grower a certain sale for his produce."

Mr. Smith is satisfied that some descriptions of foreign cotton (especially the Egyptian) might be introduced generally into the northern provinces; but it is vain to hope that this will be accomplished without the aid of Government, as the native population are far too poor and deficient in enterprize steadily to follow up experiments which may subject them to loss.

PUBLICATIONS IN THE BENGALIEE  
LANGUAGE.

The Committee of Public Instruction

have rendered good service to the cause of native improvement, by annexing to the last report a catalogue of all the works which have been published in the Bengalee language. . . . of Bengalee books published . . . auspices, the Committee have succeeded in obtaining the names of no fewer than *one hundred and seventy-three* books which have issued from the indigenous native press since Gunga Kishore published the first native works, twenty-four years ago. Many of these are, it is true, composed of the most contemptible trash; others, and by far too large a portion, consist of amatory poems; but many are of a higher character, and contain disquisitions on law, religion, metaphysics, medicine and philosophy. With this list before us, we ask whether a language, which has already received such a degree of cultivation as to be capable of conveying ideas to the mind on so large a variety of subjects, of which some are not wanting in abstruseness, can be that poor, meagre, wretched, inefficient tongue which some of the patrons of English have taken it to be? Whether a language which can express the subtleties of law and philosophy, and impart the enthusiasm of poetry, and give a stimulus to the most voluptuous imagination, does stand in need of a whole century of improvement before it can be fit for the purposes of national education? Appealing to the test afforded by the Education Board, we venture to affirm, that the language, however susceptible of refinement, is even now sufficiently mature for the objects to which the friends of native improvement propose to apply it. It would be a strange and unnatural paradox, that a language, which is adequate to the dissemination of popular error, should be unequal to the propagation of popular truth. We never can admit the pernicious idea, that the Bengalee language, as it exists at present, though sufficiently adapted to establish false doctrines in philosophy and religion, is totally incapable of conveying sound and elevated ideas on these subjects; that, though fully capable of rousing and feeding the licentious passions, it is incapable of inculcating that divine philosophy, which may control and extinguish them; that while it is omnipotent for mischief, it is powerless for good. The language, as now used by the people, and the people's press, is sufficiently rich and pliable for the purposes of education; and its capacities will increase with the demands we make on it, and the efforts employed in cultivating it. It will be the fault of the apostles of truth and benevolence, if they do not find it possessed of sufficient energy to counteract the error and licentiousness which it is now made to foster. Are we justified,

then, in abandoning this mighty instrument of good or evil, to those who will use it to disseminate error, and to inflame the basest passions? As a means of influencing the native mind, it is far more powerful than English. The hundred and seventy-three works, which have been published and widely circulated, have disseminated error and vice to a far greater extent than English has been successful in the diffusion of truth and virtue. English is not a sufficiently powerful agent to meet and counteract the mischief which the unchecked Bengalee press, in the hands of natives, will assuredly produce.—*Friend of India, August 20.*

#### THE UNION BANK.

The special meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank took place, August 24, for the purpose of finally determining on the resolution of the general meeting of the 18th inst., "That the terms of the first clause of the Bank deed be modified and enlarged, by the insertion of a clause permitting the business of the Bank to be extended so far as to authorize the directors to buy and sell bills of exchange on England;" when the resolution was confirmed.

After some other business had been disposed of, the secretary read a report of the late accountant's malversations, of which the following "rough draft" is given in the *Hurkaru*:—"The substance of it was, that these frauds had been carried on for the last four or five years back. In May last year, several accounts of constituents were overdrawn, amounting to Rs. 64,000, which were repaid; several assets, too, in his hands, Mr. Sim appropriated to his own use. These frauds were going on increasing in this way, till, during Mr. Sim's illness, a native officiating for him: this man, being greatly perplexed by the difference of the balances of the various accounts, informed Mr. De Cruz of the circumstance; there was a balance of only Rs. 12,000 (and in this the native ledger corresponded), whereas there should have been a considerably larger sum to the credit of the Bank. Another native informed Mr. DeCruz that both these people were in league. Whereupon Mr. De Cruz taxed the late accountant immediately with having committed a fraud on the Bank to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000, which he thought was the amount of the defalcation. Mr. Sim acknowledged to him that such was the case, and to that amount, and informed him the manner in which it was done. The first false entry was made in 1836, when, by altering or prefixing a figure or so to the various amounts, while the balance at the foot of the book was allowed to remain as before, he had been enabled



to make away with the money. He attempted to throw the blame on the native cash-book keepers, but from one wrong entry (an unit being made into four), which had not been copied into the natives' book, it was discovered that the fault was on the side of Mr. Sim. He must have been tempted to commit himself thus by the privilege he possessed of dealing on his own account in bank shares, &c. which had been allowed him by the late secretary, in consequence of a similar privilege being permitted to the accountant of the Bank of Bengal. Three natives were in league with him, and it is difficult to say how the malversation could have been discovered except as it had been. The directors, immediately on the information of Mr. De Cruz, held a committee meeting, and ordered that in future no officer of the Bank should be allowed to have dealings, and that no account should be open with any above the amount of his salary. Other arrangements were also entered into to make frauds more difficult of commission, and to multiply the means of detection when committed. As soon as the deficiency was discovered, the treasurer went to Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, and informed him of it; the latter immediately sought Mr. Clarke; and Mr. Cullen and Mr. Dickens were brought into the consultation. It was determined that Mr. Sim should give a bond in payment of the fraud, which was entered into; a meeting of the committee of management was called the next day, and it was agreed, in consequence of the insuperable difficulties in the way of bringing criminal proceedings against Mr. Sim, to keep the matter secret for a time; and this was more readily entered into, from an assurance from certain parties (from an apprehension that the credit of the Bank might otherwise be impaired), that if secrecy was kept, the remaining portion of the debt would be paid up: this has been paid up, and the object of the secrecy being attained, the affair is now brought to light."

The secretary said, that the report just read had been submitted to the directors and approved by them. The whole amount that had been from time to time drawn by the late accountant, had been paid up.

Mr. O'Hanlon remarked that there were various reports regarding the amount that had been embezzled by the late accountant—he was informed that the sum was Rs. 1,80,000. He wanted to know what was the exact sum.

The secretary stated, that the whole sum amounted to Rs. 1,34,000.

Mr. Clarke told the meeting, that they had already the frequent mention of his name as having taken active measures to

secure the Bank from any loss. As soon as the discovery of the fraud had taken place, the treasurer called on his brother, Dwarkanauth Tagore, and communicated the circumstance to him. The affair was soon made known to the directors, and they consulted him as the standing counsel to the Bank, and as a shareholder; what he did on the occasion was embodied in the minute which he would read: *Mr. Longueville Clarke's minute respecting the frauds of Mr. A. H. Sim.*

"It will be recollected, that in October 1838, the directors removed Mr. Sim from his situation of accountant, on charges preferred against him by me for a breach of the 41st clause of the copartnership deed, in disclosing the state of a constituent's account and for other misconduct. At a special meeting of the proprietors, held on the 7th November following, it was proposed by Dwarkanauth Tagore, that Mr. Sim should be restored to his situation: Mr. Patrick seconded the motion, and Mr. Dickens supported it; none of these three gentlemen were then directors. I moved an amendment to the effect, that Mr. Sim was unworthy of our confidence, and should not be restored; and this was negatived by a majority of 53 against 8. On the 31st of May 1839, Dwarkanauth Tagore called on me and stated, that one of the native writers in the Bank had just confessed to him, that Mr. Sim had been guilty of extensive frauds, by causing a cypher to be added to his account in the English and Native ledgers, and then drawing against this fictitious credit. Dwarkanauth had immediately communicated the circumstance to Mr. William Carr, his partner, who was one of the directors, and they had agreed that I should be directly consulted. Finding that Mr. Sim had considerable property, but also large debts, I proposed that the matter should be kept secret until we had used every effort to obtain security, but that Mr. Cullen, the chairman of the directors, should be informed of what had occurred. We accordingly proceeded to Mr. Cullen's house, who approved of our plan, and in pursuance of it, I returned to my office and gave orders for a bond and warrant to be prepared in favour of Mr. Dickens, to be executed by Mr. Sim. While this was drawing up, we went to Mr. Dickens, who readily promised his assistance, upon which, Dwarkanauth took me in his carriage to Mr. Sim's house. As I had never spoken to Mr. Sim since I had brought the charges against him, and he was known to be in a deplorable state of health, I remained in the carriage, and he was not aware that I had accompanied Dwarkanauth. In about half an hour, Dwarkanauth came to me, and stated that Mr. Sim resolutely denied the whole

affair, affirming it to be a conspiracy against him; on which I determined to see him myself. Surprised and thrown off his guard by my unexpected appearance, he confessed the whole of his guilt, stating that he had overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000, and that he had been practising these frauds for four or five years. He readily executed the bond and warrant to Mr. Dickens, and I became witness to both; judgment was immediately signed, and from the time that the discovery was made until the security was obtained, not more than two hours and a half had elapsed. The following day, a meeting was held in Mr. Dickens' chambers, at which Mr. Cragg, the director, was invited to attend. There were present Mr. Cullen, our chairman, Mr. Dickens, our trustee, Mr. W. Carr, Mr. Cragg, and myself, directors; Dwarkanauth Tagore, the largest shareholder in the Bank, and Col. Young, the secretary. I then stated it to be my opinion, and in which, if I recollect rightly, Mr. Dickens acquiesced, that from the manner in which the fraud had been committed, no criminal proceedings could be taken against Mr. Sim. First, the offence was not larceny or stealing, for the money had been voluntarily paid to Mr. Sim on his cheques in the regular course of Banking business by our officers, in whose charge it was. Secondly, it was not embezzlement, for our secretary and treasurer had on our behalf the custody of the money, and to constitute embezzlement there must not even be a constructive possession of the money by the owner. The offence to which it approached most nearly was cheating, or obtaining money under false pretences; but I felt considerable doubt whether from our constitution as a joint stock Bank, not having a charter, and Mr. Sim himself being one of the shareholders or partners, and interested in the property, we might not find a serious obstacle to a conviction on such a charge. There were three points on which we all agreed. First, that there would be little chance of succeeding in any criminal proceedings against Mr. Sim, and therefore it would be imprudent to make the attempt. Second, that by civil proceeding, and the lien we had obtained over his property, we might retrieve the greater part if not the whole of our losses, but that it was essential to avoid for the present any disclosure of his affairs, in order that we might obtain the most out of his property and avoid litigation with others. Thirdly, that the interest of the Bank would be best consulted, by abstaining from making any disclosures at that moment. There were then large sums in deposit in the Bank, which might have been immediately withdrawn; our note circulation would have poured in upon us, and we

might have had above twenty lacs of deposits taken out of our hands at the very season we were employing them most profitably. But even this would have been a smaller evil than the injury which the Bank would have sustained in the shock to its credit by a panic and a run, the effect of which it might have required years to get rid of. There was every chance of a panic and a run, had the disclosure followed the discovery, made too whilst Mr. Sim was in the country, and the press would have teemed with anonymous correspondence by persons writing from interest, or in ignorance, all clamouring for criminal justice against the delinquent. On the other hand, if the matter became gradually known, by those private and confidential communications, which inevitably result from the progress of time and the secret being known to many, the public avowal of the defalcation would little affect the Bank, if not made until after every one had previously known it, and when it was found that the measures which the directors had adopted, had saved the proprietors from the greater part, if not the whole, of the loss. Assurances were likewise given, by parties who were deeply interested, that there would be no depreciation in the value of the Bank by a run on the Bank, or its credit being impaired, *that on the express condition of the matter not being made public, they would make good any deficiency which might ultimately occur.* It was for these reasons, and especially the two last, that I proposed a plan of keeping the matter secret for a long period as it was necessary and practicable. I felt assured, that I at least would be acquitted by the proprietors of any intention of improperly favouring Mr. Sim, or being influenced by any other motive, than what in my humble judgment was dictated by a desire to consult the Bank's best interests. But six months before I put myself in opposition, not only to all my brother directors, and the great majority of the assembled proprietors, but all my most intimate personal friends, in order to expel Mr. Sim for his misconduct; those friends then differed with me, but it is evident from the early information I received when the fraud was discovered, and the unanimity and cordiality with which we all acted, that what I had previously done, had rather given them confidence in me. If those gentlemen, who had on the first occasion dealt leniently with Mr. Sim, felt any delicacy in permitting him to withdraw on the second occurrence without exposure, it may be that they were confirmed in the course which was adopted, when they found that I offered to take the responsibility of the measure on myself, under the full conviction of its paramount necessity. Differ-

ing as we before had done regarding the individual, there was no difference as to the measures which the emergency demanded.

"The event has proved that the measures were judiciously taken, and the results correctly foreseen. The Bank has suffered no loss. The promise to make good any deficit was given on the condition that what had occurred should not be made public: but it has been made public, and the parties were released, but the object has been attained; the panic and the run never took place; the credit of the Bank has remained unshaken, and the shares have not depreciated in value, but have risen and are daily rising. The Bank is saved from every loss by the securities and liabilities of Mr. Sin having been taken up by Dwarkanauth Tagore; for he has voluntarily performed a conditional promise from which he had been fully released."

On the resolution moved by Mr. Turton, that the meeting do adjourn, Mr. O'Hanlon said, that the property of Mr. Sin was not legally obtained. The proper way was to make fair distribution among his creditors of the sum realized from his estate: this he would move as a resolution. The direction, he stated, had not acted with strict mercantile propriety. Mr. Sin had committed a fraud, and they consented to make it a debt, and how he got out of the country he did not know.

Mr. O'Hanlon then asked whether any of the native assistants concerned with Mr. Sin in the fraud were still retained in the office.

The secretary said, that they had all been dismissed as soon as the affair was brought to light.

Mr. O'Hanlon observed, that the fraud had been going on for the last four years, and if the disclosure had been made when it was detected, it would not, as stated by Mr. Clarke, have injured the interests of the Bank. Now, in the eleventh hour, if any one would second him, he would move the following resolution:

"That all the creditors of the late accountant, Mr. Sin, may be permitted to come in and claim, and be paid rateably on his assets."

The resolution was seconded by Major Burlton.

Mr. Turton wanted to know, if the creditors preferred their claims, out of what fund they would be paid.

Mr. O'Hanlon replied, that he would willingly give up his portion.

Mr. Turton said, that that was the wildest thing he ever heard of. Here, a person comes to pay you his debt; you tell him, "no, I don't want the money—you are an insolvent; go and pay Peter and Tom and others."

Mr. Clarke likewise opposed Mr. O'Hanlon's resolution, which was put to the vote and lost, not being supported by any one.

Proposed by Capt. Vint and seconded by Mr. Allan.

"That the secretary and subordinate officers of the Bank be prohibited from holding or dealing, on their own account, in the purchase or sale of shares."

This proposition met with some opposition, and Mr. Turton moved the following amendment, which was carried *nem-con*.

"That the directors be requested to take into their consideration, whether it would be expedient to adopt Capt. Vint's resolution, and to report thereon at the next half-yearly meeting."

The shareholders of the Union Bank may congratulate themselves on the happy issue from the partial involvements into which their accountant had thrown them. Dwarkanauth Tagore, for reasons best known to himself, has undertaken to secure the Bank against loss—thus voluntarily redeeming a pledge from which he had been effectually released by the publication of the proceedings. The public did not know before that it was the worthy Baboo, who held out hopes of retrieving the loss were the matter left in secrecy. Of course, there must have been some very powerful reasons for this anxiety in him to leave every thing in the dark, but now that the affair is come to light, he might himself perhaps feel disposed to enlighten the curious as to the why and wherefore of it. It appears, that, but for his prompt exertions, the Bank would not have realized so much as it appears to have done; and if he had favoured the shareholders with an exposition of his motives, he would have added to the obligation. It is easily understood and satisfactorily explained, why the managers refrained from bringing the matter before the proprietary body; but why the Baboo should have made concealment one of the conditions of his undertaking to indemnify the Bank against the embezzlement, is somewhat provocative of surmise. If this inquiry is not properly met, people would be disposed to ascribe it to motives and feelings which in all probability do not exist. It cannot be expected that, in these degenerate days, the shareholders would call on the other creditors of Mr. Sin to participate in what they have realized with some difficulty; and the laughter, which is alleged to have greeted Mr. O'Hanlon's proposition, might have been foreseen by a child. That worthy gentleman has, however, evinced so amiable and honest a simplicity, that it covers a multitude of his magisterial sins; and perhaps,

after all, his wishes may be realized; for we hear of a determination on the part of a few creditors of Mr. Sim to bring the matter before the Court, to try the validity of the alienation of his effects, which ought to have been applied to the payment of all the creditors rateably. To be sure, these poor fellows have mighty odds against them, when we call to mind such names as Turton, Clarke, Dickens, &c.; but then nothing like a trial.—*Commercial Adv.* Aug. 26.

Mr. Clarke's minute of the proceedings in the matter of Mr. Sim's fraud has appeared, and is said to have been highly satisfactory to the Bank meeting. What the public may think of it is another matter. To us it appears to disclose a way of doing business not exactly calculated to gain public confidence, and which might be pregnant with dangerous consequences if adopted by small men on a small scale. A plausible minute won't conceal the fact, that a felony has been compounded. That money may have been saved by it, we do not deny; but we are very much inclined to think it would have been more agreeable to the body of shareholders that justice had been allowed to take its course, that a public warning had been made, and that the directors had come forward with such resolutions as would have prevented the recurrence of a similar robbery. We shall simply express our opinion that an indictment *might* have been framed, on which Mr. Sim *might* have been convicted, *supposing evidence had been forthcoming.*—*Eastern Star*, Aug. 30.

We are happy to find, that the creditors of Mr. A. H. Sim are about to make a move. The object of the meeting is, as we understand, to arrange such steps as may tend to nullify the assignment executed by Mr. Sim to the Bank of all his property, to the prejudice of other creditors. We are not sufficiently versed in law to say, whether these creditors have any well-founded prospect of reversing the doings of the Bank; but that they should be declared a nullity, there can be no doubt, bearing in mind the fraud, at least in a legal sense of the word, practised on the creditors. Nor is it a small reflection on those who have made themselves active in the affair, that they are in some measure sharers in the disgrace that must attach to this unprincipled proceeding.—*Commercial Adv.*, Sept. 2.

#### COLONEL DENNIE.

A list of those on whom the honour of the Dooranee Order of Khutbah has been conferred, has just been published officially. But why is one name omitted? Why has the individual who led the storming party, and who was the first to

enter Ghuzni, received no such mark of public approbation? Every soldier engaged in that enterprise must feel that the absence of Col. Dennie's name in this roll is an act of injustice, which cannot fail to reflect discredit on the character of Government. No one, of course, is ignorant of the cause which originally deprived him of those honours which he had so richly earned at the capture of Ghuzni, because the personal pique, which the General-in-chief had taken against him, was a matter of notoriety throughout the camp; but it surely became a great and equitable Government to take the earliest opportunity of redressing this wrong. To allow the personal animosities of an official character to survive the period of his command is, in a considerable degree, to share in the injustice of them. The departure of Lord Keane for England and the House of Lords, afforded a fair opportunity of completing the list of the Dooranee knights, without wounding his lordship's personal feelings; and it behoved those who are in the confidence of Shah Shooja, to have embraced the occasion thus afforded of obliterating the remembrance of an act of injustice.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 20.

#### MILITARY ORPHAN FUND.

We have been informed that a proposition has been sent home, for the sanction of the Court of Directors, by the managers of the Military Orphan Fund, having for its object an almost entire remodelling of that institution. When the Military Orphan Fund was originally established, by far the greater number of incumbents were the illegitimate children of officers, born of native mothers, but too often left, at the death of their fathers, utterly unprovided for, and a great aggregate of misery was the result. Hence the institution of the Orphan Fund, originally a mere charitable society, supported in part by the liberality of Government, and partly by the forced subscriptions of officers. Society, however, since this time, has undergone a complete change, and a mistress now forms as rarely a part of an officer's establishment, as a wife did, in days gone by. Children now are frequently left unprovided for by officers at their death, but they are very seldom illegitimate; and it can no longer be said that a bachelor subscriber is as likely to encumber the fund, by leaving children behind him, as a married one—yet still all subscribe alike. The married man, with his dozen or half-dozen children, does not pay a fraction more to the fund, than the most confirmed bachelor in his regiment. It is proposed to regulate the subscriptions of officers upon a graduated scale, corresponding with the supposed

liabilities incurred by the fund, on account of each class of subscribers. Thus the subscriptions of officers will be increased on their marriage, and subsequently on the birth of every child. A donation will, likewise, be called for, on the occurrence of these events; so that the risks of the funds incurred on account of each subscriber will be covered by the increased payments of that subscriber, by which rule every member of the society will reap in proportion to what he sows, and thus all be placed on an equality. The justice of this appears, upon a *prima facie* view, sufficiently obvious; but it will be necessary to the accomplishment of this plan of reform that all disabilities be at once removed.

We are inclined to think that the army will welcome the projected change. The unmarried subscribers do not complain of their compulsion to subscribe—they do not feel the loss of the few rupees which they give, every month, to the fund. There will be no occasion, therefore, to reduce *their* subscriptions; and, the subscriptions of married officers being increased, the fund will, of necessity, become richer, and be enabled not only to remove the disabilities, of which we have spoken above, but also to grant pensions, on a more liberal scale, to the children of deceased officers. This is very much to be desired. We hope that we shall not be thought illiberal, if we say that the legitimate child of an officer—the child of pure European descent—ought to be supported by the fund, in a somewhat different fashion from that, in which the illegitimate Eurasian child is supported—the former, brought up and provided in the same manner as the latter, will *feel* its position, whilst the other does not. We are of opinion, indeed, that the receipts and disbursements of the fund are inadequate to the demands of the present state of society, and shall, therefore, be rejoiced to see that the rate of subscription has been increased, and consequently that the benefits derivable from the fund have been multiplied, in a similar ratio. The concurrence of the Court of Directors has first to be obtained; and that of the army, we feel assured, will very speedily follow.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 28.

#### THE KRISHNAGHUR CHRISTIANS.

The Bishop of Calcutta, in a letter, dated Simla, June 5, 1840, gives the following particulars respecting the progress of the Krishnaghur Mission:—"There are now 110 villages—an addition of 38 since the 1st of November; and if they be of about the same average as the former 72, the whole number of inquirers is now above 6,000. The division of the district has been made: each of the mis-

sionaries has now a separate field of labour. The Missionary School and House are nearly finished: the doors and windows, and plaster-work, only remain to be done. Mr. Deern says to me; 'You will be happy to learn, that, under God's blessing, the Christians are doing well in every respect: their fields prosper: they enjoy peace: they increase in all directions. Since the time you visited the Mission, the villages have increased to 110, in which converts reside. Within the last four months, above 120 couples of young people have been married: 'this will give you an idea of the population of the Christians. On one occasion, in Ranabund and Seecoree, nineteen marriages took place at one time. During prayers, all the bridegrooms sat in front, in one row, and all the brides in another, opposite to them. Afterward, the person or persons who gave the woman away placed the bride at the left side of the bridegroom; and thus the long building was filled, from one end to the other; and every one, Heathens and Christians, rejoiced to-ether. I never saw such a scene of rejoicing.'"

A letter in the *Hurkaru* represents that the Christian ryots of Krishnaghur are a prey to the zemindars, to whose oppression they are surrendered by the Reg. VII. of 1799, which authorizes imprisonment on pleas of ground-rent, and which is made by the zemindar a pretext for torturing his Christian ryots.

#### DR. LUM QUA.

Dr. Lum Qua died at Assam on the 14th ult. He was for several years a resident in Calcutta, and deservedly esteemed both by the Chinese inhabitants and such of the European community as had an opportunity of cultivating his acquaintance, and appreciating the worth of his mental and moral qualities. On his first arrival here from China, he was introduced to the friendly notice of the late Dr. Marshman, then the only person in the country eminent for his acquirements in the language and literature of the celestial empire, and proved an invaluable *collaborateur* to the Serampore Missionaries, and by his co-operation Dr. Marshman was enabled to publish an elegant and faithful translation of the New Testament in Chinese. Latterly, Dr. Lum Qua met with severe reverses of fortune. In the middle of last year, he was appointed by the Directors of the Assam Tea Company as Superintendent of the Tea plantations in Sudiya, with a salary of Rs. 400 per month. No sooner had he commenced rendering himself distinguished in this new scene of usefulness, than he was cut off in the prime of

life by a jungle fever. Preparatory to his departure for Assam, he presented the whole of his select library, comprising hundreds of the most standard and valuable works in Chinese literature, to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, of which he was elected an honorary Member two years before.—*Cour.*, Sept. 3.

#### CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

At a special general meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Fund, 18th August, it was carried unanimously, by 18 to 0, "that such extra-contribution as may be found requisite to meet the liabilities of the fund shall be levied from the subscribers at large as being more consistent with the liberal feelings under which the institution was founded, than an exclusive levy, at the expence of widower and married subscribers."

A special general meeting was held August 31, when the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That a representation be made to the Hon. Court, respectfully soliciting an early consideration to the Memorial of April 1838—with a request that, in the event of that memorial being acceded to, the Hon. Court will be pleased to admit all subscribers who may retire upon annuities, in the interval between the 1st of May 1840, and the date which may be fixed for acting upon the scheme of the memorial of 1838 above mentioned, to the benefits contemplated for retiring members of the Civil Service by the memorial in question."

#### PLANTS OF THE HIMALAYA.

"The salop misree grows abundantly all over Simla throughout the rains. The flower is very fragrant. It is as beautiful a bulbous plant as any variety of the lily, and it always holds a prominent place among the bouquets of wild flowers that during the rains adorn every table. The harberry is found as low as Kotgurb, but not at Simla. Its roots are used in dyeing. You generally discover the mushroom under the shade of the oak, where also are found both the morel and the truffle; the latter, though as fine as any in Angouleme or Perigueux, being rare; but the former very abundant and eagerly consumed, known under the name of *cheaakon*, by the natives. It does not grow at an elevation below that of Kotgurb (6,783 feet above sea level), and it is, therefore, not met with at Soobathoo, which is only 4,496 or 5,000 feet above the sea. The truffle is generally found in the woods about Mubasoo and in Kotkhal, where the cracking of the ground (it is invariably buried under it) is usually considered to indicate its *habitat*. Cassia and

a rude species of cinnamon are spontaneously produced in the interior; and the euphorbium or prickly pear, in all its varieties, grows in the low lands beside the banks of the Sutluj, especially in the clefts of the rocks that skirt its sides, where the natives employ it to poison fish, by mixing its caustic juice with *ata*, and throwing it into the stream, when it is eagerly devoured, and produces the almost instantaneous destruction of the fish."—*Corresp. Englishman*.

#### STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The half-yearly meeting of the New Bengal Steam-fund took place on the 9th September; the Archdeacon in the chair, when, after reading the report, the following resolution was moved:

"That this meeting desires to express the great satisfaction which the communications recently received from Mr. T. A. Curtis have afforded to the friends of steam communication between India and England in this place, and tenders to that gentleman and his Board of Direction its best thanks, for his unremitting zeal and perseverance in endeavouring to secure the accomplishment of this great object, as far as possible, in accordance with the suggestions and wishes of the community of this Presidency, as expressed at the public meeting convened in the Town Hall on the 14th March last. The meeting further expresses its entire confidence in Mr. Curtis and his Board of Direction in London, and sincerely trusts that they will shortly be able to advise us of the complete establishment of their company, on the basis of their resolutions of the 28th May last. In the meanwhile, the Committee are requested to use their best exertions to obtain shareholders in that company."

Mr. Turton spoke at some length against this resolution, defending the course the Precursors had taken; emphatically stating, that, in his opinion, privately, and now publicly expressed, there had been jobbing at home, and that he never had intended, and never would consent, to have anything to do with spending Indian subscriptions on the other side of Alexandria, until it had been proved that it was utterly impracticable to have steamers on this side, which he strenuously affirmed had not been shown, nor indeed attempted, for the Comprehensives refused even a conference on the subject.

After a great deal of wrangling, this resolution was carried.

Mr. Turton being called upon to support his charge of "jobbing," entered at great length into the subject, in a letter in the *Hurkaru*, in the course of which he observes:

"It may be asked what meaning I attach to the term *job*? By a job I understand, not the employing a particular person competent for an office or employment really required to advance the interest of a general body, at a fair and reasonable rate of pay;—but the employment of a man, who may not be competent to the situation he fills, in a situation required—or at a rate of salary beyond a fair remuneration for the work done—or the employment of a man, however competent, at any salary, to fill a situation not required; and last, that job of which I accuse Mr. Curtis and his Committee, namely, dragging his subscribers into expenses and projects of no real and substantial service to them—not desired by them, and not necessary for the object which they have in view, for the purpose of creating or sustaining salaries (either in present or in future), which would be unnecessary if the mere objects of the subscribers were kept in view."

#### JUNGLE TRAVELLING.

A most melancholy occurrence took place a short time ago in the jungle between Bhawulpore and Sirsa. Some twenty men, accompanied by four or five camels, carrying their little necessities, were returning from Afghanistan. On leaving Bhawulpore, they lost their road, and got entangled in the dreary jungle, and as water is not to be had, except the traveller keeps to a specific route, and then only at every twelve coss, they soon began to feel the want of that essential. Under a burning sun, and without water, all the men, together with their camels, expired under the most excruciating agonies. Many of the men were inhabitants of these parts, who had accompanied the army, and were returning home to their wives and families, and thus, after all their troubles and wanderings, met an untimely death when they had, as it were, reached their home.

A good broad road is to be immediately undertaken and carried the whole way from Sirsa to Bhawulpore, situated on the Indus, and wells are to be sunk at every stage; this will be a very expensive undertaking, but the benefits that will accrue to India at large are incalculable: we shall have goods coming up the Indus from Bombay to Bhawulpore, and from thence see them conveyed by land to Delhi *via* Sirsa.—*Corresp. Delhi Gaz.*

#### NATIVE STATES.

*Affghanistan, Scinde, and Beloochistan.*  
—The last news from Afghanistan is, that the European and 48th N.I. were proceeding to Cabool, and that the 43d, with four guns, had gone to Quetta. A force was to proceed against Bajour, but

as the place is strong and the country is unfavourable to military operations, it is considered very probable, that Sir Wilmoughby will not send a force from Jullalabad, unless a strong brigade, which has been applied for, moves simultaneously upon Bajour from Attock, there being a good open road through the valley, from Attock to Peshawur.—*Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 12.*

Lieut. Cooper returned from Candahar to Quetta with his troop, and had been heard of, from that place, on the 26th ult. The insurgents broke up the day previous to his arrival there with Macan's corps, as Lieut. Jackson, who had been sent from Candahar with two hundred Affghan horsemen to keep the passes open, had given the rebels a broad hint, by cutting through their camp, when they made off. There are, however, large bodies of insurgents all over the country, and the only way to secure peace to the state of Upper Scinde will be by the spilling of still more blood, until the whole of the tribes are rooted out; it is a dismal prospect, but one which is sure to be entailed upon the policy we have undertaken to preserve.—*Delhi Gaz., Aug. 26.*

The shah received Nuwaub Jubber Khan, the Dost's brother, very kindly, and the envoy and minister has signified his readiness to give the ex-chief the same terms that were offered him at first. He has met with nothing but ingratitude from all his *friends* of the faith, so that he probably will end his career in Hindoostan, as a guest of the Feringees. Shah Shoojah has, at last, appointed a tolerable Vuzeer, Osmer Khan, who has assumed the title of Nizam-ood-dowla, and matters will go on better if the Sikhs will leave off intriguing. They cannot reconcile themselves to our presence in Affghanistan.—*Ukhbar, Aug. 29.*

with fifty of Christie's horse, accompanied with a chief and about four hundred followers, adherents of Shah Shoojah, sallied out from Quetta in the direction of Moostong and came upon a body of about four hundred rebels. Though unsupported by the principal part of his force, for he could not induce the cavalry to charge, and a portion of the chief's followers also held back, he, with the chief and a few of his followers, did not hesitate to dash at them, killing five with his own hand: he was at one time placed in a most critical situation; having been wounded, and his horse shortly after receiving a wound, caused him to fall to the ground, when he was attacked by one of the rebels, but scrambling upon his feet, he cut his opponent down. The rebels, though still in the environs, have not been able to summon courage for a fresh attack on Quetta, Capt. Bean's guns having been too much for their valour in the first at-

tack; when certain of success, they had provided themselves with scaling ladders, capable of containing four or five men abreast, which they abandoned in their retreat. Lieut. H. writes, that had the men only followed him, he would have cut the enemy to pieces. We fear from this that our dependence after all must be on regulars.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sep. 2.

Dost Mahomed and his son, Acbar Khan, have escaped from the king of Bokhara, and are proceeding towards Cabool, pursued by the Bokhara troops.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Aug. 19.

We learn from Cabool, that Dost Mahomed had escaped from Bokhara and reached Khoolum, from whence he has written to Sir W. Macnaghten, requiring to know what terms will be granted to him, if he submits to Shah Shooja.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 27.

Dost Mahomed, harassed and left without resources, for his own adherents keep at a distance from him, will, it is thought, come into the proposals Dr. Lord, who has proceeded to Khoolum with three lacs of rupees, is empowered to hold out to him: his surrender and removal from Afghanistan will, of course, tend much to the pacification of the country, and it is to be hoped that the terms are such as can be honourably listened to.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sep. 9.

Candahar, Quetta, and the surrounding country are quiet. Capt. Bean has received a very amusing letter from the son of Mehrab Khan, announcing his intention of joining his army at Sir-i-ab, desiring him to walk out of Shawl forthwith, and meet him in the field, so that the poor unoffending inhabitants of Quetta might not suffer. He was recommended to come, and the sooner the better.

Extract of a letter dated Sukkur, August 14.—“The news from Khelat on the 30th of July was, that the son of Mehrab Khan (Mahomed Hussain, otherwise Meer Nusseer Khan) has possessed himself of Khelat, surrendered by Shah Niwaz Khan. It appears that, on the 24th, Meer Nusseer Khan arrived before Khelat, with a force amounting to about three thousand men, and commenced an attack, which continued for some hours, when they were repulsed with a trifling loss by Shah Niwaz and about fifty men within the town. On the night of the 25th, the attack was renewed, and their efforts were directed against the eastern gates, the Mustang and other gates being in the charge of Lieut. Loveday. About midnight, an alarm was given that the enemy had forced the western wall. Lieut. Loveday immediately sent aid to the party who were guarding this wall, and the assailants were again repelled with heavy

loss; between thirty or forty, however, had made good an entrance, and were taken prisoners, confessing, as they were so, that the Brahoes, who had charge of the wall, encouraged the attack. From this moment, the hapless and betrayed Shah Niwaz abandoned all hope of defence, and the conviction of the inutility of his efforts became strengthened from the report which immediately spread that the Brahoes were all secretly disposed to favour Nusseer Khan. Shah Niwaz at once determined to capitulate, and resigned Khelat, on condition that he, together with his family, should be respected and allowed to retire in safety to Baghghana, with the added stipulation of protection to the escort, person, and property of Lieut. Loveday.”

Khelat was taken on the 29th of July. Lieut. Loveday, with his small detachment, behaved nobly, but after three days' defence, finding treachery within the walls, was obliged to capitulate, when Hussein Khan placed himself on the musnud amid great rejoicings. Lieut. Loveday continues in Khelat, but is not allowed to write except in Persian to Capt. Bean. Mr. Masson was safe in his company.

This son of Mehrab Khan, whose name has continually appeared in the late transactions, is, as is now stated, a mere boy of twelve years old, brought forward by his mother. His name is Hussein. Another point, which confirms all our prior intelligence respecting Khelat, is that Niwaz Khan, whom the British troops had placed on the throne, finding the attack likely to be successful, offered to capitulate, in which Lieut. Loveday found it useful to join, as the troops in the place could not be relied on.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Sep. 11.

Official intelligence has been received in Bombay from Lieut. Loveday, in which it is stated that nothing could surpass the bravery, fidelity, and determination of Niwaz Khan himself, in the defence of Khelat, until he discovered that the extent of treachery within the garrison rendered further resistance worse than fruitless. Then, and not till then, it was that he endeavoured to obtain for Lieut. Loveday and himself the best terms in his power. In this despatch it is stated, that Lieut. Loveday was in hopes of being permitted to return to Baghghana with Niwaz Khan, but was very doubtful whether he would be permitted to leave the hands of his captors.—*Bomb. Times*, Sept. 5.

The bare idea of leaving an officer and thirty men to defend such an important fortress, bespeaks imbecility of the highest kind. Loveday, with his party, acted most gallantly; and had there been only two hundred men under him, instead of thirty, results very different would have



happened. While he was defending one side of the fort against the rabble of Mehrab Khan's son, the opposite face was attacked, to which he sent a havildar and twelve men. This gallant little band found the followers of Shah Niwaz acting a most treacherous part, and helping the besiegers over the wall; but in an instant they attacked them, and drove the assailants back in a most gallant manner, and such was the panic, that these wretches dared not come on again. In this way the fort was defended for three days, when Shah Niwaz, alarmed lest double vengeance should be inflicted on him, capitulated. The old begum mother promised faithfully that Loveday should not be hurt. He was permitted to write despatches to Capt. Bean at Quetta, and the next day prohibited writing in any other than the Persian character and language, that they might see what was written. He was at length put under a guard of two hundred men, and his last letter contains a gloomy foreboding that his life would not be spared. The wretches are now scattering themselves all over the country, plundering in all directions, and they vow they will descend into the plains and plunder Northern Cutchee, and loot Baugh, Dadur, &c.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Sept. 7.

Later letters had been received at Bombay from Lieut. Loveday, who had been well, nay, even kindly, treated by the rebels. These were still in considerable force around Khelat, stoutly threatening another visit to Quetta. Some accounts represented that the attack on Khelat was made in concert with Shah Niwaz, who was to divide the territory with Meer Nusseer Khan. It was currently rumoured that Mehrab's son had circulated a notice to all the chiefs of the Surawan, Pongoor, and Mukran districts, to join him in resisting the attack of the British armies, as well from Scinde as from Candahar.

Another account says:—"Khelat was attacked by Mehrab Khan's son with a force of 6,000 men. Lieut. Loveday, with one gun, killed eight of the assailants, when the nephew of Mehrab Khan, who was in the fortress, ordered the firing to cease, exclaiming, 'What is the use of killing our brothers?' The firing within the fortress having ceased, the son gave orders for an assault by escalade, in which his troops would have succeeded, if their ladder had not broken, luckily for Lieut. Loveday, or his life would instantly have been forfeited to the rage of the barbarians. The next day the nephew offered to surrender the fortress, provided Lieut. Loveday's life was guaranteed. Mehrab Khan's son intends to proceed with 6,000 men (he could raise 12,000 if he liked) to Kahun, and to attack it. Nine

of the thirty sepoys with Lieut. Loveday were killed."

There appears no doubt that Mehrab Khan's son is anxious to treat with our Government for the possession of Khelat, as his only means of existence; for it would seem that the Government did not take any measures either to afford him a subsistence or to conciliate him.—*Delli Gaz.*, Sept. 9.

Preparations are making for the recapture of Khelat; the 38th Bengal N.I. was to march forthwith from Ferozepore for Sukkur. We are glad to see that a respectable force will take the field in Scinde, and we trust that a lesson will be read to the Beloochee tribes as will procure tranquillity and peace for the country. We imagine that no stand will be made by the new chief of Khelat, but a wearying and protracted campaign in the hills will be resorted to, to thin our numbers and distract our troops. We fear much difficulty will present itself in such a system of warfare. It will be an especial piece of good-luck if Nusseer Khan will make a stand at Khelat, as the affair may soon be finished; but if he once takes to the fastnesses of his strong country, it may not be one season that will see a period put to the contest.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Sept. 16.

The *Bombay Courier* says, the son of Mehrab Khan offers to make peace, and restore his prisoners, on condition that the British pay five lacs of rupees, as indemnity for the damage done to the town by the force under Major Gen. Willshire; the jewels and other booty, to the amount of fifteen lacs, to be restored; and the expense of his present successful expedition to re-capture the inheritance of his family, amounting to three lacs, more or less, must also be made good to him. "Should these conditions be refused, he and his followers have sworn on the *Koran* that they never will sheathe the sword until the Feringee infidels are driven from the land of their fathers."

The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. Brown, the commandant at Kahun, dated July 20.

"My situation is not an enviable one, but far from perilous: for though I have the whole of this tribe against me, and a report of another, the Kojacks, about to join them, I feel confident, with God's blessing, of being able to hold my post against them till I obtain relief. I have been strengthening myself every possible way, with ditches, double walls, stakes, and palisades. My walls, 900 yards, are far too extensive for the number of men I have, so that I have strengthened a small inner fort to fall back on, in the event of being overpowered by superior numbers. Do not think me presumptuous, but the

fact is, that I have reason to think much higher of the sepoys than some writers in the papers appear to do; particularly, I have every confidence in the *pluck* of the old regiment—the conduct of the men has been and continues most admirable. I have further seen a great deal of these rascally Beloochees, and have no opinion of their courage, unless they have some thirty to one. Their numbers are, however, much too great to admit of my being in any degree loose. At night, every man is on duty, and each division and man has a particular post; every follower likewise falls in with a thick club in his hands. The men are in excellent spirits, but we have had enough of it; working parties all day, and duty every night, and 97 out of 150 covered with ulcers. Our turn is coming, and if we do not revenge the massacre of our poor companions, I am much mistaken. I have reported being able to hold out till the 1st September, but unless then relieved, shall be badly off for provisions. As to attempting any thing offensive, by Jove! these Beloochees beset us in our very den! I dare not show my nose 500 yards from the walls, for they are always hovering about, and, unfortunately, there is a dry river about a mile off, where they lie concealed, and, watching their opportunity, come galloping out by dozens. The other morning, some twenty bullock-drivers, in spite of repeated warnings, went off about a mile to procure forage. Some 150 horsemen, watching their movements, cut in between them and the fort. I got the gun screwed round, and threw out a few men, flanked by two bastions; by these means we saved eleven out of the twenty. The shell from the gun sent the Beloochees to the right about, knocking over three of them. This morning I had the pleasure of promoting two sepoys on the spot for bravery. They were out with ten or twelve camel-men, close outside the fort, cutting forage, when fifteen horsemen rode at them; instead of bolting, they coolly pulled up; let drive right into the horsemen's faces, knocking one over, the rest made off, thereby saving the camel-men, who otherwise must have been cut up."

Intelligence of the capture of Kahun has arrived from Kurachee. The statements circulated connected with the capture are fearful, for it is rumoured (we hope this statement may be incorrect), that a number of soldiers, some even say the sick, were butchered. The fate of the officers is not known; it is said that with the exception of one, who was killed, they are prisoners. The dates of these melancholy occurrences are not specified, but the capture of Moostung and Kahun are not doubted.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Aug., 29.

The safety of the fort of Kahun is fully

confirmed up to the date of 17th August. No letter had been received from Capt. Brown since the 22d July.

A private letter says:—"In Kahun there is no great force; Capt. Brown of the 5th N.I., Lieut. Erskine of the Artillery, and Doctor Glasse are there. They have but one gun to fight against 6,000; awful odds, indeed. It is most melancholy to see such brave men sacrificed to the want of care and of foresight."

Extract of a letter, dated Sukkur, 11th August:—"From the knowledge of the perilous position in which Capt. Brown is placed, probably arises the rumour that something more than danger has overtaken him. The detachment of troops he commands is proverbial, even in the gallant armies of India, for daring courage and undaunted determination. He has at least one field gun under his charge, and stout and ready hands and bold hearts to serve it well. The experience the Beloochees have recently had of the effects of cannister and grape shot makes them regard the artillery arm of the service with an alarm and awe which they scarcely bestow on the best-disciplined musketeers. All sorts of warlike preparations are going on. The troops are to start immediately for the hills; but more than half the forces originally intended will not be able to march, owing to the deficient state of the commissariat, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring camels. Brown's situation at Kahun is becoming more alarming; his provisions cannot last beyond the first week in September, and relief in some shape or other must be sent to him. His rescue, and the demolition of the fort, will, I fear, be all that can be effected."

Another letter from Sukkur, dated 15th August, says:—"To-day's post brought a letter from an officer at Pullajee (the entrance of the hills), saying, a messenger had come to him in the morning, informing him that the Beloochees had attacked the garrison at Kahun—had taken Brown prisoner, and killed every soul within the walls: we do not credit the report; doubtless there has been a fight. However, the first report of poor Clark's affair reached us in the same way, which we at first disbelieved, but in the end it proved unhappily too true. If our late brigadier had had his own way, he would never have occupied Kahun; it was a false move of the Politicals, and by it the Beloochees have been driven desperate and made our mortal foes. The chief, whose son was killed in the affair with Clark, has done nothing but wander about, vowing, under the most awful oaths, never, while life shall last, to cease murdering every Feringee he can come in contact with."

Intelligence from Hyderabad to the 19th September states that the post at Kahun

was not so badly provisioned as was apprehended. Capt. Brown, it was believed, had about sixty gun-bullocks, and a good many sheep. He had succeeded in capturing forty of our plundered camels loaded with grain; they had been seized in passing the neighbourhood of Kahun. It is hoped that this may enable him to hold out till another and more successful attempt is made for his relief.

A letter from Ahmedabad, dated September 11th, states, that the report of Capt. Brown's disasters was quite without foundation: "he had been repeatedly attacked, but always repulsed the assailants. The Beloochees at last laid a bait, hoping to induce the garrison to leave the walls of the fort, and drove one morning close to it three hundred fat sheep—a tempting sight to somewhat starving men: these were enviously eyed for some time, Capt. Brown not very well determined what to do; but they were too tempting; so, with a strong party, he sallied forth and succeeded in driving them all into the fort without losing a man. The scene that followed one may imagine—the whole place turned into a cook-shop; but it was a great catch for them, besides giving additional spirit to the sepoys. You will probably have heard these details ere this reaches. I have written them as they were given to me, in case you should not: the letter which contains them is dated the 21st August, from an officer stationed somewhere between Kahun and Sukkur, who had that morning received them from Capt. Brown himself, after a cessation of communication for three weeks."

A letter from Sukkur, dated 5th September, contains the following account of the failure of an attempt to relieve Kahun. "The convoy, under the command of Major Clibborn, which left this on the 12th ult., encamped at the beginning of the pass of Surtof on the 29th, and resumed their march on the 30th over this rugged and slanting mountain, above a mile in extent, and by the most strenuous exertions of the sepoys, the guns and stores were taken to the top, after a wearisome march of fourteen hours in the burning heat of the sun. Early on the 31st, they moved on to the encamping ground of Nufoork, below the pass, about six miles distance; after a little rest, they started again for the second range of mountains, through which lay the route to Kahun, which was, after great trouble and difficulty, surmounted by the cheerful and unceasing exertions of the sepoys. The advance of the convoy, consisting of six divisions of infantry, about 450 strong, two 12-pounders, and fifty of the Scinde horse, arrived at the halting ground. The enemy on the heights kept up a brisk fire

on the convoy while approaching its ground; the guns were placed in position to enfilade the pass in front. Here a detention took place, for the arrival of the rear-guard, consisting of the right flank company of the 1st Grenadiers, one howitzer, and the Poonah Auxiliary Horse, under Lieut. Loch. The major ordered the left flank companies of the 1st and 2d Grenadiers to storm the heights, who were led on with admirable coolness and order by Captain Raitt, supported by the remaining companies of the 1st Grenadiers and fifty volunteers of the Poonah Auxiliary Horse, under Lieut. Loch, who kept up a galling fire on such of the enemy as appeared below the crest of the mountain, and the howitzers cleared the head of the pass, while the storming party advanced over a miserable road, obstructed by breastworks covered with thorn bushes. The enemy opened a very heavy fire, but our party gallantly advanced and gained the head of the pass, and were ready to push on, when a dense mass of the enemy overwhelmed the storming party with musketry and showers of stones, while others fell on them with sabres, committing a fearful havoc on the retreating sepoys. The advance companies were ordered to the support of the guns and colours, when the numberless enemy rushed down with the most determined gallantry, and with such impetuosity, that the troops had hardly time to form; hard fighting on both sides, the enemy yelling and howling like beasts of the forest; but the well-applied rounds of grape from Capt. Stamford's howitzers soon repulsed the enemy with considerable loss, leaving about two hundred dead on the field. Our troops suffered severely, above 150 killed and wounded. Capt. Raitt fell leading the storming party; Lieut. Moore, 1st Grenadiers; Lieut. Franklin, and Ensign Williams, were also killed, and Lieut. Loch, who, with fifty of the resalab, gallantly volunteered to act as skirmishers, was severely wounded, but is considered out of danger. Most of the influential men of the enemy were found dead on the field, yet the pass remained in their possession, their numbers amounting to many thousands. The heat was dreadful, and the suffering of the men and cattle from exhaustion and thirst had become painfully apparent; the little water remaining in the puckalls from the last halting place was dried up, and no water was procurable unless the pass was carried, and the post of Kahun was distant about six miles. The puckall blees-ties and camel puckalls, together with the gun horses and officers' horses with followers, under an escort of fifty irregular horse, went for water. At this time the cries of the wounded and dying for 'water! water!' were increasing, and gave rise

latterly to scenes of frenzy and despair. In this manner they remained, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the water party. Some stragglers came in and reported that the water party was surrounded in a nullah: what was to be done? They had already lost 150 men of the force, the remainder were enfeebled with the thirst and exertions of the two previous days, and, to add to their difficulties, most of the camel-drivers, dooley-bearers, &c., had absconded during the action, after plundering the commissariat of the loads of flour, &c. The gun horses were gone, and the men of the golundauze so prostrated from fatigue and thirst, that latterly they could scarcely rise to fire a gun. Major Clibborn, after mature deliberation, found that it would be impracticable to throw provisions into the fort of Kahun, and further, that unless the water party returned, the whole force must perish of thirst; the sad alternative was forced upon this gallant officer of abandoning the unfortunate garrison at Kahun. No signs of the water party appearing at 10 p. m., Capt. Stamford was ordered to spike his guns, and this enfeebled force moved off, with as much quietness as the frantic state of the men would permit. Almost every thing was abandoned, owing to the desertion of the camel-drivers, and at daylight they had partly descended the pass of Surtof, when the little baggage, stores, and treasure, they were able to bring with them, fell into the hands of the enemy. A great number of followers were here massacred. Without food and tents, and marching in the burning heat of the sun, they were obliged to make one forced march to Poolajee, where they arrived completely famished. A great many deaths have occurred since their arrival, amongst whom is Capt. Heighington, of the 1st Grenadiers, who expired on the 3rd. inst. With the exception of twenty-four gun horses, and a few followers who joined the detachment near Poolajee, the remainder of the water party were cut up near a nullah."

"September 7. A traveller has just come into camp, reporting that a party of 2,000 Beloochees were lurking about Luckee, a village about 10 coss from Sukkur. The order for the march of the detachment of the 23d N. I. has been in consequence countermanded. The signal victory which the Beloochees have gained over the convoy has so inflated them, that one of them had the impudence this morning to attempt to scale the fort walls of Bukkur, to obtain access to the state prisoners, and cheer their solitary spirits by recounting to them the wonderful victory they had achieved. The place is getting swarmed with beggars, it is supposed Beloochees in disguise, come to take a peep at our strength, as

one of them was discovered yesterday in a fakeer's habit; but, on tearing open which, he was found armed with daggers, and a bag of powder and shot, and his matchlock was hidden near the bank of the river."

Another account gives the following short description of the affair: "We beat the enemy, but heat and thirst killed us—the men were frantic—mad: Major Clibborn's conduct was capital,—coolness itself, and he only abandoned his material to save the lives of the enfeebled and frantic survivors, after all his gun horses, camels and camel-drivers, and followers had either fled or been killed. We have a nation in arms against us."

We have just heard that a native banker had offered to conduct Capt. Brown and his party by a safe and secret route from Kahun. We have learnt no further particulars. Major Clibborn and his troops have, it would appear, reached Shikarpore. Clibborn himself is suffering from severe indisposition.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 30.

Another letter says: "All the guns, horses, camp equipage, and baggage, captured by the Beloochees. Major Clibborn has retreated on Pullajee, most thoroughly beaten and cut up. This is, indeed, awful, and now we are in a shocking state. Brown is not relieved. This is beyond all comparison the most serious reverse our arms have experienced since we crossed the Indus, combining in itself a serious loss of life and property, with the deep moral injury of a signal defeat."

A letter from Major Clibborn, dated the 2nd September, contains the following details of the affair: "Having left Zirtaf, his detachment, on the 31st of August, reached a mountain pass, ten or twelve miles distant from Kahun. The road over this pass had been destroyed by the Belooches, and was besides so strongly defended by them as to make its ascent very difficult. A storming party was detached to attack one of the heights, and succeeded in gaining a footing on a ridge, where, however, they found one file of men only could stand, and that, besides, as far as they could judge, other heights towered above them in succession, from which rocks and every sort of missiles were poured down upon them by the Beloochees, who had possession of these heights. The storming party had nothing for it but to fall back on the main body, and Major Clibborn had just time to call in the flanking parties, when they were attacked in the most desperate manner by the Belooches, who had followed the storming party in crowds down the height. Here came the tug of war, the fight being point to point, the Beloochees charging sword in hand in the most determined manner. Our sepoys behaved with the greatest bravery, and repulsed the

Beloochees in gallant style, killing one half their number, who then appear to have retreated, and for that day no more was heard of them.' At the foot of the pass, both Capt. Brown and the guides had led Major Clibborn to expect a supply of water, but to their great dismay, not a drop was to be procured. Now came a scene awful to contemplate;—our troops frantic almost with thirst, after the dreadful fatigues they had just encountered, and nothing to allay it. Being informed that water was to be had at some short distance, thither the horses and cattle, with the servants, were immediately despatched; but after waiting some time for their return, a few of the irregular horse, who had cut their way through, brought the intelligence of their having been surrounded and cut to pieces. There being now no means of carrying off the guns, these were spiked and abandoned, and Major Clibborn marched back at 10 P.M. towards Poolajee. Shortly before the date of his despatch, his rear had been attacked, and the little baggage they had been able to bring away with them cut off;—every thing thus has been lost, camels, horses, stores, baggage, and treasure. The despatch is dated on the march *en route* to Poolajee, from which the troops were then distant about eighteen miles. Our loss has been severe:—Capt. Raitt, Lieuts. Francklin and Moore and Ensign Williams killed, and Lieut. Loch severely wounded, and two hundred sepoy, or nearly one-third of the force, said to be killed. Had it not been for the admirable efficiency of the guns, and execution done by the grape-shot, it is most likely that not one of the party would have escaped."—*B. Times*.

The melancholy intelligence of the retreat and severe loss of Major Clibborn's party has fallen upon us like a thunder-clap, and we are much mistaken if this is not the precursor of more disasters. Here are one regiment of N.I. and the left flank company of another (formerly one battalion, though now two separate regiments), both Grenadiers, the very picked men of the Bombay army, each corps famed for maintaining desperate conflicts with superior forces at Mangalore and Corygaum, with a body of cavalry and guns, repulsed and forced to retreat by hordes of undisciplined mountaineers, with the loss of every thing but honour. That the affair must have been desperate, is proved by the returns; three officers (for we have only heard of that number, and had our information from the best authority) and 200 men out of a force consisting of not more than 600 bayonets in all, is as great as the usual casualties of a pitched battle. The fate of Capt. Brown's party is now indeed doubtful, and we can only leave the event in the hands of a merciful

Providence. That a very obstinate campaign may be expected, there can be no doubt, and we hear it rumoured that another regiment of Europeans is to be sent forthwith to the scene of action.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Sep. 21.

The Beloochees are all up in arms; two companies from Sukkur were sent to Dardur, as a reinforcement, but it is doubtful whether they will ever reach it, and as to relieving any of the troops, they never think of it; on the contrary, they are calling for more in every direction. A company have retreated, detached by Hay from Bameean, having about thirty men killed and wounded. Capt. Hay has been turned out of his command, because he sent out this detachment without authority. Nicolson is playing strange pranks in the Ghiljee country; he was within an ace of taking off Wulloo's head, although Anderson and Leech and the Shah-zada at Candahar had all promised him safety. He accused Wulloo of having murdered one of the king's dawk-runners. Wulloo, I believe, was as innocent of it as I am, but this little political agent had got Timour the Shah-zada with him, to behold the only man that could have given any evidence on the subject, and indeed, offered to do so before he was killed. This man and two other prisoners, made over to Nicolson by Anderson, and recommended to mercy, were cut to pieces. This is really and truly disgraceful and reflects great discredit on our government, allowing it, as all the natives know, that the king and his sons are mere puppets in our hands.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 10.

Mr. Ross Bell was to leave Simla for Scinda on the 24th August, travelling by Umbala, Loodianah, and Bukkur. Immediately on his arrival, operations were to commence, for which purpose the Queen's 40th regiment, and four Bombay regiments, are in progress to Scinda. The 38th B.N.I. were about to embark for Bukkur, from Ferozepore, boats having been engaged for them, but the 5th were detained in consequence of tonnage not having been procured.

We have letters from Bameen to the 7th August. "We some time ago informed our readers, that a fort, commanding one of the principal passes into Toorkistan (the Kara Kootal), had been quietly given up to Capt. Garbett, who had gone out on an exploring party, and it was thought of such importance by the Politicals, that orders were given to retain it, and Capt. Hay's corps of Shah's Infantry were ordered on to occupy it, while one company remained at Bameean and another at Syghan. Captain Hay, with no other European officer, arrived at the Fort, with five companies

on the 3rd or 4th of July, and every thing remained very quiet for some time, while Capt. Sturt, of the Engineers, and Lieut. Burslem, of the Queen's 13th, went on to Koolum, where they were well received; but some symptoms of disaffection in the vicinity of the fort shewing themselves, Capt. Hay found it necessary, for the safety of his force, to send for a reinforcement, and the only other officer, Lieut. Golding, who was in command at Syghan. Capt. Hay, in the mean time, fell ill, and judging, from some information he had received, that Lieut. Golding with one company would most probably be crossing the Dundan Shekan pass on the 1st inst., despatched two companies, under a sergeant, to meet them, but afterwards, hearing that Lieut. Golding was not to start so soon, sent to recall the force. It appears, however, that it was too far off for one march; so they halted during the night opposite a fort, which they supposed to be friendly, but, on morning dawning, the occupants commenced a brisk musket and matchlock fire upon the little force, which most probably they took to be assailants; the sergeant and his band returned the fire, and retreated leisurely; they had, unfortunately, to go through a narrow defile on their return, which the enemy crowned with about three hundred men, and whom the sergeant, with a force of about one hundred, could not manage or even attempt to dislodge; all he could do was to keep his men steadily together under the fire of the fellows above. By the time Capt. Hay received the news of this encounter, Capt. Sturt had returned from Koolum, and at once volunteered to take out two companies to their comrades' assistance, which he did, and they were brought in, but not before our side had suffered a loss of thirteen, and had twenty-seven wounded. The Kamurd valley is almost entirely inhabited by a tribe called Hazarehs, and a chief, of the name of Baba Beg, is said to be the principal person whose enmity has stirred up the people against us; still our friends think the Wullee of Koolum, whose son and prime minister are at Cabul, is not altogether innocent of participation in this affair, and the affirmed escape of Dost Mahomed, who is said to have reached Koolum *via* Shin and Subez, and to have met with a favourable reception, would give a colouring to this. The ex-ameer is reported to have made some efforts to recall the neighbouring chiefs to his assistance, but unsuccessfully, and there appears so little chance of their ever agreeing long together, that the deposed monarch's attempts to regain his throne by force of arms will be fruitless. We were startled at the first intelligence of the Dost being at Koolum, but there appears

no doubt of its truth, and we hear from our last letters, that the unfortunate monarch, tired of his reverses and seeing his little hope of regaining his throne, is anxious to accept the terms first offered him, which we suppose will be conceded to him; at any rate he must be got at, if possible; and Dr. Lord is stated to be on the point of proceeding to offer proposals.

The Kamurd people will have a severe lesson taught to them. Capt. Garbett, on hearing of the encounter, was not behind hand in his arrangements; he went out to Syghan (a few miles from the Fort of the Dundan Shekan pass, and twenty-three miles from Badjyah), so as to be near the spot. He took with him two mortars and wrote for two of the six-pounders, which were sent from Bameean under Lieut. Kaye. Capt. Garbett, it was expected, would leave the guns at Syghan with a small force and go on, on the evening of the 5th, to Badjyah, with as many horse as he could collect, a company of infantry, two five-and-a-half-inch mortars and a three-pounder of the Shah's, and on the following morning proceed to the fort and take heavy retribution upon the rebels, commencing with Baba Beg.

Lieut. Mackenzie is, in the mean time, left in charge of the troop of artillery at Bameean, a company of Hay's infantry, and about three hundred Affghans of Capt. Hopkins' corps; these latter were formerly in the Dost's service under Doctor Harland, and are the only troops whose fealty may be suspected. The Bameean valley is perfectly quiet.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 2.

A letter from Syghan, 5th August, says: "The loss sustained by Capt. Hay's detachment, near Kamurd, has proved more severe than imagined when I last wrote. There are twelve killed and missing, and twenty-eight wounded. They were at first attacked near Soola Beg's forts by some horsemen, whom they repulsed; but, immediately after, some Aju-ree jesailchees opened a fire upon them from some dense gardens and orchards, which are exceedingly numerous in the valley of Kamurd. The Goorkahs, inferior in number to the enemy, continued the unequal contest, until their ammunition was nearly expended, when they retreated steadily."

A letter from Cabul says: "Of the unfortunate event that has taken place near Kamurd, you will probably have heard: out of one hundred sepoy, sent out by Capt. Hay, upwards of fifty were killed or wounded; and had not Lieut. Sturt luckily fallen in with them on his return from Koolum, the whole party would most likely have been destroyed."

Extract of a letter, dated Bameean, 3rd August.—"I informed you that the Goorkah corps had been pushed forward

to Bajyah, some few miles to the eastward of Kamurd. This forward movement does not at all please the hill tribes of the neighbourhood, and several of the chiefs in the Kumurd valley have thrown off the mask and shewn themselves our enemies. From time to time, we have received reports of the gathering of armed men in the vicinity of Capt. Hay's position, and of the disaffection of some of the chiefs, especially Baba Beg and Sula Beg, of Kamurd. Shots have been exchanged; a party of two companies of infantry were sent towards the Dundan Shikan Pass to clear the road, and on their return, rested for the night under the walls of Sula Khan's fort, anticipating no evil from the inhabitants; but in the morning they were saluted by a sharp fire, which was returned for some time; but the enemy had the advantage of the cover of the walls, and our infantry withdrew and retreated towards Bajyah in an orderly manner. Luckily, they were met on the road by two other companies, under the command of Lieut. Sturt, of the Engineers (who is on a reconnoitring expedition), or their loss would have been more severe; one jemadar and twenty men have been wounded. The two five and-a-half inch mortars left this on the 1st, and two six-pounders start to-morrow, for Syghan, together with fifty infantry. Bameean will be (and indeed is) exceedingly weak, the force consisting of the troop, twenty-five Hindustani infantry, and about 250 Afghan ditto. I cannot give you any very explicit account of affairs, as indeed I scarcely understand the business myself. The Meer Wullee, it is said, is inciting the Ajurees and other tribes to rise; and it is reported (the report is tolerably authentic) that the Dost is at Koolum."

August 10th.—Intelligence has been received from Bajyah that affairs have been arranged without further hostile proceedings. Soola Beg, and Baba Beg Ajuree met Lieut. Rattray, the officiating Political Agent, and in the conference it was agreed that one of the forts belonging to the first-named chief should be given up, and immediately taken possession of by the nab of Bameean. This is not a very glorious termination to the business, but, considering the great want of means under which we labour, it is perhaps better that the business should be thus settled; as at any rate the present arrangement will give us time, most valuable just now, Dr. Lord being on the road from Cabul with reinforcements.

A letter from Cabul, dated August 8, states that "Capt. Hay, commanding the Goorkah corps, has been ordered in from Kamurd, in consequence, it is said, of his having taken upon himself to send a part

of his regiment to surprise a fort in the Usbeks' dominions. Capt. Codrington has been sent to take command of the Goorkahs."

We have letters from Kudjiah to the 20th August, giving accounts of a very pretty morning's work, in which both the Europeans and the sepoy did their duty most gallantly. The quarrel appears to have arisen out of the late treacherous behaviour of one of the chiefs towards Capt. Macgregor, but our information is not complete as to the immediate cause; however, on the 19th, at daylight, a party of three hundred sepoys, from the 48th, and one hundred of the European regiment, with one six-pounder, under Col. Wheeler, marched down to a fort about two miles and a half from the front of the camp, and it was presently taken in gallant style by the Grenadier Company of the 48th N.I., under Lieut. Paterson, who, with Ensign Champion, managed to batter down the gate with a large beam of wood, a brisk firing being kept up the whole time. Another fort close by, in the mean time, opened a smart fire upon our troops, who quickly drew up the gun to the gate, in spite of the heavy firing from the walls, and blew it in; another and another fort were taken possession of, and thus the morning's sport finished. The sepoys and Europeans came up to the third in extended skirmishing order, and the effect, it is said, was beautiful; they had to clear the heights of hundreds of the enemy, and both European soldier and sepoy vied in taking deadly aim, the former encouraging the latter, and shewing the greatest good fellowship, as if "there had been no difference between them in creed, colour, or nation." The loss on the part of the enemy, as they are called, was very great, for not a man who stood his ground escaped, but it has not yet been ascertained; the loss on our side is one European and one sepoy killed; one officer (Lieut. Parker, European regt., who was shot through the hand), eight Europeans and eight sepoys wounded, most of them severely, two mortally. Nothing, in fact, could exceed the energy and enthusiasm of the whole of the troops engaged in this affair, and this adds another evidence of the value and fidelity of our native soldiers to the many we already have.—*Delhi Gaz., Sep. 9.*

The affair at Kudjiah, mentioned in our last, was brought about by the natives themselves, who, it appears, murdered two of the men of the European regiment, a short distance from camp. Capt. Macgregor immediately got hold of two chiefs, whom he strongly suspected, and placed them in confinement, when the war-cry was sounded, and the whole of the surrounding country immediately rose and demanded

the release of their leaders; this was, as a matter of course, refused, and the offended enemy stopped the supplies of provisions. The rebels sent off messages to the British, who had a mind to try his fortune, from the neighbouring hills and forts, with the intention of attacking the camp, slaughtering their invaders, and carrying off the treasure. Fortunately, the brightness of the night, on which they were to have carried death into the camp, frustrated their plot and gave time to our friends to take precautionary measures and make preparations for an attack upon the rebels, who, it was understood, had mustered in considerable force in the forts. It was, however, deemed best to offer them terms at first, and for this purpose, Col. Wheeler and Capt. Macgregor rode out on the evening of the 18th August; but they had hardly got within gunshot of one of the forts, when its garrison opened so brisk a fire as to render a quick return to camp desirable, where plans were laid for an attack the next morning, the 19th. The fort, which had opened its fire the preceding evening, was the first object, and a gun being brought boldly up to the gate, it was blown open, much to the astonishment of the defenders of the fortalice, who fled through a very convenient outlet on the other side to another fort, and so on until five forts fell into the possession of our troops: the gate of the second fort (not the first) was shattered by a primitive "battering-ram." The enemy had now no alternative but to return to their senses, and their chiefs sent to beg that the troops might be withdrawn, and intimated that they were prepared to accede to any terms the conquerors might think proper to offer them, and at the same time to give up such hostages as might be required for the performance of their pledges; Capt. Macgregor took these and returned to camp, where supplies came in more abundantly than ever. All the officers engaged in the conflict speak most highly of the behaviour of the Europeans and sepoys, who emulated each other in courage and firmness; the light infantry skirmishing in the gardens and rice fields is said to have been beautiful. Lieut. Parker of the European regiment is the only officer wounded; he was shot through the back of his sword hand and the top of his finger was carried off; he is, we are happy to hear, doing very well. One of the wounded Europeans has died, and two will have their arms amputated. It is not known how many of the enemy were killed, but it is supposed that at least eighty bit the ground; had they stood to their post, there would have been a tremendous slaughter; two of their principal chiefs, however, met their fate, and the lesson

will not easily be forgotten.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 16.

Extract of a letter from Cabul, dated the 15th of August:—"A campaign in the Bajore country seems inevitable. Macgregor's endeavour to settle the country by means of Affghan mercenaries has failed, owing to the treachery of one of his sirdars. The detachment was surprized and dispersed, many were killed, and their only gun was taken. A strong brigade has been called for from Hindustan, for service against Bajore. We have not troops to spare from the present force for such an undertaking."

There is likely to be some work for our friends in the Bajore country. Capt. Macgregor's force has been attacked in that neighbourhood, his only gun captured by the enemy, and several of his men killed and wounded; our letter, which is authentic, states that the attack was made in the night, and that it was aided by the treachery of his own people, while the captain was some twenty miles away from his troops. A force was about starting for this district from Cabul about the 16th inst.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 2.

It is said, in relation to Capt. Macgregor's disaster, that, until that time, he had been very successful in his efforts in settling the Bajore country; and the *contretemps*, in the present instance, arose from the downright treachery, as it is the fashion to name it, of a native chief, who turned against him. There were but a few natives and some Hindoostani gunners engaged in the affair; the defeat is said to be but of little consequence, but if this be the case, of what utility is our trying to reduce the country to a state of quietude with an inefficient force? It is always of importance to be successful in such minor warfare, and, with proper means and measures, defeat may be avoided, and the disagreeable and tiring work not have to be done a second time.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Sept. 22.

The efforts of the Government to prepare an effective force for the ensuing campaign in the mountains of Beloochistan are incessant. The disaster and retreat of Major Clibborn are likely to produce some good results, inasmuch as care will be taken, and adequate measures adopted, to teach even the Beloochees that the British dominion is not to be attacked with impunity. The steamer *Hugh Lindsay* started for Kurrachee yesterday afternoon with 158 soldiers of the 40th regt., and the departure of the *Cleopatra* is fixed for the 24th, with the 8th regt. N.I. Orders have been issued to have a wing of the 41st regt. from Belgaum, the head quarters, and two squadrons of the 4th Dragoons at Poonah, in immediate readiness for service. H.M.



31st regt. has also received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Beloochistan.—*Bomb. Cour., Sept. 22.*

Troops are everywhere throughout Western and North Western India on the march for Beloochistan and Upper Scinde. Five hundred Poonah horse have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. A division of Golundauze, two troops of Horse artillery, two squadrons of the 4th Dragoons, and the 3rd Native Cavalry, have been ordered to take the field. The cavalry brigade is to be commanded by Col. Fendall, while Col. Valiant takes command of a brigade of infantry. It is said also, that the 2nd, or Queen's Royals, and the 1st Cavalry have been ordered from Deesa. Movements on the northern frontiers are not less active than around Bombay. A letter dated Cabul, August 16, informs us that the 43rd N.I. was on its march for Quetta, where the force previously existing consisted of eight hundred bayonets, two Horse Artillery guns, and one hundred of Christie's Horse. The 48th N.I. had been ordered for Cabul.—*Bomb. Times, Sept. 21.*

*Nepaul.*—The report of a war with Nepal has so much foundation, that government have tendered very strong terms to the Nepaulese, the rejection of which will be followed by a war. These terms are so stringent and severe, that none but a conquered or a powerless adversary would accept them. Their force is said to consist of twenty-one regiments of different kinds, averaging 1,000 men each.—*Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 5.*

Whether a Nepaulese campaign is or is not to be the order of the day, we are informed that a brigade of infantry is ordered to assemble at Champarun, to watch the Nepaulese; this is a preliminary measure, and may lead to others, if necessary. The regiments said to be ordered are the 28th, 41st, and 67th N.I.—*Delhi Gaz., Sept. 9.*

We have information from a source upon which the utmost reliance may be placed, that the Nepaulese have acceded to the terms of our government, but that government have determined upon forming an army of demonstration along their frontier. It is to consist of twelve regiments of N.I., and two companies of artillery, and will assemble at Moozuffurpoor, Tirhoot, towards the end of November. The following are among the corps to be employed:—3d N.I. from Barrackpoore; 8th Bareilly; 23d Agra; 36th Jumaulpore; 45th Shahjehanpore; 50th Mirzapore; 58th Barrackpoore; 68th Alahabad; 73d Sylhet; wing of the 2d local horse. This demonstration is of course made to bind the Nepaulese to their engagements, and should more decided proceedings be necessary, the army of observation will be increased by the Queen's

21st, 31st, and 62nd regiments, and the 2nd Europeans. The orders announcing this movement will appear in a short time.—*Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 10.*

The reports of a Nepaul war are become fainter at Calcutta, where it is now thought there will not be one. We, however, hear that government are far from deciding on the question, and that the report of Major Sage, the officer sent to inquire into the aggressions of the Nepaulese upon our frontier, is so unsatisfactory, as to have perplexed them more than ever. The question of war may, therefore, still be considered as an open one.—*Ibid., Sept. 19.*

*The Punjab.*—We have letters from Lahore to the 17th September. The most active preparations for war are going forward. The arsenal is in a state of high efficiency and order. Cannon are being manufactured on the most approved principles, with percussion-locks of such construction as not to be affected by any rain. The old king, Kurruck Sing, appears to be on his death-bed. He is suffering from severe fever, and his sickness is greatly aggravated by the prescriptions and nostrums of facqueers, quacks, and charlatans, in whom he places implicit confidence as medical advisers. Meanwhile, the prince, No Nehal Sing, and his chief councillor, carry on public affairs in a state of perfect indifference to the condition of the actual sovereign. Mr. Clarke, one of our politicals, was, at the date of our correspondent's letter, expected at Lahore on business of the utmost importance.—*Bomb. Times, Oct. 1.*

*Jeypore.*—Every fresh intelligence from Jeypore convinces us of the baneful influence of the Native Council of that state, in their endeavours to involve the British authorities in endless difficulties, because they cannot have their own way in plundering the country at large, and enriching their followers at the expense of the petty states around them. It appears to be their anxious endeavour, on all occasions, to place people of their own selection in every situation of trust and emolument, and if they do not succeed in this, they lose no opportunity of causing dissensions around them through every species of infamous secret intrigue: it is a pity that some of our political authorities still continue to be blind to their views, and are led away by the plausibility of such a wretched faction, instead of discarding their opinions altogether, and acting upon a different principle, which would, sooner or later, bring about the peace and tranquillity of the country, which is so seriously suffering from a combination of as arrant a set of rogues in authority, as ever disgraced a nation, or insulted the paramount power. We cannot help alluding

to the disgraceful scenes in which Blaké was butchered, and the agent to the Governor-general was wounded; it is a reflection on the British Government to suffer such wretches still to triumph in their infamy, and continue to mar every effort made by British officers to counteract their evil deeds.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Aug. 12.

*Bekaneer.*—The state of Bekaneer appears to be in a most disorganized condition, caused by the severities used towards the petty thakoors and ryots of this ill-fated country, through the advice of the minister, Hindu Mull, who, together with his family, seems at present to have monopolized every post throughout the country, and such is their rapacity, that it is to be feared, ere long, they will drive the inhabitants to a revolt; it is unfortunate that, at so disturbed a period, the Rana of Odeypore should have chosen to pay Bekaneer a visit, where he is going to marry Maha Rajah Ruthen Sing's sister (an old lady of 50 years of age); to celebrate this occurrence, great preparations are making at the capital, whilst Hindu Mull's agents are levying contributions in every part of the country to meet the exigencies. The thakoors of the Bedawut tribe have been driven out of their possessions for refusing to be stripped of their all, whilst several wealthy Brahmins have fallen by their own hands for similar reasons; confusion and misery reign throughout the district, and, to add to these evils, hardly a drop of rain has fallen in any part of this desert tract this year, so that, unless the British authorities interfere in time, and cause some mitigation to the misery of the poor inhabitants, we shall soon hear of robberies and plunderings extending to the very heart of our provinces. It is truly lamentable to see the apathy of our own government in matters like these. A political agent at Bekaneer would do much good, especially now that our army has taken the field at Scinde; Bekaneer, being on its borders, requires to be looked to, as, independently of the necessity of a political surveillance in this quarter, it is a high road to Scinde from our S. W. frontier, and every day its value should be more and more appreciated by us.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 16.

*Bhurtpore.*—The Rajah of Bhurtpore has thrown his dewan or first minister, Bolla Nath, into confinement, as being the cause of a certain falling off in his revenues. The dewan has served the rajah for a long period, and is now about to reap the benefits of his service. Bhurtpore, like almost all native independent territories, seems to be gradually deteriorating, both in resources and management.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 22.

*Rampore.*—The new nuwab of Rampore is far from popular, his family having been attainted through the fact of the father of the present nuwab having murdered his brother and sovereign, against whom he rebelled and fought, we believe, the battle of Futteh Gunge: this, however, is but of little consequence in the annals of Indian warfare, so long as his present nuwabship prove faithful to his allegiance, and is the protector of his subjects.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 16.

*Herat.*—When the Persians raised the siege of Herat, they left behind them a country ruined and depopulated. Shah Kamran had not a rupee in his treasury, and his wuzzeer, Yar Mahomed, was adding to the distress that already prevailed, by kidnapping and selling as slaves the inhabitants of the town. When Major Todd reached Herat, in July 1839, he found the population of the town had fallen from 60,000 to 6,000, the villages around uninhabited, and the country, though possessing a fertile soil, entirely uncultivated. The first step taken by him was to induce the fugitive inhabitants to return to their villages, and resume the cultivation of the lands. Vast sums were necessary to accomplish this object (for the people had been ruined by the protracted occupation of the country by the Persian troops), and were freely supplied by our government. The next step taken was to repair the fortifications of Herat. The breaches were filled up, and the place was rendered even stronger than the Persians found it when they commenced the siege. The total outlay is variously stated to have been from 22 to 26 lacs of rupees. Herat has therefore, at a heavy expense to the British government, been put in a fair way of recovering its ancient importance, and it remains to be considered what benefit we are likely to derive from this improvement in the affairs of our friend Kamran. Herat has long been called "the key to the gates of India." It was a place at which a large force might have been collected at leisure, by an enemy advancing from the north-west to invade our Indian territories; where magazines might have been established, and from which the invaders might have started in the most efficient state for the completion of their great enterprise. I have stated the condition in which Major Todd found Herat in July 1839, and affairs, far from improving, were daily becoming worse, owing to the villany of Yar Mahomed. Herat without our aid would soon have become a desert, and the security of British India would perhaps have been better consulted by our leaving it in that state, than by our recalling the inhabitants to their villages, restoring cultivation throughout the valley,

and repairing the damage done to the rest by the Persian artillery. We have, however, pursued the more generous policy, but one which will prove ruinous to ourselves, if prompt and vigorous measures be not taken to avert the evil consequences with which we already are threatened. However people may differ in opinion as to the policy we have hitherto pursued, all seem to agree in saying that, unless we now occupy Herat with our troops, the Russians will speedily do so with theirs. Herat is incapable of offering any resistance to a disciplined army, nor would any thing induce the inhabitants to stand another siege. Major Todd has certain proof that the wuzzeer has actually offered to give up the city to an army of Russians or Persians, and the conduct of this same wuzzeer, in the affair of Ghorian has shown him to be a scoundrel capable of any villany. Kamran is an *imbecile*, and the minister is really the ruler of the country, the ally on whom we have been lavishing our bounty, whose fortress we expect to render a bulwark against any enemy advancing on us from the south-west. The security of India depends upon the steps which may be determined on within the next three months by our rulers. Let us hope that Lord Auckland will complete the work he has successfully begun, and not by now stopping short, in the fear of incurring a little extra expense, give his country reason to rue the day on which the British army passed the boundary river of Hindoostan. — *Corresp. Englishman*.

The necessity of an expedition to Herat begins to be much talked of both at Candahar and Cabul, and as Yar Mahomed is working as diligently as he can to bring matters to a crisis, it is supposed that we shall very shortly hear that Major Todd has been obliged to remove himself from the clutches of the intriguing wuzzeer, Capt. Saunders is already on his way back with the Sappers. We only hope that Yar Mahomed may be fool enough so to commit himself as to warrant our taking Herat under our friendly protection; this would at least be something, for we much fear we are only rendering it, under the half-measure policy of our rulers, a stronghold against ourselves, which will, on a future occasion, be given up to the powers who will pay the most for its possession. — *Delhi Gaz., Aug. 26*.

The advance upon Herat in the spring still continues to be talked of; yet, though it is argued upon all sides that something ought to be done in that quarter, both as a matter of security, and for the purpose of reading a lesson to our friend, the wuzzeer, it is doubtful whether the Government will be able to spare a sufficient force for the purpose. If the campaign

in Nepal is quashed, which does not appear very likely, sufficient troops may be congregated. It will at least, it is reckoned, require 7,000 or 8,000 men for such an undertaking, at any rate to complete it properly. — *Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 9*.

Letters from Cabul to the 26th ultimo, state that Capt. Saunders, of the Engineers, had arrived from Herat; and it would appear that the place is now so much strengthened that it would require 10,000 men to take it; it contains a garrison of 60,000 men, exclusive of troops outside the walls. Report is very rife that arrangements are actually in progress for a campaign in that quarter, as it is now much feared that on the first opportunity the fruits of our 26 lacs will be made over by Kamran, or rather his crafty wuzzeer, to the highest bidder among the Persians or Russians. — *Delhi Gaz., Sept. 16*.

*Khiva*.—Our mission are availing themselves of their position to impart to the natives some of the better principles of civilization, among which is the discouragement of slavery. Lieut. Shakespeare had procured not only the liberation of the Russian slaves at Khiva, but had obtained an order from the Khan Huzrut for prohibiting the seizure and purchase of slaves from the Herat states, unless such as may have been previously in bondage, and for these certificates, bearing the seals of the cazee and wuzzeer, must be held. The lieutenant has quite convinced the khan of the impolicy and inhumanity of slavery in a general point of view. — *Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 12*.

Lieut. Shakespeare, who lately returned from the banks of the Oxus, seems absolutely in raptures with the beauty and fertility of the country over which he has travelled. The Khan of Khiva has expressed the utmost devotion to the British interests. He is cordial and friendly, and no suspicion of his sincerity seems to be entertained. He seems dubious about our position without troops, and when we speak of our power, his question very naturally is, "where is your army?" — *Bombay Times, Aug. 29*.

A letter from Lieut. Shakespeare, dated Khiva, 3rd July, mentions that a report is prevalent that Col. Stoddart has been poisoned. This is, however, contradicted by a letter from Col. Stoddart, received at a ... which it is stated ... of Bokhara caused the unfortunate Colonel to be circumcised before all the people, on the 12th ult.; had his grave dug, threw him into it and spat upon, and otherwise ill-treated him; but they spared his life, we suppose on the same principle as the cat does that of a mouse, that they may divert themselves with him as long as they can;

will Government ever interfere in the unfortunate man's behalf?—*Delhi Gaz.* Sept. 2.

Accounts have been received of Lieut. Abbott's safe arrival on the shores of the Caspian Sea. He was then under the protection of a friendly tribe of Cossacks, but had previously suffered much from the predatory hordes on his line of march. He had been plundered of every thing, beaten, and on one occasion received a sabre-cut, which took off the ends of one or two fingers.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 14.

Capt. Arthur Conolly was to start by the middle of August, for Toorkistan, on a mission to Khiva and Kokan.

#### EXCERPTA.

Government has just conferred an additional boon on the rent-free community. At the close of last year, it was resolved to give to those whose lands might be resumed in future, through the invalidity of their titles, the benefit of an assessment equal to one-half the gross rental. But it appeared hard that those, whose lands had been resumed and settled previously to the grant of this indulgence, should be subjected, in all time to come, to a higher rate of taxation—equivalent to an average of three-fourths of the gross assets. Though they could establish no claim on the justice, they might on the consideration, of Government; and we are happy to find that this claim has been recognized. It has now been determined to give the new and indulgent rule a retrospective effect, so as to include all tenures which have been resumed and assessed since May, 1825.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 3.

The Dinagepore torture case (see p. 192) has closed in the Magistrate's Court; the buxy, burkandasses and chokeedars are made over to the Sessions Judge for trial. The investigation lasted five days. A mass of evidence was taken and corroborated by the confessions of the chokeedars, and one of the burkandasses, who assert they acted under the buxy's orders. The case was instantly taken up by Government.

The *Englishman*, of August 12, states, that such has been the promptitude with which the regiments subscribing to the Retiring Fund have remitted their subscriptions, that there are funds in hand sufficient to purchase out four field officers. —Several natives, we learn, (and the report is confirmed by the *Probahur*) have associated together and are going to sacrifice a tiger in a day or two to the goddess Kisto mata, of whom there is a statue or image in Shobhabazar, and in honour of whom they are now celebrating certain ceremonies. For this purpose they have actually purchased a young tiger. We are informed, that

although the shastras prescribe the immolation of tigers upon some occasions, yet seldom or never has this rite been literally and fully performed, from the obvious reason that it is a rather dangerous thing to go about killing a tiger in a ceremonious manner. The present announcement of sacrificing a tiger is the first of its kind, as far as the recollections of the natives go; and it has therefore created a great sensation among them.—*Hurk.*, Sept. 12.

There is some chance of the wood pavement, now coming into use at home, being introduced into Calcutta; working models and plans have been laid before the conservancy authorities, for the laying down of such pavement.

The tonnage of the iron boat for Allahabad, was sold on the 22nd August at the enormous price of four rupees a cubic foot.

The *Englishman* says: "We understand that the Court have ordered the formation here of an institution similar in principle to the Museum of Economic Geology, recently established in England under the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, and that Capt. G. B. Tremeneere, of the Bengal Engineers, has been selected to bring out to this country a large collection of specimens, laid in by Mr. Delabeche, the Director of the Museum in England, illustrative of the geology of that country, in order to be placed in the Museum of a similar nature ordered to be formed here, with the view of enabling parties interested in that branch of science to pursue their respective observations."

The fall of rain in the interior was making up by its continuance for its late setting in. Accounts from Allahabad, Lucknow, and Rohilkund, describe the rains as unusually heavy. At Lucknow extensive damages had occurred from the overflowing of the Goomtee, and the fall of houses of all kinds, from the palace to the hovel. One of the bridges over the river was also swept away.

Capt. Anderson, of H. M's. artillery, has received from Shah Shooja the third class of the order of the Doorance Empire.

The subscription for the erection of a testimonial to the memory of the late Mr. James Prinsep, amounted, up to the 1st September, to Rs.12,000, eclipsing the result of every similar appeal to the public of Calcutta.

## Madras.

### MISCELLANEOUS,

#### THUGGEE.

A party of Thugs, concerned in the murders which recently took place in the

Orissa district, have, through the exertions of Capt. Vallancey and Mr. Ewart, been arrested, and six of them convicted and executed, their bodies being hung in chains on the high road on the borders of the Chilka lake. The following communication, addressed by Capt. Vallancey to the *Madras United Service Gazette*, furnishes a detailed account of the Thugs in southern India, and the efforts which have been made for their extinction:

"After the Vizagapatam Thugs were all apprehended, several murders, between Chicacole and Ganjam were brought to my notice; and from the appearance of the bodies, I was satisfied they were the handy-work of Thugs. I had previously closely questioned my approvers, from the Vizagapatam Thugs, as to their knowledge of any colonies of Thugs in the Ganjam district, but they uniformly asserted that none to their knowledge existed. However, two of the oldest of them told me that when they were quite young lads (but after their initiation), when out on an expedition with their fathers, they fell in with a party of fellows, calling themselves Pundah Brahmins, but who were Thugs; that, in concert with them, they had murdered some merchants travelling south, with a quantity of silks. From 1837 to the middle of 1839, I had constant reports of murders; it therefore, appeared that either my approvers were playing me false, and that more of their own fraternity were at large, or else some Bengal Thugs had found their way down to the coast; else that or the story about the Pundah Brahmin Thugs was correct, and they were the murderers. I kept my parties constantly on the look-out on the roads in the Ganjam district, and even extended my search as far north as Cuttack, but without success, as the murders still continued. At length, in September last year, one of my parties met in this district a gang of twelve fellows, calling themselves Pundah Brahmins, travelling the country with the consecrated rice of Juggurnath; but the property found upon their persons placed it beyond a doubt that they were the Thugs I was so anxiously searching for. Just at this period, the attention of the magistrates of South and Centre Cuttack, was aroused to the fact that Thugs had visited their districts, as human bodies, partly decomposed, were discovered in four or five places along the roads; they offered rewards and exerted themselves to find out the perpetrators, but without effect. The would-be-Brahmins I had apprehended described themselves as inhabitants of Koordah, in South Cuttack, or the Pooree district. After mature inquiry, they were proved to be a party of a low caste, called Golahs, and inhabitants of a small village on the western border of the Pooree

district. In a short time I succeeded in making some of them approvers, and obtained a knowledge of their history. This colony has existed in the Pooree district for generations; they appear ignorant how the system of Thuggee came amongst them. The secret has been confined to their own clan, strangers never having been admitted; though I believe they are acquainted with other classes who carry on Thuggee. The initiated of this caste amount to forty-two, but there are a dozen young hands ready to be admitted. These fellows have been the most determined murderers; all castes were alike to them — they spared neither sex. As yet I am only acquainted with some of their expeditions. About thirteen years since, in 1827, a gang of twenty-seven murdered a party of twelve travellers close to Munsoorcotta, amongst whom were some of Rajah Chundoololl's people, proceeding to Juggurnath, with his yearly gift to the temple. By the rajah's account, property to the amount of Rs. 10,000 must have been taken by the Thugs. On the expedition on which the party was apprehended, they had murdered seventeen persons. They were seized shortly after they had committed the last murder, and had just turned homewards. Doubtless, had they been allowed to proceed, this would not have been the last. On an expedition as far as Chicacole, about two years since, they murdered twenty people. About four years ago, they murdered eight merchants on the banks of the Mahanuddy, and robbed them of Rs. 4,000. A few months previous to the above, at another spot on the same river, they murdered thirteen travellers at one blow; and last year, the eight travellers whose bodies were found by the Pooree police, as before mentioned. In 1836, two government peons, of the Vizagapatam zillah, escorting Rs. 700 for the repairs of the Stree Poormum Pagoda, not far from Chicacole, were missed; their bodies were afterwards found buried within half a mile of the Pagoda; they were murdered by the Gola Thugs. In 1839, four pearl merchants, from the Cuddapah district, were found by a relation, murdered, a stage or two north of Chicacole; they were also killed by the Gola Thugs; about Rs. 1,000 worth of pearls stolen. These Thugs were for years protected by a petty independent chief on the western border of the Pooree district, but in late years his exactions became so severe, that they quitted his territory and found shelter in the villages in which the body of them were arrested under the protection of a serbaraker, or revenue officer, who was well acquainted with their practices, and well paid for his protection: this man is to be brought to trial for his connexion with the Thugs."

## STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to at a meeting of the conditional subscribers of the Comprehensive Steam Fund of 1839, and of parties favourable to the plan proposed by Mr. Curtis, held at the College Hall, on the 9th September, Sir Robert Comyn in the chair.

"That, having taken into consideration the modified prospectus of the London East-India Steam Navigation Company, lately promulgated by Mr. Curtis, this meeting most cordially concurs in the following declaration adopted by a meeting of the supporters of the Company, held in Calcutta on the 8th ult. viz.: 'We, whose names are hereunto signed, believing that the proceedings in progress at home under the management of Mr. Curtis and his colleagues are those most likely to result in a regular, speedy, and efficient steam communication with England, by way of the Red Sea, hereby pledge ourselves to support him, and to endeavour to obtain shareholders for his proposed Company, and we earnestly entreat our respective friends to do the same; it being understood that it shall be optional with such shareholders to have their subscriptions returned to them in the event of Mr. Curtis not completing his Company, or to have them transferred to the agents of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company established in Calcutta, on the terms contained in the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the United Steam Committee under date 1st inst. viz.:—Having every reliance on Mr. Curtis's judgment and discretion, and every confidence in his ultimately succeeding, still, to provide for the possibility of failure,—Resolved that in case Mr. Curtis should not succeed in his present arrangements, and should see no reasonable prospect of being enabled to get up his scheme, he be requested to transfer the funds remitted to him through the Committee to the agents in London of the Precursors, provided the original constitution of these is preserved and they have joined no other company, but should such constitution have undergone any change, or the Precursors have joined any other company, Mr. Curtis will hold the funds respectively at the disposal of the several subscribers in the event of his abandoning his measures.'

"That this meeting consider it due to Mr. Curtis again to record their grateful acknowledgments for his long and unwearied exertions to establish a Comprehensive Steam Communication with India, and to express their warmest wishes to the Indian subscribers, which it is hoped may be the means of uniting all parties in one general and strenuous effort for the accomplishment of the great object they all have in view."

*Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 33. No. 132.

## MYSORE.

The revenues of Mysore have been gradually increasing, and the accounts of the past Fysoy show a very great augmentation of revenue. The condition of the ryots of this fine province has at the same time very visibly improved, thus affording conclusive evidence that the establishment of British authority over Mysore has been greatly to the advantage of the people, who are said to appreciate the change from the late grinding and oppressive system practised by the rajah's government. Numerous internal improvements are in progress throughout the several divisions of the province. Bungalows for the accommodation of travellers are now in course of erection at six different places on the Bellary, Hurrhur and Salem roads, besides a very excellent one at Bangalore, on the Seringapatam or southern side of the cantonment. Several fine bridges are also in progress of erection, one at Colar, and one over the Arkavatty river at Mahadeoveram, besides several others on the road leading from Bangalore to Mysore. A great deal has been done and is now doing in the construction of new and improvement of old roads in Mysore. An excellent one is nearly finished from Seringapatam to Mercara, which, when completed, will be of great advantage to both the Mysore and Coorg territories. The road from Agumbez to Mangalore, formerly quite impassable for wheel-carriages, from its confined and very rugged state, which even rendered it difficult for loaded coolies to travel, has been completely cleared and rendered of easy passage for every kind of conveyance. Another very important road is at present laid out and forming between Munjurabad and Bangalore, which will save many miles of extremely bad and circuitous travelling; it was impassable for carts, and laden bullocks and coolies got over it with difficulty. These grand openings to the western coast, taken in connection with the improvements carrying on upon the Madras side of Bangalore, must prove of vast public benefit and reflect the highest credit on those by whom they were planned and are being executed, and to Capt. Green, executive engineer in Mysore, a large share of the latter credit most certainly is due.

—*U. S. Gaz.*, Sept. 4.

## COORG.

Since the Coorg country has fallen under British rule, measures have been taken which have already contributed to the prosperity of the people, whose condition (judging from their appearance) must have been greatly ameliorated by the change from the late dynasty, and are represented as expressing themselves con-

(2 M)

fidant in the British government, whereby they can now calculate on realising the value of the produce of the soil which, under native rule, they could never depend upon. The inhabitants of Coorg, besides bringing much ground, hitherto a jungle wilderness, under cultivation, are striving to improve their breed of cattle, in which they receive every assistance from Capt. Hardy, in political charge of the country, whose exertions are directed to forming open and excellent roads in all directions, whereby the produce of Coorg may be advantageously conveyed for consumption to the nearest markets. Within the fort of Mercara, too, great improvements are in progress for the comfort of the troops, who have hitherto in some degree suffered from an insufficiency of accommodation. An hospital, a magazine, a place of arms, guard-rooms, gun-sheds, and other buildings, have either been already constructed or are in progress of erection.—*Ibid.*, Sep. 8.

## EXCERPTA.

The Hyderabad Commission has at length closed its labours and made its report, which is altogether unfavourable to the nizam's party, a conspiracy against us having been, it is said, clearly brought home to his brother, (the late nuwaub of Kurnoul,) the ex-Rajah of Sattarah and some others, and assistance it is alleged was expected from the Punjab!

On the 16th August, Mr. Peter Fredhoff, second mate of the *Woodman*, from Sydney, though repeatedly cautioned, jumped overboard for the purpose of bathing in the roads, and had scarcely been five minutes in the water, when he was seized by a shark, which at one gripe tore off the flesh from the hip to the knee; but on making a second attack, became, as is supposed, frightened by the screams of the crew, and let go his hold. The poor fellow had only life sufficient to reach the vessel's side; on being hauled up he was dead.

## Bombay.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## MR. GIBBARD'S CASE.

The Calcutta papers are full of disquisitions upon the case of Mr. (late Lieutenant) Gibbard, reported p. 104, founded not only upon the published matter, but upon the evidence before the court-martial, and a communication from a writer at Bombay. It appears that the grand jury, upon the evidence of the military secretary and the chief secretary to Government alone, threw out the bill, on the ground of Gundy Purrub and his companions having been "alien enemies," slain in "the pursuit and exercise

of war." The communication from hence alleges the following particulars of the affair: "A more dreadful case was never heard of in the world. The poor wretches killed were all under twenty-one years of age. The five children slain had taken refuge in the grass that grew on the side of a deep rivulet or nullah. The water fell, and, at 10 o'clock, a boy of ten years old was discovered by the soobadars and the sepoys, and seized, in a state of terror. The boy offered to show where the others had hid themselves. They then seized Gundy Purrub, and the other lads, who had gone over with him from the Goa territory, with the fiddler, for a nautch. They bound them, 'and took them bound to Gibbard.' Without one word of examination—without a particle of inquiry, he (Lieut. Gibbard) orders them away for execution. They are taken to an adjoining field, and put to death. The details are piteous. The wretched slave boy entreats for his master's (Gundy Purrub's) life. They will not grant it. He then offers his own life for his master's—it is refused. He then begs them at least to destroy him before his master. The Irregulars, who were executing Gibbard's orders, destroy the slave, and the scene of horror, one would imagine, is brought to a close. Not so. The bodies are dragged under a tree, and, with the exception of the body of Gundy Purrub, hung up by their heads, or some by their heels! Before sending the others off for execution, one cried out, 'I am only a fiddler boy,' and without giving the expression regarding a woman, uttered by Gibbard, which the soobadar speaks to, his life was spared. — The sister of the fiddler was brought over, and, while the dead bodies were hanging on the adjacent trees, the nautch commences on the evening of Christmas day, Gibbard presiding!"

With regard to the instructions received by Lieut. Gibbard from Mr. Spooner, the political agent in the Sawant Warree states, Mr. Spooner stated on oath, before the court-martial, that he had given "no written instructions" to Lieut. Gibbard, but that he gave him verbal instructions "to proceed to the village of Kowtannee, and other places in the Sawant Warree state, to dislodge and rid the country of a set of rebels, who had taken possession of a great part of the south-west state." And again he says, "Lieut. G. was instructed on no account to permit any Goa subject, and especially any leader of a band of Goa subjects, 'to escape,' and, again, 'I did not empower Lieut. G. to cause any person seized to be put to death, nor did I instruct him to put any prisoners to death after they might be seized. I ordered him to fire at the rebels the moment they came up. I had no warrant

to convey authority to Lieut. G. to cause any person to be put to death who might be taken prisoner on the above occurrence. I had no instructions myself on that specific point; and I did not empower Lieut. G. to put to death any person after he had been seized. Under the circumstances of the case, I did not consider that he (Lieut. G.) had committed any offence in putting the prisoners to death, but that he was fully justified in acting as he did." Gundy Purub was a well-known leader of the rebels, a Goa subject and a man of desperate character. This man was brought a prisoner, with some others, to Lieut. G., and the young officer, who had received orders to fire upon any rebel directly he came in sight, and who had issued this order to his men, accompanied by another, enjoining them to take no prisoners, asked the havildar why he had brought the prisoners in alive, and told them to take them away and shoot them. In doing this, he conceived that he was only acting up to the spirit of the instructions he had received, and was so confident that he had done his duty in this momentous crisis, that when Mr. Spooner, some time afterwards, "mentioned to him that he was likely to get into trouble, he laughed at the idea, being fully persuaded, in his own mind, that he had done good service." "It is my opinion," said Mr. Spooner, "that the proceedings which took place had the effect of quieting the country. Had not the most severe and immediate measures been adopted, the rebellion could not have been put down, except by the aid of a very large military force, and the consequences would have been most serious." The prisoners, it appears, were brought to Lieut. G. contrary to his orders (he had ordered his men to take no prisoners); but having been brought in, there were but three things (besides killing them) which he could have done: he must either have remained where he was, at Kowtannee, in charge of them, or have taken them away with him, or let them escape altogether. But if he had done either, he would have disobeyed the political agent. Mr. Spooner says: "Lieut. G. would have acted in disobedience to my orders, if he had abandoned the further prosecution of the duty on which he was sent, and either remained at Kowtannee, with the four prisoners, till further orders, or returned to Sawant Warree with them, unless he could have shown some admissible and good reason for so doing," and it is plain that, though Mr. Spooner did not issue an order, authorizing Lieut. Gibbard, in cases of peculiar emergency to put prisoners to death, the whole spirit of the instructions given by him tended to that, and that if he had acted differently, he would have acted disobediently. "These

things considered," says one of the writers, "let us ask who is the guilty party? If the rebels had been shot before, instead of after, they were bound, we should have heard nothing about the matter, but the mistake or disobedience of the sepoy determining the actual guilt of the transaction; and, the guilt being fully acknowledged, on whose head does it rest—on Lieut. Gibbard's or Mr. Spooner's? Gundy Purub was a known rebel, and there can be little doubt that the men who were taken with him were rebels too. Lieut. Gibbard and all his party were fully satisfied of this. All the men belonging to the detachment who were examined before the court-martial, seemed to entertain no doubt of it. 'Lieut. G.,' said Oosman Khan, havildar, 'made no inquiry, who the prisoners were that were brought in, but was told that they were rebels.' It has been said that they were not taken in arms—nor were they, for they had thrown their arms away. 'I saw,' said the jemadar, 'two men with guns, when they were running away, and when they leaped into the water, the guns were thrown into the water, and I found them there afterwards—also a waist-belt for bullets. Powder was found by a sepoy; another musket was found among, &c. There were arms found that and the following day. There had been no regular fighting; the rebels were running away, and trying to cross a river into the Goa territory, and were pursued by our people, who fired about fifty shots. Two of the rebels were killed. I am not certain, but I heard that the rebels had fired two shots on our people.' The fiddler swore that no shots were fired—so that this point remains doubtful. That Lieut. Gibbard did not order an indiscriminate massacre—that it was his design to spare the peaceful inhabitants of the country, and only to slay the rebels, is sufficiently obvious from the fact, that the only one of the prisoners who declared himself an unoffending party, was suffered to escape unhurt. The cuzbin's fiddler, on his own declaration, was released—the others did not plead innocence. Advantage has been taken of this fact to impute the worst motives to Lieut. Gibbard; but the imputation is, in our opinion, most unfair—nay, indeed, most malicious. The fiddler was spared; there were some nautch-girls (one was his sister) with him, and a nautch took place in the evening. But it was proved before the court-martial that nothing more criminal than this occurred. 'My sister,' said Madoo Ghan, 'did not go to Lieut. Gibbard for the purpose of prostitution, nor did any of the women. They were brought for the purpose of dancing and singing. They slept outside.' Lieut. Gibbard spared



the fiddler because he was a fiddler, and not one of the rebels; but the man had a sister, and it is very charitably declared that on her account the musician was spared."

Another writer takes a less lenient view of the conduct of Lieut. Gibbard: "One thing is clear, that whatever the instructions, in letter or spirit, of the political agent might have been, concerning the putting to death instead of taking prisoners, yet if prisoners were once taken, those instructions were no longer applicable to the case, and the captives should not have been put to death summarily and on the spot, but have been kept prisoners to be disposed of as government, or its official agents, might determine. Our contemporary altogether misconstrues the language used by Mr. Spooner, — 'I ordered him to fire at the rebels the moment they came up,' when he holds it to include a firing on men taken and coming up as prisoners. Mr. Spooner's approval of the massacre, however, is so little creditable to him, that we cannot trust ourselves to comment on it; but it is a fact which helps us to understand why the government might rather wish that the case should not be left to the sifting to which a trial in the Supreme Court would inevitably have subjected it. In regard to the supposed difficulty which the not slaying the prisoners, the 'little ones' and all, would have occasioned to Lieut. Gibbard, namely, that he could not have remained on the spot to have guarded them, nor yet released them, nor taken them on with him,—the objection is puerile and almost quibbling; for there could have been little or no real difficulty in securing them, by tying them and guarding them, so as to have rendered the carrying them on with the detachment perfectly feasible; though had such a course not been quite easy, it should not therefore have been rejected, and cold-blooded slaughter substituted in its stead. On the whole, the transaction is one of a most inhuman description; but we confess we cannot arrive at the conclusion, which seems to have been practically arrived at by the Bombay authorities, that Lieut. Gibbard, against whom a grand jury have refused to find a true bill for murder, should be punished by some other process for atrociously putting to death, and yet that Mr. Spooner, his instructor of what he was expected to do in the killing line, and the applauder of what he did, though somewhat in bloody excess of his literal instructions, should escape every kind of penalty."

#### THE ANTI-CONVERSION PETITION.

A new monthly publication at this presidency, entitled the *Magazine of Selec-*

tions, has the following passage in the September number:

"The only article in the *Asiatic Journal* which we shall at present notice is the concluding one on the 'Missionary proceedings of Bombay,'—proceedings too fresh in the recollection of our readers to require recapitulation. The writer makes no disguise of his sentiments, that they are all in favour of the Parsee petitioners. It were uncharitable for a moment to doubt that he has taken the best means within his reach to inform himself on the question; but it must at the same time be admitted, that the views he has arrived at are as widely different as may be from those adopted by the residents in India who were enabled to see things with their own eyes on the occasion. Heathenism seems to be considered a wonderful liberal and tolerant sort of system by the philosophers of a Christian community. We should like to know on what authority the following statement is founded:—'We have before us a pamphlet published there, under the title of *A Review of the Anti-Conversion Petition*, with some consideration on the progress of the word in these parts; which we could not attribute to Dr. Wilson, without reflecting upon his literary talents as well as his judgment; it is a most outrageous attack upon the natives and upon their religion, couched in the most offensive terms, and breathing a spirit of bitterness and rancour which, we hesitate not to say, is, in such a controversy, disgraceful to a Christian. Nor is this all; the newspapers join in the crusade, and overflow with the most galling language on this subject. They even call upon Christians, in terms which would suit the bigotted followers of Mahomet, to prepare 'for the struggle.'"

Our authority for the existence and character of the pamphlet (which Dr. Wilson has very properly disowned), was the pamphlet itself; and our authority for the latter part of the statement is the *Bombay Times*, in its review of the pamphlet, which authority was expressly named by us.

#### ADEN.

From intelligence from Aden, up to the 7th of September, it appears that the Political Agent, Capt. Haines, has (very properly) been invested with a discretionary power by the Court of Directors, to act in any emergency without reference to the government here. In consequence, he has purchased or treated for several islands which are of importance in the present crisis of affairs. Everything had been quiet and peaceful without since the attempt of the 5th of July. The Europeans were complaining much of heat, but expected that by the middle

or end of September, cool weather would have set in. Their health, on the whole, was tolerably good. The natives again were suffering terribly from the scurvy, occasioned by want of fruit and vegetable diet. Nearly three-fourths of the whole sepoy force was afflicted by it.

Capt. Haines has shut up the roads, and will allow nothing to be brought into the town except what a friendly power supplies by boats. The place is to be put in to a permanent state of defence. The Turkish wall is to be repaired and strengthened, and orders have been given for batteries to be constructed facing the sea towards Front Bay.

#### EXCERPTA.

In order to indicate the origin of both, the united institutions of the Native Education Society and the Elphinstone College are henceforth to be denominated "the Elphinstone Native Education Institution;" and the committees of this and all other institutions in the presidency and the interior, under Government, are to be subordinate to the Board of Directors, which has been so constituted, as to be placed under the immediate control of Government. A resolution has been agreed to, at a late meeting of the Native Education Society, by which a monthly contribution of one rupee would be exacted from the pupils attending the English school. It is understood, however, that an exception is to be made in favour of those whose relations may think fit to shew that their circumstances are such as to render such a payment burdensome.

The steamer *Victoria* left Bombay on the 29th of August, carrying with her the almost incredible number of *twenty-six thousand and seventy* letters.

A Parsee Mobed has published, in the Gujaratee language, for the special use of Parsee youths, a quarto volume, called *Talim-i-Zurtoosht*, or 'the Doctrine of Zoroaster.' Instead, however, of containing an exposition of Zoroastrian doctrine, the work is devoted to a defence of the books held sacred by the Parsees, from the criticisms of Dr. Wilson, and an endeavour to prejudice the minds of the young against the Christian Scriptures. The Bible is violently attacked, and the writings of Voltaire, who seems a leading authority with its author, are freely extracted from. The *Talim-i-Zurtoosht* having been published at the request and under the auspices of the Punchayet, great importance is attached to it by the fire-worshippers.

The Supreme Court has decided, that a consignee of a bill of lading, where the property is shewn to be in the consignor, cannot maintain an action on the bill. Sir J. Aldry said, "the mere naming of

the consignee in a bill of lading is not sufficient to give him a right of action; some valuable consideration must pass from the consignee to the consignor." Mr. Justice Roper said: "I never had any doubt that a consignee could not sue on a bill of lading when the property was in the consignor." A correspondent in one of the papers remarks: "this case is very alarming. The whole property transmitted to this island in most instances belongs to mercantile establishments in Europe, and to refuse the consignee a right to sue in such cases, would enable the master of a vessel who had no regard for justice to make away with the entire property entrusted to his charge."

The *Gazette*, September 25, says:—"In the absence of a sufficient force for the defence of the garrison of Bombay, a militia, it is rumoured, will be raised, on a similar plan to that which was organized in the year 1817, during the Pindaree or Maharatee war.

The dissensions between the Portuguese and Italian clergy at the Catholic Church in India have attained a pitch that scandalizes the respectable portion of that church. The governor of the diocese of Cochin, in charge of the archbishopric of Cranganore, has published a scurrilous attack upon the metropolitan, the archbishop of Sardis, in which he describes the Bull *Multa Præclarè* as "obrepitious and subreptitious."

A letter from Bhooj gives the unwelcome news of the prospect of a famine with its attendant train of evils in Cutch. Four inches of rain only had fallen during the whole season, and the affrighted natives were already anticipating all the horrors of starvation and disease.

## Ceylon.

We regret to say our hopes that the interior would escape from that destroyer, the cholera, which seemed to satiate itself in a serpentine course round the maritime parts of the island, have not been realized, as it has made its appearance in Kandy in the very worst form. An hospital has been erected on the open ground opposite the hotel; but as yet no Europeans have been attacked.—*Ceyl. Obs.*, Aug. 20.

## Penang.

The schooner, *Fattal Khair*, brings the most appalling intelligence of the ravages which the cholera has been making within the last two months from Pedier up to Kartoy, no less a number, it is estimated, than 30,000 persons having been carried off! The distemper still continues to rage at all these ports, but it had greatly subsided at Acheen and the West Coast.—*Gaz.*, Aug. 8.

## Burmah.

A letter from Rangoon of the 13th inst. says:—"Our myo woon, or governor, died on the 11th inst. The night after the coronation at Ameerapoor, a fire broke out and destroyed, it is said, 3,500 houses. Many lives were lost in the fire or by water. In all Eastern states, it is customary to name the heir apparent. His majesty at Ameerapoor, however, will not do this. This is remarkable and extraordinary. From the non-completion of certain vessels which his majesty intended to build at Ava, I presume, he is about to abandon the idea of following the trading example which the Pasha of Egypt has set to rulers."—*Hurharu, Sept. 2.*

## China.

The intelligence from China, *vid.* Calcutta and Bombay, is to the 3rd July.

The first arrival of the armament was H.M.'s ship *Alligator*, on the 9th June, in the Capsingmoon, at the very moment the Chinese officers had sent in about eighteen fire-rafts to burn the British shipping. Previous to this third attempt to burn the English fleet, the Chinese government had sent a boat-load of poisoned tea, packed in small parcels, to be sold to the sailors; this attempt, it is reported, was thus discovered. The boat was captured by pirates, who sold her cargo to their fellow-countrymen. Many deaths followed the use of the poisoned tea, so many, indeed, that it is said the attention of the district magistrates was drawn to the circumstance.

The *Alligator* brought the overland mail of the 4th of March, and was followed by the H.E.I.Co.'s armed steamer *Madagascar*, which vessel arrived on the 16th. H.M.'s ship *Wellesley*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, arrived the 20th, with H.M.'s ships *Cruiser*, *Algerine*, *Rattlesnake*, (troop-ship) the E.I.Co.'s armed steamers *Queen* and *Atalanta*, and 18 sail of transports in company, having on board H.M.'s 49th, 26th (Cameronians), 18th (Royal Irish), the sepoy volunteers from Calcutta, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners from Madras. The troops arrived in the highest condition of health and spirits, under the command of Col. Burrell. Next evening, two of the squadron, with some of the transports, proceeded to the northward; and on the 25th H.M.'s ship *Wellesley*, with most of the squadron, stood to the southward, to join the transports said to be outside, after which junction the whole squadron and transports were to proceed to the northward.

H.M.'s ships *Druid*, *Volage*, *Hyalcinth*, *Larne*, and the H.Co.'s armed steamer *Madagascar*, remained to enforce

the blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances, which blockade was to be established under the strictest form on Sunday the 28th inst. Two transports with troops were also left, under the command of the senior officer, probably with a view of protecting this settlement, or to ulterior operations in this province, on the arrival of Admiral Elliot.

The point of destination to the northward we know not; we have not authority on which we can raise even a surmise; the movement may have been made merely for the purpose of gaining a higher latitude, and placing the fleet beyond the range of typhoons; but we fervently hope the object of the expedition is to take possession of Tinghae district in the province of Chekeang; in other words, of the island of Chusan; and, with the overpowering force that has already sailed, we think this object could be attained without spilling a drop of blood. This island bears nearly the same relation to the province of Chekeang, as the Isle of Wight does to Hampshire. Possession of this fair, fertile, and populous spot as headquarters, and the military possession of this district, would be a severe blow to the Imperial Government, for part of the celestial territory would then be in the hands of strangers; thence a mission might be sent to the Pei-ho, or north river, which is navigable for large boats up to the city of Tungchowfoo, twelve miles east by south from Peking. We have little doubt that, should a mission be sent, as a politic and friendly preliminary proceeding becoming a civilized nation and the high standing of England, it will fail. No answer will be given, much less positive and satisfactory answers. It will be ordered away. Her Majesty's ships will be ordered to leave the Chinese waters, and the British troops to evacuate Tinghae; then the imperial dragon may deign to give an answer—but not till then. In the then emergency, it rests with the commanders-in-chief to adopt such measures as to compass the objects of the expedition.—*Canton Reg., June 25.*

The following notices were published by Commodore Bremer, dated 22nd June:—

"By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, C.B., K.C.H., &c.

"In pursuance of the commands of her Britannic Majesty's Government, I do hereby give notice that a blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances will be established on and after the 28th instant.—With a view to the convenience of British and other foreign merchant ships resorting to the coast of China in ignorance of the blockade of the river and port of Canton, notice is hereby given, that the senior officer of that station has been instructed to permit them to re-

pair to, and remain at, any anchorages in the neighbourhood of the port which he may see fit to indicate from time to time. —Until further notice, it is to be understood that the anchorages of rendezvous for such purposes of convenience are Cap-singmoon and Macao Roads."

Admiral Elliot arrived in the *Melville*, 74, on the 28th June, and taking Captain Elliot on board, proceeded to the northward, with the intention, it was understood, of taking possession of the island of Chusan. The blockade of the Canton river commenced on the same date.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Macao, the 3rd of July:—

"It is now beyond a doubt that we intend to take and fortify the island of Chusan; and I expect, in little more than a month, to hear of the British flag being hoisted there. Captain Elliot, his secretary, and three interpreters, have gone up. I believe the blockading of the rivers has caused a great sensation in Canton. All the Americans are preparing to leave. I do not think that the fleet will interfere in any way with the opium vessels. Indeed, it is likely that their operations may facilitate that trade, as the men-of-war junks will be afraid to come out."

Another letter, dated 26th June, says: "We have not heard of the effect produced in Canton after the late arrivals of the 21st and 22nd inst., but much alarm and excitement was caused on the arrival of the steamer, and the Hong merchants were enlisting coolies, and making preparations against the rabble. We do not at present pretend to form an opinion of the proceedings here, where everything is kept a profound secret, but we do think, unless a decided blow is struck without temporizing, the great probability is, that the business and the settlement of existing differences will be protracted to a very considerable period, and it is not likely, with the knowledge of the Chinese character, that mere demonstration will bring about a steady adjustment. The late attempt on the 10th inst. to burn the fleet, when the force here was already powerful, shows the spirit of resistance on the part of the Government, and a recent chop, offering various rewards for the capture of the English men-of-war and officers, and merchants, and not excluding those Chinese who bring supplies, may be construed into an open declaration of war. We cannot see how otherwise it can be understood. Under these circumstances, there is from present appearances every prospect of a long interruption to the trade: in the most favourable view and position of matters, we cannot expect to see any business in teas or silks till the favourable monsoon (S.E.) shall have passed, which is giving six months for the adjustment of matters; in the meantime, the alarm in

the interior will check the produce of both staples; and the difficulties of carrying down produce will be increased, with additional expenses, whether to Chusan or Canton we have still to learn."

Another letter, dated 18th June, reports that the new Chinese man-of-war, *Chesapeake*, late *Cambridge*, has been stationed at the first bar, as likewise a number of junks laden with granite, ready for sinking to stop up the passage. "It has also been said, that the *Chesapeake* has been ordered to the Bogue to act against her Majesty's ships, should they attempt entering. We know not what her armament may be, but with a view probably of giving her an imposing appearance, she has been painted blood-red all over, whilst the two cutters (of 25 tons each), lately built for the imperial navy, challenge respect by a coating of imperial yellow. We understand that the vessels now at Whampoa (there were on the 12th inst. only five Americans and seven Spaniards) will probably remove to the second bar, so as not to be inconvenienced by the blockading up of the river, should this be deemed necessary; at least, a petition to that effect has, we are told, been presented to the Canton authorities. There are symptoms of the Provincial Government beginning to be alarmed, and several emissaries have during the week arrived at Macao to pick up what news they can regarding the English preparations; it is also said that the Hong merchants are about to visit Macao in a day or two, no doubt ordered to enter on negotiations, but we sincerely hope that access will be denied them to the ear of her Majesty's superintendent, or of any other of her Majesty's officers.

The *Canton Register* publishes the following proclamation of the rate of rewards for destroying the English:

"An offer of rewards, which will truly be awarded to any who shall destroy the English:

"1. Whether civil or military officers, soldiers or people, whosoever shall be able to take an English man-of-war, carrying 80 great guns, delivering the same to the mandarins, shall receive the reward of 20,000 Spanish dollars.

"For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns, less will be given; for every great gun less, the reward will be diminished 100 dollars.

"Whatever the vessel contains besides the great guns, weapons of war, and opium, which must be given up to the mandarins, excepting such as clocks, watches, cloths, goods, or money, all these in addition shall be awarded to the takers of the vessel. Again, to any who shall destroy a great man-of-war of the said foreigners, not leaving a single plank, sub-

stantial evidence being produced of the same, shall be given the reward of 10,000 dollars; for a smaller one less in proportion.

"2. Whoever takes an English merchant vessel shall have as reward whatsoever the vessel contains, excepting the vessel's great guns, implements of war, and opium, which must be given up to the authorities; goods and money. In addition, for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive the reward of 10,000 Spanish dollars; two and a half masts, 5,000 Spanish dollars; two masts 3,000 Spanish dollars. For taking an English large (sampan) or passage-boat, 300 Spanish dollars; a small one, 100 Spanish dollars. Whether large or small, for the destroying or sinking of each English vessel, substantial evidence being produced of the same, the proportion of one-third of the foregoing rewards shall be awarded.

"For taking alive a foreign mandarin, or officer, on inquiry, should it be ascertained that he is the said man-of-war's chief officer, the reward shall be 5,000 Spanish dollars; for any other officer, more or less, according to his rank and office; the rule lessening for every degree lower, the reward shall be diminished 500 Spanish dollars.

"4. For killing foreign mandarins or officers, substantial evidence being produced of the same, one-third of the proportioned reward for taking such alive shall be awarded.

"5. For seizing alive Englishmen, or Parsees, whether soldiers or merchants, for each one a reward shall be given of 100 Spanish dollars; for each one killed, evidence being produced of the same, 20 Spanish dollars. As for taking the black devils, it ought to be decided whether they are soldiers or slaves, and the reward granted accordingly.

"6. For taking those rascally Chinese who supply the barbarians or deal in opium, the same on trial being condemned, decapitated, and their heads exposed—for each of such, 100 Spanish dollars reward; besides these, or those of less crime, a less reward will be given."

[The translator cannot vouch for the truth of this paper. His copy has been taken from the original at Canton, and from the source whence it comes, and the circumstances of the case, he has reason to believe it true in the main or altogether. The names of the issuers, who were most likely the governor and high officers of this province, were not copied, nor the date. It must, however, be of recent date; as each paper is hardly expected to be posted up, we give it from the best accessible source.]

Note to the above.—A private letter from Macao, of the 30th of June, says—"There can no longer be a doubt as to the

genuineness of the document offering rewards for the capturing, killing, or destroying Englishmen and vessels; it can be seen hung up in the Foochang's office here."—Ed. C. R.

Public Notification. — Macao, 26th June, 1840.—The following is the English version of a declaration in the Chinese language, issued by the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

"Twelve months since the emperor was graciously pleased to depute Lin, the commissioner, to come to these provinces, and suppress the traffic in opium. He found it stagnant; he has made it flourish here, and along the whole coasts of the empire. The emperor commanded the commissioner to regulate and protect the lawful trade. He has thrown it into a smuggled form, and heavy losses have been cast upon all persons pursuing it, both native and English. The emperor, in his wisdom and justice, commanded the commissioner to treat the foreigners with firmness, but with consideration; carefully separating the right from the wrong, so that there might be no reasonable cause for irritation and future trouble with the English government. The commissioner disregarded the immediate offer of Elliot to fulfil the imperial pleasure, which he was ready faithfully to do, in a manner consistent with the dignity of the empire, with the preservation of the peace, and with obligations of justice to innocent and absent men, unconnected with the traffic in opium; but, on the contrary, forthwith confined Elliot a close prisoner at Canton, and so detained him for several weeks, proceeded to constrain the whole foreign community, by the stoppage of their supplies of food and of fresh water, and under these circumstances of lawless and most violent restraint, required Elliot to deliver up all the opium in the possession of his countrymen under pain of death.

"How has the commissioner dared to degrade the Majesty of China and of England by these insulting and violent proceedings towards an English functionary, acknowledged by his Imperial Majesty, and who has always respected the laws of the empire, and faithfully fulfilled his public obligations? And which would have been the most effectual means of accomplishing the imperial pleasure? Those that Elliot had offered and was ready to take, founded upon the separation of the innocent from the offending, and accompanied by precautions and securities that would have given permanent efficacy to such distinctions? or those of senseless violence, casting upon the whole transaction the character of shameful spoliation? The commissioner preferred a career of needlessness and spoliation, constraint, which has made amplest reparation a duty of highest

obligation in the government of England, which has broken to pieces all sense of confidence in the wisdom or justice of the provincial government, and which has had the effect of immediately reviving the opium traffic at all points of the coast with the utmost vigour.

"The emperor admonished the commissioner to maintain the honour and dignity of the empire. He has over and over again violated his pledges under the seal of the empire, and left the word of a high officer without weight in the estimation of all men, native and foreign. When a native of the land was unhappily killed at Hong-kong, in the month of July last, in a riot in which several tens of foreign seamen were engaged (Americans as well as English), Elliot closely investigated according to the forms of his country, invited the honourable officers of the empire to attend, and severely punished those persons who were convicted of participation in the disorder. But because he could not succeed in discovering the perpetrator of the murder, and would not consent to deliver up an innocent man for execution, what are the proceedings of the commissioner? He forcibly drives away from Macao—a place situate more than forty miles from the scene of riot—the whole British community, aged and infirm persons, women almost in pains of child-birth, and young children. He causes vessels engaged in lawful pursuits, or in carrying away some of these innocent fugitives (Spanish as well as British), to be cowardly attacked by an overwhelming force in the night-time, and burnt. Nine or ten innocent persons, some Spanish and some English, lose their lives, some are cruelly mutilated, some still detained in captivity upon the most false pretences, and under circumstances terribly disgraceful to the empire. Poison is put into the springs of water. The English people were driven to conflict to procure supplies of food; worthy officers and soldiers of the empire have fallen a sacrifice to the violence of the commissioner; and falsehood upon falsehood have been reported to the emperor, and proclaimed to the people, to cover these bloody and disgraceful proceedings.

"When the commissioner came to Canton, the empire was at peace, and respected by the whole world. His first act was one of the most unprovoked war against the English nation, by the imprisonment and wanton insult of the English officer, who had already offered to fulfil the imperial pleasure. He found these great provinces tranquil and flourishing. In less than a year he has reduced them to the very verge of ruin and insurrection, and piracy and robbery stalk abroad unpunished.

"It is well known to the foreigners and  
*Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 33. No. 132.

the people of the province, that many of the provincial authorities, wise and honourable men, acquainted with the foreign character, have remonstrated against these foolish and dangerous proceedings, but he answered their counsels with contumely and menaces.

"The gracious Queen and the people of the English nation venerate the emperor, and cherish the people of the empire. But great injuries have been perpetrated, and the truth must now be made known to his Imperial Majesty, to the end that the evil-doers may be punished, and that all things may be re-established on a sure and honourable basis.

"Let the natives of the land pursue their ordinary occupations in peace and security, in the assurance that no violence will be offered to them or their property, whilst they are opposing none to the forces of the Queen of England. The officers of the English nation are strictly commanded to protect and cherish the people of the land."

"(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT."

Before leaving Macao, it seems that, in conjunction with the Portuguese governor, Capt. Elliot had made some agreement with the mandarins of the district, that the supplies of the place were not to be stopped, and that the English were not to be annoyed; in consideration of which, H.M.'s naval officer in command at that station had engaged not to annoy native boats entering and leaving Macao. The people outside are said to be perfectly well disposed towards the English, and Capt. Elliot, in his proclamation of the 25th June, endeavours to foster these good feelings in the people of Canton province.

The opium trade on the coast was receiving still further checks from the vigilance of the mandarins, and its difficulties continued to be enhanced.

A Madras paper states, on the faith of letters from China, that the late Capt. Lord John Churchill "patronized and protected the opium trade as much as possible, so much so indeed, that he is said to have recommended the smugglers to hoist a flag, in order that they should not be interfered with," and that "H.M.'s ship *Druid* had taken possession of two small islands, called Moteo, or Brothers, situated in the Capsingmoon, and had converted them into farm-yards for bullocks, &c."

The *Canton Register*, June 30, says, "We would most emphatically caution our newly-arrived fellow-countrymen, and the commissariat, to use the utmost caution in buying and receiving food or water from the sons of Han, even in drinking from their wells and springs. The late

attempt to murder the sailors of the English shipping in Capsingmoon, by poisoned tea, is sufficient proof that this caution is not needless. Poisoning is one of the Chinese modes of making war."

The *Canton Register* gives the following account of another abortive attempt to burn the British shipping at Capsingmoon, made early on the morning of the 9th June:

The first alarm was given about 2 A.M.; a noise was heard from amongst the small Chinese boats inshore; it appeared that some mandarin boats had got in amongst them, for the purpose of making captures. They attacked the cutter *Devil*, and wounded the lascars on board. Immediately after, distant lights appeared in the direction of the coast. The senior officer of the *Danish King* fired a gun and hoisted a signal previously ordered by the senior officer of H.M.'s ships for fire-rafts; and instantly almost, the fire burst forth from at least fifteen fire-boats. The appearance was very beautiful. The wind and tide were then favourable for their course. As they approached, they blew up, like some beautiful fire-works. Most of the ships slipped their cables, and moved out of danger. The scene caused great excitement; the night was very dark, the wind slackened, and so many vessels being under weigh at once, in a small space, caused great confusion, and many consequently came in contact, but we have not heard of any serious damage. The boats of the squadron were actively employed towing the rafts clear of the shipping and anchoring others. The junks were first turned adrift chained together two and two; nine of these rafts were counted, which gives eighteen boats. But it was afterwards ascertained that some had not ignited, and some had exploded, the wrecks being seen floating about the bay the next morning. On examination, the fire-rafts were found to be constructed of what had been very old outside fishing-boats and some charge-boats; what remains of them will supply the fleet with firewood for a month. An anecdote of the gallantry and humanity of one of the officers of the *Mavis* deserves recording. The mandarins had seized two Chinese, who were in the habit of attending the shipping, and were conveying them over the hills, no doubt for punishment, probably death. The officer of the *Mavis*, with a party of Malay sailors, landed and pursued them; their muskets missed fire, but they charged the Chinese barrel in hand, beat them back right and left with the but-ends, and put them to flight, released the two prisoners; and brought

them down safely to the beach. — *Canton Reg.*, June 25.

The following is the statement of the export of tea to England since the 1st October, 1839:—

	lbs.		lbs.
Bohea.....	192,542	Hyson .....	1,486,525
Congo.....	16,653,025	Young Hyson	650,387
Caper.....	329,201	Imperial ....	235,710
Campoy.....	19,006	Gunpowder ...	598,687
Souchong....	136,998		
Hung Muey..	101,475	Green ..	6,216,609
Pekoe.....	242,544	Black ..	18,609,987
Orange Pekoe	535,196		
Twankay....	3,120,249	Total..lbs.	24,826,596
Hyson Skin..	115,081		

to which must be added about a million and a half sent to Singapore for transshipment.

The accounts which the Chinese give of the poverty prevailing over all parts of the country, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Canton, in consequence of the many interruptions to the usual commercial intercourse, are very distressing. All the branches of industry are suffering, manufacturing as well as commercial, and it is only the mandarins, who, by extorting fees for connivance at illegal practices, derive any advantage from this state of things. In several parts of the country, disturbances are said to have already broken out, and one somewhat serious has taken place in Tong-hwa, a large town about a day's journey north of Canton. The continued want of rain (there has been none whatever since the beginning of this month) also threatens, if not a scarce, at least a late crop of grain, and the price of rice is already advancing, and will no doubt become very dear should the drought continue another week. — *Canton Press*, May 2.

The ship *Niantic*, while on her passage from the Straits of Lombock to China, through the Sulu sea, in lat. 7° 13' N., and long. 120° E., on the 4th of April, 1840, the wind being N.N.E. to N.N.W. and very light, fell in with a shower of volcanic ashes, very fine and impalpable, which fell for the space of 12 hours, covering the sails and rigging. The stars were obscured from the density of the shower. On the 7th, when in lat. 8° 25' N., and long. 120° 30' E., she fell in with another shower, much lighter, which fell from six o'clock in the evening till four o'clock next morning; wind in the same direction, and light. On her passage northward, she met a whaler, who experienced a similar shower on the same day, when lying between the islands of Mindoro and Luçonia, nearly 300 miles north of the position of the *Niantic*. The ashes collected from the decks of the *Niantic* are like those gathered from craters in Java and Sumbawa, and which have been known to be carried 600 or 800 miles. In this instance, they may have proceeded from a volcano in Luçonia, Formosa, or some of the interjacent islands. — *Canton Press*, May 2.

## Australasia.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, *May 28.*

His Excellency Sir *George Gipps* opened the Session with a speech, in which he congratulated the Council on the general state and prospects of the colony. "Our revenue in the past year," he said, "has exhibited a considerable increase upon that of the one which preceded it, and an addition of more than ten thousand souls has been made to our population by means of immigration alone. Amongst the first measures I shall lay before you will be bills for the institution of Circuit Courts, and for the extension of Courts of Requests throughout the territory. The establishment of her Majesty's authority in the Islands of New Zealand is a matter of the highest importance to British interests in this quarter of the globe; I am, therefore, happy to offer to you on it, my hearty congratulations. The annexation to this government of her Majesty's possession in those islands, will impose additional labours on the Council; but these, I am sure, you will join with me in cheerfully performing, until the colonists of New Zealand shall be in a position themselves to undertake the business of legislation. One of the most important acts I shall propose, will be a bill to authorize inquiries into the claims which are advanced by many of her Majesty's subjects to tracts of land, by virtue of purchase or cession, from the chiefs or native tribes of those islands. These claims can have, I believe, no foundation in law, or the usage of colonizing powers; but her Majesty, having been pleased graciously to express her intention to allow and confirm such of them as may be founded on equitable principles, and not in extent or otherwise prejudicial to the present or prospective interests of her subjects in New Zealand, an inquiry into them by commissioners, to be named for and on behalf of her Majesty, becomes necessary, which inquiry cannot be made in a satisfactory manner, unless the commissioners be furnished with certain powers, by an act of this Council. The opinion of the public in favour of applying the net revenue derived from the sale of the wild lands of the crown to the purposes of immigration, has been so widely expressed in the colony, and the same is so earnestly desired by her Majesty's Government, that I deem it my duty to bring under your consideration the means by which so salutary an object, an object indeed deemed essential to the continued prosperity of the colony, can be accomplished. On the most mature consideration of the different measures by which it may be

effected, I have myself arrived at the opinion, that the best course that can be adopted will be, to cause the police of each district, and the public works within the limits of the same, to be defrayed, as in England, out of the funds raised in each district, by local assessments, as circumstances may require, or experience prove necessary. Our land revenue is in a very flourishing condition, and if the net proceeds of it be so appropriated as to secure to the colony a plentiful supply of labour, I doubt not that it will continue to improve; I trust, we may even be able to dispense with a loan, or, that if we have to borrow money, it will be only to a small amount. To borrow at all, without securing the net proceeds of the land fund for the purposes of immigration, would be as contrary to sound policy, as to the expressed wishes of the community. The fact of our being able to devote so large a sum as 150,000*l.* a year to the importation of emigrants, must, assuredly, be calculated to create in the mother country a high opinion of the wealth and resources of New South Wales, whilst the employment afforded to her shipping, and the relief of her overpeopled districts by so extensive an emigration, are additional proofs of the value of the colony to Great Britain. At the same time, it is essential to bear in mind, that the large sum to be spent on emigration, though realised in the colony, is in no shape whatever a tax upon the colonists; a moment's reflection must, indeed, suffice to satisfy any one, that the purchase-money paid by a settler for his land is no more a tax on him, than is the purchase-money of the materials wherewith he builds a house on it; it is, in fact, only an investment of his money, and one which has hitherto proved more profitable in this colony than in any other. Among the wants which are seriously felt in this community, I have been led to think that that of municipal institutions is one of the most prominent and pressing; the early establishment of municipal corporations, and of other institutions by which men are led in any town, district, or country, to take the management of their local affairs into their own hands, has never failed to produce good effects in countries peopled by the descendants of Englishmen, and it is, I believe, principally to the neglect of these institutions in the early stages of their existence, that in colonies or countries, not of British origin, the failures are to be attributed of the exertions which have been made in after periods, to establish the principles of constitutional government; to introduce therefore such institutions into this peculiarly British colony, may be considered an imperative duty on us; and the introduction of them seeming to me to be especially necessary,



at a time when the people of the colony are anxiously expecting an alteration in the constitution of their government, which shall give to it a more popular form; for it is, I believe, impolitic, if not unsafe, to entrust any people with a control over their own government, in the exercise of its higher functions, who have not been previously trained to the temperate exercise of their own powers in the management of their local affairs. The bill which I shall introduce to you on the subject of corporations, is closely modelled upon the Act which was passed in 1836, for the regulation of such bodies in England; and I propose to grant to the corporations of New South Wales, all the advantages which have been given to some of the great towns in England, which have been incorporated since the passing of that Act."

At a subsequent part of the day, his Excellency presented a bill, "to provide for the establishment of a Municipal Authorities' Corporation." He stated that the following objections had been given by many persons, with whom he had to consult on the subject. First, they say, "Let us wait till we get a representative assembly." They may as well talk of erecting the roof before the house was built. Until they get the consent of the Imperial Parliament for an independent government, it is their duty to show what they can do for themselves. It is in their local establishments that the people can prove that they are capable of looking to their own concerns. Secondly, as regarded separate jurisdiction, *i. e.*, separate Courts of Request. To give such to a town like Sydney, would, in his opinion, be an unnecessary burden, which was the reason he refused to grant them for the present. Thirdly, as regarded the control of the police, every body knows what the police in small towns in England is. No places in the world showed such examples of corruption as did these towns in England. Even the city of London had consented to establish a metropolitan police throughout England. The fact was, to give the control of a police to a Municipal power, would be to take a step backwards. Fourthly, they wanted all the land belonging to government in the town for corporation purposes. The present bill does not give them this; it only enables them to hold land which remained until their charter was drawn out. Fifthly, as regarded publicans' licences, he did not think it advisable that they should draw revenue from those licences; he thought it much better to give them money than to give them power over the licences.

The bill was then read a first time. To be read a second time on the 24th June.

June 2.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the "Bushranging Act,"

Mr. H. Macarthur hoped the Council would frame a better bill than the one at present before the Council, which was not at all calculated to ensure the peace of the colony. There was no safety for life or property even on the road between Sydney and Parramatta. No settler could go from farm to farm except in company, and armed to the very teeth. There was no safety for the settlers of New South Wales, unless some means be taken to have the law carried strictly into effect.

The Attorney-General justified himself in respect to his proceeding under the Act. There were no alterations in any respect from the time the bill was first put in use, except in the clause respecting the time of execution after passing the sentence of death (twenty-four hours). During the time he held office, he had never prayed for judgment on that clause, nor would he ever do so. He called upon the honourable gentleman, or any other person, to bring forward any case of robbery in which he had not brought the parties to trial as speedily as possible. He had often asked the judges to sit after the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court had finished, on cases which he considered necessary to bring the parties speedily to trial, but, except in a very few cases, he had been invariably refused. There was, in fact, no terror to them in immediate death, for, in fact, they were tired of life.

Mr. Berry complained that a bushranger was not more severely punished than any other robber; he may have committed a hundred robberies, burnt a hundred houses, and escape with only a very slight punishment. The laws of England were only applicable to the free inhabitants of the colony; there ought to be other laws respecting convicts; there were hundreds sent out here who would have been hanged by the former law of England.

Mr. H. Macarthur thought that every convict bushranger found carrying arms should suffer death, and which he had understood was the object of the bill. If a convict is found carrying arms, he is only subject to fourteen years' transportation! Very likely he may be a convict for life as it is, and very likely may have committed many robberies. It was an over-stretch of philanthropy to say, "give them time to repent of their sins." Did they ever give the poor settler time to repent of his? No; he was savagely murdered in cool blood, without having time to exclaim—"God help me!"

The Governor wished to know who were the parties to be blamed for the law not being put in force—Was it the government? Certainly not. Was it the

magistrates or police? Some faults might be attributed to them, but he had no hesitation in saying, that it was the public themselves who were to blame. Government had been greatly accused on this subject. Nothing could be done, unless government was assisted by the people themselves. He could mention the names of many persons whose conduct had been pusillanimous and cowardly in the extreme, who had allowed unarmed men to enter into their parlours and rob them before their own faces, and yet these people blamed government for this! he had a good mind to mention the names of those parties, and hold them up to public obloquy and scorn. The people did not now assist government as they used to do: he knew the reason of that; it was because they had to pay the expenses of their own police and gaols, instead of having it paid by the Home Government.

Mr. H. Macarthur said, there was nothing more evident than that the police did not do their duty. He had a mare stolen from himself; a man bought this mare from a notorious bushranger, knowing it to be stolen; information was given to the police, but they refused to seize him. He then alluded to the case of Mr. Grosvenor, whose house was taken possession of by armed bushrangers in his absence. Grosvenor acted like a man, and took his house from them by force of arms. But what was done to those men—to those villains, who put his own (Grosvenor's) wife and children at the windows to prevent his firing? they were sent to Norfolk Island, to be indulged and returned to Sydney to play their old tricks again. He called upon them to look at the case of Mr. Oakes, who so gallantly captured a bushranger; from that minute he was a marked man, and his men were shot at in an open field while at their work in broad daylight. There were fifty other similar cases, all tending to shew the terrible state of the country at the present time.

Sir John Jamieson recommended that a committee be formed, to consider the disturbed state of the country. He stated that two bushrangers had lately stooped a train of nine drays on the road near the Blue Mountains; likewise two gigs containing five gentlemen, making in all twenty-five persons.

The Governor: "Stooped by two bushrangers! and yet the government is to be blamed for this?" (*Laughter.*)

The Governor stated, that he intended to bring forward a bill which would go a great length to remedy the evil; its object was to make each district pay for its own police. The expenses for police and gaols amounted to 78,000*l*.

Mr. Jones said, that it was all very well to say people ought to turn out, but it

was a very hard thing for a man with a wife and family, who depended entirely on him for support, to run the risk of getting his brains blown out, and his family left destitute, by his attempt to quell these bushrangers. Let the magistrates and police be forced to do their duty, and since strictness was the order of the day, say to the magistrates thus: "If your district is not quiet within three months, I'll discharge you;" that would rouse them from their sofas and supineness, and make them work. It was there the evil lay, and if such means were put in force, he had no doubt but that it would have a most salutary effect.

The Governor said, he would be most happy to withdraw the bill, as he was perfectly aware that it was calculated to do them considerable harm, if not here, elsewhere. People in England could not be expected to wish to come to a country where they could be apprehended on suspicion while walking on their own estates.

Bill to be read a third time on the 9th.

#### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

On the 29th April, a general meeting took place in the Theatre, to memorialize his Excellency, to adopt immediate measures to avert the evils arising from the great dearth of labour which existed, by suspending the orders from the Home Government for the discontinuance of assignment, as a temporary expedient, and diverting the Land Fund to its original and legitimate purposes of emigration, and thereby procuring an extensive importation of free labour. The town was thronged at an early hour by gentlemen from all parts of the country, many of whom came from distances of forty, fifty, and sixty miles. Resolutions to the above effect were agreed to, as well as the following: "That the infamous calumnies propagated throughout Great Britain and Ireland, to the prejudice and condemnation of this colony, have arisen from its penal character alone being exposed and held up to view, the vices and abuses of which have been diligently extracted and dwelt upon until not only the prison population is confounded in these libels, but the whole community is represented as demoralised and depraved." A petition to the Lieut. Governor, embodying the resolution, was adopted.

On the 8th May, Sir J. Franklin returned an answer to the memorial, which (according to the *H. T. Courier*) has excited "general disappointment, not to say indignation." His Excellency states, that when, in 1837, several emigrant families arrived under the bounty, "it was with difficulty the heads of families could procure engagements, and a considerable portion of the labourers were found, within a

very short period, to have again emigrated, and to have gone to New Holland; some of them even leaving their wives and families a burden on this country." This result he communicated to the Secretary of State, and requested that emigration to this colony might be suspended until after he should have submitted a plan by which it might be conducted more in accordance with the ascertained wants of the inhabitants, and the actual demand for the various descriptions of labour. Accordingly, he directed the publication in the *Gazette* of certain proposals, with the view of eliciting suggestions from the colonists. "I acknowledge," he says, "that I was surprised at the apathy with which this invitation was received by the community, and I accordingly informed the Secretary of State, that the result of the inquiries which I had instituted was unfavourable at that time to emigration as a general measure. I, however, then strongly drew his lordship's attention to the great advantage of promoting, by every means, the emigration of free females." The discontinuance of immigration, consequent upon these circumstances, was soon after succeeded by the information that the assignment system itself would be much modified, or at a period not very distant, wholly cease; and when orders were received to form probationary gangs, a deficiency of labour began to be anticipated, and is now become apparent by the less frequent arrival of convict vessels, and by the formation of the probationary gangs in lieu of immediate assignment. "Nevertheless," he observes, "I am not prepared fully to concur with you in the opinion that the inhabitants have yet suffered positive injury. I believe that this community is now as able to supply its own immediate wants as it was in former years, and to export even more largely. The emigration to Port Phillip, and other new settlements in New Holland, which has deprived us of so many labourers, has extended equally to almost every other class of the community, and has prevented the usual annual increase in our population, and in our consequent consumption. We are not, therefore, I conceive, to consider the high price to which grain has attained, and the difficulty which is felt in obtaining labourers to carry forward the necessary operations of agriculture, as emanating from any alteration which has taken place within the colony itself. I rather impute them to the great and important changes which are occurring in New Holland, and also in New Zealand, or, in other words, it is because Van Diemen's Land is now emphatically taking up its position, as 'the granary of the Australian colonies,' into which large populations are pouring, but without certain

harvests. I regret that it is not in my power to break up the probationary parties, and to assign the prisoners composing them. Such a proceeding would not only be contrary to the positive instructions of her Majesty's Government, but might be justly deemed on my part a breach of my duty to the crown. I am anxious to promote immigration to the utmost practicable extent; and, without at present entering upon the subject of the appropriation of land, I have been pledged to do so. I can only observe, that the unrestricted right of her Majesty to its entire control has never been relinquished; but, pending the decision of her Majesty's Government, I am prepared in the present state of the land revenue at once to sanction parties sending home for servants and mechanics under certain regulations, which I shall cause immediately to be published for general information; and I propose to allow a bounty, on arrival, of 18*l.* for each person, or 40*l.* for a man, his wife, and family, under written agreements, entered into in England, and dated on a given day prior to embarkation. These agreements will be binding in this country so soon as the Act of Council, which was submitted during the last session of the legislative body, shall have passed into law. And, in addition to this measure, I shall recommend to the Secretary of State an emigration of families upon the general principle, to be commenced immediately." His Excellency concludes, "I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without joining you in your expression of honest indignation at the calumnies which have been ignorantly and so unjustly heaped upon you in the mother country; and recording my conviction that families may emigrate to this colony with as little danger of moral contamination, as they would be exposed to in any other of her Majesty's dominions."

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Extract of a Letter from Adelaide, dated 3rd June.—"Everything is dull as ditchwater here now—land falling very fast, and sheep and cattle very little in request by our new arrivals, who have either little money or little wit. The reaction in the opinions of the people of the prospects of the colony is here very strongly marked by the tremendous fall which has taken place in the market value of town and country land, and which has steadily increased ever since the limits of our good country have been so narrowly and unexpectedly defined. I rejoice that I have not an acre in town or country. All my property is vested in live stock, which, whether immediately marketable or not, is, at any rate, always

increasing, and the most legitimate property of all. I little thought, 18 months ago, that the good land here, which was then known, should prove to be an oasis in such a desert. We are getting up an expedition, by subscription, to explore the country to the northward, and it will start in about a fortnight's time, as the winter is the only period of the year when there is a chance of water being found in those apparently boundless wastes of sand and scrub, which encircle us to the northward. It is hoped that the party may reach the sources of those large rivers which have been discovered by the *Beagle* and *Britomart* on the northern coast, or an inland sea, if there be one. I have small hopes of anything great being done."

The practicability of an overland route from this settlement to King George's Sound and Swan River being proved, the project has been taken up by some parties who have already subscribed 500*l.* towards it. The distance from Port Lincoln to the nearest port of Western Australia at which supplies could be procured is 1,090 miles.

On the 31st March, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Adelaide, and for several miles around.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following are extracts from Governor Hutt's speech to the Legislative Council:—

"In the tour I lately made through the province, when I passed over about eight hundred miles of country, and visited, with a few exceptions, every spot where a settler was located, it was most encouraging to find that my earnest enquiries all led to the same conclusions. I heard, as regarded the private circumstances of individuals, no complaints. Every one appeared thriving and prosperous, and I satisfied myself that there is, even in the comparatively narrow range here, a sufficient quantity of occupied and cultivated land, of a nature amply to reward the sober and industrious toils of a large population, both capitalists and labourers. Notwithstanding that the general deficiency of labour presses most particularly and discouragingly on persons engaged in farm-work, a greater number of acres has, during the past year, been brought under cultivation. We have been blessed by Providence with an abundant harvest, and this not in any particular part of the colony, but in the districts bordering on or in the neighbourhood of the sea-coast, equally with those in the interior. The increase also in the quantity of farm-stock, has been fully sufficient to satisfy all reasonable expectations; and I am given to understand that the flocks of sheep particularly were never in a more healthy condition than at the present moment.

"The total receipts of the revenue, for the finance year just concluded, amount to 9,336*l.*, showing an increase over the revenue of the preceding year, of 5,424*l.* Items of expenditure, which even with the prospect of new and considerably increased duties, I almost hesitated to place on the estimates laid before the Council at the session of last year, have been provided for, and there remains a balance in the public favour, in the treasurer's hands, of 3,912*l.*

"Labourers could be found willing to come, but they required to be assisted hither. We have now the money in our hands to render them that assistance, and thus to command their services; for of the amount I have named, as remaining in the treasury to the public credit, the sum of 1,487*l.* has been derived from the land sales of fines, and is therefore at liberty to be devoted to the supply of labour.

"So far as the quantity of shipping which has entered our harbours during the last twelvemonths affords any criterion, it is a favourable one. This amounted, as nearly as can be calculated from the statements before me, in the years 1838-39, to 12,892 tons, and in the years 1839-40, to 21,712 tons, showing an increase of 8,820 tons."

#### PORT PHILLIP.

On the 19th ult. Mr. Codd, being at Mr. Cox's station, about fifty miles north of Port Fairy, distant from Geelong about a hundred miles, was attacked and inhumanly butchered, without provocation received or warning given on the part of the natives. From Mr. Brock's statement, it appears that a party from a neighbouring tribe paid Mr. Cox's station a visit, having their arms and instruments of warfare and chase. Drawing round a fire outside of a tent, where the above-named gentlemen were standing, they demanded food. A large damper was divided by Mr. Brock and Mr. Codd among them. A shepherd, who had been cutting wood, arrived at this juncture, and proposed employing their unexpected visitors in carrying the wood in. The blacks, when asked to aid in the labour, readily assented. They left their arms by the fire, and, proceeding with the shepherd, carried the wood to the tent. On returning, some of them carelessly took up their spears and waddies. On arriving a second time at the scrub, the man went in, Messrs Brock and Codd remaining outside. Suddenly, they heard the shepherd cry out "I am murdered, I am murdered!" when simultaneously Mr. Codd received a blow on the temple, which felled him to the ground; and Mr. Brock one on the shoulder. This man, taking to his heels, rushed into the

tent, and appeared again with two muskets, whereupon the blacks instantly fled. As he came up to his prostrate companion, he found him breathing his last; he had received a gash across the brow, a blow that laid the right cheek bone open, while a spear had been thrust into his entrails. The shepherd, Rooney, crawled out of the thicket, and was not expected to live. Two troops have been despatched, and it is intended to make Mr. Brock a special constable, for the purpose of identifying and capturing the murderers and assisters.—*P. P. Gaz.*, June 3.

A battle took place at Portland Bay, between the natives and Messrs. White, who occupy a station about sixty miles from that settlement. After wounding the shepherd, they forcibly took possession of a flock of sheep, about eight hundred, which they drove off. On coming up with them next day, Messrs. White and party found the whole flock securely yarded, and the natives stood out in a line in front of it, and gave them battle. The place was thickly wooded, and after receiving two or three volleys, they retired behind the shelter of the trees, where they continued to throw their spears for twenty minutes, when they took to flight. The sheep were then taken possession of by Messrs. White, except about fifty, which the blacks must have killed and eaten, forty-five sheep-skins being found scattered around the encampment.—*Ibid.*, April 15.

Within the last three months, no less than 160 town allotments, twenty cultivation allotments of 2½ acres each, and ten suburban allotments have been marked out on the ground at Portland Bay by Mr. Surveyor Townsend.—*P. P. Herald*, April 22.

## Cape of Good Hope.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, August 3.

A petition was presented from the inhabitants of the town and division of George, praying his Excellency and the Council to take measures for the immediate construction of the projected road over the Cradock mountain, signed by 578 persons.

The Governor laid before the Council the memorial addressed to himself, which was agreed to at a public meeting held on the 1st. inst. at Cape Town, for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting emigration from the mother country, in accordance with the principles contained in Lord John Russell's letter of instructions to the Land and Emigration Commissioners.

A petition to a similar effect was pre-

sented from a public meeting at Port Elizabeth.

The Governor explained to the Council the reasons why he could neither propose a vote for the construction of roads, or other works of magnitude, however necessary, nor support the application to her Majesty's Government, for a grant of money out of the colonial revenue, to promote emigration to this settlement. He was not permitted by the Home Government to authorize any expenditure for general improvements, unless there be a balance in the treasury after payment of its debt to the District Bank on account of the paper money, which still amounts to 33,000*l.*, a sum considerably beyond the amount now in the treasury. His Excellency declined to appoint a committee of inquiry, as suggested in the memorial.

Mr. Ebden urged his Excellency strongly upon these points.

Mr. Ross said: "I consider that the inhabitants of this colony may as well be called on to remove Table Mountain as to redeem the paper currency."

After some further conversation, it was appointed that an open committee of the whole Council should meet on the 6th inst., to receive information on the subject.

August 6.

The Council met in Committee, to receive information respecting a statement made to the Council at its last sitting by the Governor.

The secretary read a despatch from Lord John Russell, dated March 26, 1840, in which his lordship states that he is now enabled to communicate the decision which her Majesty's Government have taken upon the proposition relative to the expediency of re-issuing a portion of colonial paper money, for the purpose of improving the internal communications, and prosecuting other public works of the colony. After entering fully into the subject, his lordship concludes by stating that, until the paper debt of the colony shall be so far reduced as to enable his Excellency's Government to undertake the payment of the notes at the colonial treasury in specie on demand, and thereby to relieve the funds of the mother country from the guarantee and liability for the redemption of them by the issue of commissariat bills at a fixed rate of exchange, her Majesty's Government cannot contemplate any authorised re-issue for the purpose proposed by his Excellency, of the sums which have been received in repayment of loans. But they have satisfaction in observing, that the improved condition of the finances of the colony, and the progressive increase of the revenue, and of the disposal surplus, evince that, by careful economy on the part of the colonial government, this object may be at-

tained, and that due provision may also be made for effecting the improvements, and carrying on the public works contemplated by his Excellency, as well as for the gradual redemption of the remaining debt.

After a long and animated discussion, the secretary to Government proposed, "That, in the opinion of this Council, the Government paper money, under the pledge of 1825, is of general convenience and advantage to the colony,"—on which Mr. Cloete moved an adjournment.

Council adjourned accordingly till Monday next, the 10th inst.

#### August 10.

The Council met again in Committee, when the secretary (Col. Bell) proposed a string of regulations to the effect,—That the present Government paper money is of general convenience and advantage to the colony, and will continue so to be, so long as it remains, under the British government guarantee of the 11th of February, 1825. . . . gold in London, by its . . . . . bills on the British Treasury; and that the removal from circulation of the whole or any considerable portion of the paper money, by the appropriation of present means, but more particularly of future surplus revenue, to that purpose, would be, under present circumstances, extremely disadvantageous to the colony, in public as well as private respects; and as the employment of the surplus revenue for that purpose would prevent the making and repairing of roads, and the construction of useful and necessary public works, the Home Government should allow the re-issue of the paper money, and the colonial expenditure be charged with 2 per cent. on the amount of paper money remaining in the military chest, over and above one quarter's supply for the commissariat expenditure.

#### August 16.

The Secretary proposed his first resolution in favour of the convenience and advantage of . . . . . paper money.

. . . . . long speech in opposition to the resolution, or rather in support of his own amendment, as follows:—"That as an improvement on the currency which existed in this colony, previously to the year 1825, the Government paper money, at present in circulation, has been found to be of general convenience and advantage to the public; but that it does not possess any pledge for its redemption, nor for its conversion into either gold or silver at the will of the holder; and it is, therefore, desirable that it should be replaced by a currency possessing these most essential and indispensable requisites." He observed that "The present position of the paper money,—viz: £27,000 in the Government Bank, £3,000 in the Treasury, £120,000 in the Commissariat chest, and £52,000 in circulation—proves that the

paper money is redundant, and, as useless for all the purposes of circulation, ought to be destroyed. At any rate, with the sanction of the Home Government, I would suggest that of the £120,000 in the military chest, an amount equivalent to the unprovided debt should be at once cancelled, leaving the question of liability between the respective governments to be hereafter arranged."

Col. Bell.—"Allow me to remark, that in the same room with the £120,000, there are £17,000 in gold, and £113,000 in silver, which, upon the hon. gentleman's showing, are equally useless, being also shut up from circulation."

#### August 24.

After several days' discussion, the regulations proposed by Colonel Bell, in favour of the paper money, were agreed to, with a few alterations of no material importance.

This subject has produced considerable excitement in the colony. On the 24th, a meeting of merchants at Cape Town resolved:—"That so long as the Government paper money is continued on its present footing, exchangeable for bills on her Majesty's Treasury, it will be of great convenience and benefit to the mercantile and other interests of the colony."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Port Natal.*—A letter from Port Natal, in the *Ware Afrikaan*, says: "Dingaan has, according to repeated authentic communications, vanished like smoke, by the swords of the several tribes of the people of Sapoosa. All the Caffre tribes shew the greatest respect towards us, and call our Government by no other name than that of father. Nonklaas has been here at the last meeting of the assembly (Volksraad) to renew their oaths of fidelity. This very Zoolah nation, which formerly was against us as a consuming fire, has now become a battery for us, and a strong rampart of defence. We have the greatest assurance that for the future we may calculate upon ten thousand brave men, in case of any attack against us. Nonklaas also bitterly complains that the Bushmen and Port Natal Caffres, who reside among us, have, on several occasions, demanded from them large herds of cattle in the name of our Government, or of the white people, and have also taken them by force: and as they (the Zoolahs) were afraid to get into a scrape with us, they have suffered those rogues to proceed with impunity; and Nonklaas now came hither to complain. The assembly, clearly convinced of such conduct by several witnesses, and much dissatisfied at it, transmitted to Panda a token, with an order that should any Caffers again come in our name, and commit any irregularities within his jurisdiction,

without such token, immediately to punish them with death, or should any of our whites make themselves guilty of such conduct, to cause them to be apprehended, bound, and sent hither under the escort of a guard, that they may be punished according to our laws, without any pardon. The difference with the two chiefs of the emigrants is entirely settled, and Pretorius is appointed commandant general. At this moment (June 22) we are informed that young Carel Trieckard, who had proceeded to the coast of Mosambique, to fetch away Trieckard's party, has come by land, and that he is now at Adolphe Landman's place."

In the instructions for the harbour master and superintendent of customs at Port Natal, issued by order of the Council at Pietermaritzburg, and dated 6th February, 1840, is the following article :

"16. Any vessels entering the harbour, and having slaves on board, shall, together with the cargo, be confiscated, the slaves immediately be considered as free persons, and the captain and crew placed under arrest, until such time as an opportunity shall offer to send them back to their place of residence."

A letter dated Pietermaritzburg, June 24, states, "By the blessing of God, the farmers have defeated Dingaan, with the assistance of Panda, and driven him near to Delagoa Bay. The distribution of the captured cattle has taken place some time after the return of the commando ; it was, however, not sufficient to satisfy all, and 14,000 head are still expected, which Panda has promised to deliver to the emigrants, whereof information was received this week, that Panda has despatched them, and that they will arrive the latter end of this, or the beginning of next week, at the Omguinie, three hours from Pietermaritzburg. A fortnight ago, Panda sent word, that the two captains of Sapoosa had murdered the cruel tyrant and murderer, Dingaan, and that they themselves had a narrow escape, after having murdered him. This intelligence may be depended upon, and the truth thereof need not be doubted. Dingaan is no more, and will be rewarded for his evil doings. Panda is now appointed king in his place, and resides in the chief town—has ever proved himself a true friend and ally of the emigrants, and is so still—he is, and continues to be, one of us. Depredations of horses and cattle take place from time to time, which are probably committed jointly by the Bushmen and Caffers, assisted by Synkanjalie. The people are proceeding, one after the other, to their farms. Those who have been on the late commando under Commandant Cobus Uys, against the Bushmen Caffers, have discovered towards the south-west, far beyond the Rivers Om-

comas and Omsimcouloc, a fine country, fertile beyond all description, and abounding in game, where a new village will be established, some parts of which have already received names, such as Oliphant's Hoek, Oliphant's Kop, &c. The disputes between the friends of Maritz and Pretorius have been settled and peace and tranquillity perfectly restored. It would be an excellent thing, if many mechanics were to come hither, as they are scarce. Living is not dear here ; a wether costs 5 rds., a cow 10, a bullock 25, and a muid of maize 5 to 6 rds. The erven are very dear—from 600, 800, to 1,000 rds., for those which are situated in the village. Building goes on rapidly, and should we be left unmolested, everything will soon flourish. The crops look very well. It is also the intention to erect a fortification on the mountain in the mouth of the bay, in order (in case of necessity) to keep the bar clear."

*Colesberg.*—The trekking mania has at last seized a part of this rich and valuable district, and many of the most opulent farmers in the Hantam Fieldcornetcy intend leaving their native land on the 1st August, in search of that protection for their property which they have failed to find in the colony. Many a representation has appeared in the public papers respecting the total disregard the colonial government paid to their interests, and having waited until the new lieutenant-governor should come amongst them, in order that they might bring their grievances before him, and, as the last resource, await the result of his promises ; but hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and they have now determined on quitting the colony for ever. Among the many grievances, are the not getting the tithes to their farms—the unnecessary obstacles therein at the Deed Office in Cape Town, in the way of transferring their property—the great difficulty of getting their *kinderbewyzen* duly registered, keeping the same sometimes seven, eight, and nine months, before they are registered, thus putting them to great expense in employing agents at the Cape to call so many times—the total neglect Government pay to their memorials, and never replying to the same—and compelling them to leave their families and stock unprotected for ten or twelve days, to attend the Circuit Court for their own district, 150 miles off. With the view of living under a more parental government than the one they have had so many years, they intend placing themselves under the Volksraad, at Natal.—*Corresp. Waarheid, July 19.*

The government has, in consequence of a memorial from the inhabitants of Colesberg, fixed a separate Circuit Court to be held there.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE EAST.

Calcutta, September 13.

THE meeting held to do honour to the memory of the late James Prinsep, and the amount subscribed for the erection of a testimonial (nearly Rs. 12,000 up to the 1st instant), quite shame everything of the kind within recollection. This must be a proud, though melancholy reflection to his friends and family. It has not yet been decided what the description of testimonial is to be.

The gettters-up of Retiring Funds begin to discover that staff-officers hang back from subscribing, because accelerated promotion would remove many of them from snug appointments, and some very bitter letters have been written in the *Agra Ukhbar*, reflecting on their motives, and charging them with want of military spirit. The *Ukhbar*, of the 27th August, has a list of 22 non-subscribers of the description mentioned. It was well remarked by some person in the same paper of the 13th August, that "arithmetic has been tortured in the projection of retiring funds, to induce officers to quit, but that it was difficult to provide annuities of sufficient magnitude to overbalance the temptations to remain in the service." There is much in this acknowledgment for those to dwell upon who have been in the habit of decrying the Company's service.

Large supplies of old and obsolete pattern arms have been despatched from the arsenal during the last few months for the shah's extra levies. Some of these men are Goorkahs, who have been collected at Deyrah, and drilled by Major M'Sherry of that service. They will join with the recruits and stores for our own troops, now assembling at Ferozepore. Beyond the

movement of the 38th native infantry to Sukkur, no new or additional regiments have yet been added from this presidency to the troops west of the Indus.

A mountain train of four 3-pounders, four 4½ inch mortars, and four 4½ inch howitzers, is fitting up at the arsenal, for the Nepaul campaign, if one must take place. The amount of force, nor the names of the officers likely to be entrusted with the command of divisions, are not yet publicly known. It may seem worth Sir Jasper Nicoll's while to direct the operations of the principal column in person. If the Goorkahs of the present day are at all equal to those of 1815, there will be sharp fighting. Of the regiments to be employed, only seven or eight are yet mentioned, the 9th, 41st, 57th, 68th, 69th, and 72nd. These are to have a rifle company each—the 58th, 70th, and 6th company of sappers. Most of the Queen's infantry regiments on the line of the Ganges are likely to fall in for a share of the campaign; and a letter from an officer of the 2nd European regiment, at Hazareebaugh, says that they expect to be moved over to Dinapore or Ghazepore.

Five hundred government camels, in equal proportions from Neemuch and Nusserabad, have been sent across the desert, *vid* Jesselmere, in aid of the troops assembling for service in Seinde. Upwards of 1,500 were sent by that route in the close of 1838, for the army of the Indus. The reinforcements from Bombay are not expected at Sukkur before the end of October, and unless the arrival of the 38th N.I. from Ferozepore should check them, the Brahoos will spoil Bhag and Cutchee, having promised those provinces a visit.

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### Postscript.

The *Gazette of St. Petersburg* contains an official account of the settlement of the differences between Russia and Khiva, in a notification published at Orenburgh by General Perowsky. After specifying the objects which the expedition had in view, as explained in the declaration of the 14th November 1839, this document (avoiding all reference to the disasters experienced by the army) observes that "this measure of reparation, even before it was entirely accomplished, sufficed to show the Khivans that a longer obstinacy in their hostility towards Russia would bring upon them the most disagreeable results." The Khan of Khiva, accordingly, "hastened to submit to the magnanimity of the Emperor;" he published a *firman* forbidding violence on the Russian frontiers and the detention of Russian subjects in captivity; he liberated all Russian prisoners, and sent them home,

accompanied by a Khivan ambassador. The document concludes: "learning that the Khivans had thus purely and simply satisfied the principal object of our demands, his Imperial Majesty condescended to admit the Khivan ambassador into St. Petersburg, to release the Khivan merchants arrested in Russia, to restore their goods which had been sequestered, to grant to such of them as were in want the necessary pecuniary means to enable them to return into their own country, and to authorize the re-establishment of commercial relations with Khiva, which had been for some time interrupted. As regards the measures necessary to be taken to place the security of this commerce upon a firmer basis, they will be considered hereafter, on the termination of the negotiations which are about to be opened between the imperial government and the Khan of Khiva."



## REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &amp;c.

## PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE EUROPEAN TROOPS AT THE SEVERAL PRESIDENCIES.

*Fort William, July 8, 1840.*—1. It having been deemed an object of great importance to equalize the pay and allowances of the whole of the European troops at the several presidencies, on the same principle as that which guided the recent equalization of the allowances of the native soldiery, viz. by taking the allowances fixed for the Bengal army as the standard for the whole of India, the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, in obedience to the instructions of the Hon. Court of Directors, issued with the sanction of her Majesty's Secretary at War, is pleased to promulgate the following orders:—

2. From and after the 1st of Nov. next, the European troops at Madras and Bombay will be victualled by the public, and will receive the same rates of pay and compensation for spirits as are issued to the corresponding classes of the Bengal army.

3. The rates of pay fixed for soldiers of her Majesty's army by the Royal warrant, dated the 20th March 1837, if converted into Company's rupees at the intrinsic par value of the two coins, viz. 2s. 0½d. for the rupee, are less than the rates established for the payment of the same ranks in her Majesty's regiments and in the East-India Company's European artillery and infantry serving in the Bengal presidency; but as the Bengal scale has been enjoyed during a long course of years, it is not deemed necessary or desirable to make any reduction or alteration in it. The Bengal standard, therefore, has been followed in the annexed general table, wherein a distinctive issue of compensation for spirits is omitted, and a consolidated amount declared, the whole of which is to be drawn in abstract from the pay department; and except in some few instances, where the pay is slightly increased, in order to preserve the relative proportions between the different ranks, as established by the Royal warrant, the rates here laid down are precisely the same as now drawn by the Bengal troops, and are declared to be henceforth applicable to the whole of India.

4. In the introduction of the new pay tables at the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, it is directed that, in all cases when the pay and allowances of the other presidencies have exceeded those of Ben-

gal, the reductions are to be prospective, and applicable only to non-commissioned officers promoted, or to men enlisted, after the promulgation of this order.

5. An uniform table of daily rations for the three presidencies, at all stations and seasons, is established as follows; to take effect from the 1st of November, being the same scale as ordered for her Majesty's soldiers at Jamaica, with the addition herein granted of firewood and salt:—1 lb. of bread, 1 ditto of meat, 4 oz. of rice, 1½ oz. of sugar ½ oz. of tea or coffee, 3 lbs. of firewood, and 1 chat-tack of salt.

6. Hospital stoppages at one established rate; that of Bengal to be introduced throughout India from the 1st of November; viz. non-commissioned officers, including serjeants, corporals, bombardiers, horse and foot artillery, trumpeters, drummers and fifers, each Co.'s annas three per diem; privates and farriers, Co.'s annas two per diem; European and East-India women, Co.'s anna one per diem.

7. In the realization of hospital stoppages, chap. 2nd, sec. 12, page 167 to 172, of the Bengal Medical Regulations, to be strictly attended to in all practical particulars at the other presidencies.

8. In farther obedience to the orders of the Hon. Court, the following scale of allowances, which are to be deemed prospective only, and are not to affect those who now are, or who, previously to the 1st January 1841, may be, drawing a higher rate of subsistence, is hereby established for all families of European soldiers in future serving at the three presidencies, the allowance for children being strictly confined to legitimate children:—European women, Rs. 5 per month; East-Indian, Rs. 3½ ditto; children, Rs. 2½ ditto.

(Then follow pay tables.)

## ORDER OF THE DOORANEE EMPIRE.

*Secret Department, Aug. 3, 1840.*—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following list of officers who have been invested with the Order of the Dooranee Empire by permission of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen:—

## Members of the 1st Class.

Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bart., envoy and minister at the Court of Cabool.  
Lieut. Col. Sir Alex. Burnes, Kt., envoy to Khe-lat and other states.  
Lieut. Col. Sir C. M. Wade, Kt., c.B., resident at Indore.

*Members of the 2d Class.*

Major Gen. Simpson, late commanding Shah Shooja's Force.

Brigadier Roberts, c.B., H.C. Europ. Regt., commanding Shah Shooja's Force.

Lieut. Col. Parsons, deputy com. gen. Bengal army.

Major Craigie, deputy adj. gen. Bengal army.

Major Garden, deputy qu. mast. gen. Bengal army.

Major Thomson, c.B., Bengal engineers.

Major Peat, Bombay engineers.

Major E. D. A. Todd, Bengal artillery, envoy to Herat.

Capt. I. Outram, political agent Lower Scinde.

*Members of the 3d Class.*

Lieut. Col. Orchard, c.B., Bengal Europ. Regt.

Lieut. Col. Wheeler, c.B., 48th Bengal N.I.

Lieut. Col. Monteath, c.B., 35th Bengal N.I.

Lieut. Col. Smith, c.B., 2d Bengal N.I.

L.C.

N.I.

3d.

C., com-

m

Lieut. Col. McLaren, 16th Bengal N.I.

Major Weston, 31st Bengal N.I.

Major Thomson, Bengal Europ. Regt.

Major Thomas, 48th Bengal N.I.

Major Hancock, 19th Bombay N.I.

Major C. J. Cunningham, 1st Bombay L.C.

Major Alexander, commanding 4th Local Horse.

Major McSherry, late major of brigade Shah Shooja's Force.

Major Hagart, Bombay Europ. Regt.

Major Leech, political agent, Candahar.

Major E. Pottenger, c.B., Bombay artillery.

Capt. Davidson, 17th Bengal N.I.

Capt. Sanders, Bengal engineers.

Capt. Johnson, paymaster and commissariat officer Shah Shooja's Force.

Capt. Anderson, Bengal horse artillery, commanding Horse Artillery Shah Shooja's Service.

Capt. Macgregor, political agent, Jellalabad.

Capt. E. B. Conolly, military assistant and commanding Escort Envoy and Minister.

Lieut. F. Mackeson, political agent, Peshawar.

Mr. P. B. Lord, political agent, Bameean.

N.B.—The following members of the Order have died since its institution:—

Brigadier Arnold, lieut. col. H.M. 16th Lancers, 2d Class.

Lieut. Col. N. . . . .

Lieut. Col. N. . . . .

2d Class.

Capt. Hay, 35th Bengal N.I., 3d Class.

Brigadier Stevenson, c.B., lieut. col. Bombay

artillery, 2d Class.

*MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.*

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 15, 1840.*—With the sanction of government, a wing of H.M. 21st regt. of Foot (or North British Fusiliers) will embark from Fort William, on boats, to be supplied, with as little delay as possible, by the commissariat, for Dinapore.

On the arrival of the wing, H.M. 16th regt. of Foot will proceed to the presidency, on the return boats, and relieve the remaining wing of the 21st regt. in Fort William.

*Aug. 17.*—The regimental order of the 7th ultimo, directing the removal, by water, of the head-quarters of the Assam Light Infantry Battalion, from Saikwah to Rungpore, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

*RECRUIT DEPOT.*

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 19.*—The 9th company of the 24th regt., N.I., under the charge of Lieut. Guise, and at

present attached to the 2d depôt battalion, will commence its march for Saugor, on the 1st of October next, to join the regiment to which it belongs.

*Sept. 10.*—The 9th companies of the 2d, 25th, 37th, 42d, and 43d regts., N.I., together with all recruits entered for them, will march for Ferozepore on the 1st proximo, under the command of Major P. Brown, in progress to join the head-quarters of their respective regiments in Afghanistan.

The remaining companies, with the 4th depôt battalion, will march at the same time to join their respective corps, and will continue under Major Brown's command whilst *en route* to Ferozepore.

The 4th depôt battalion is to be considered as broken up, from the 1st proximo.

*CORPS OF SAPPERS FOR THE SERVICE OF SHAH SHOOJA-OOL-MOOK.*

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 20, 1840.*

—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to authorize volunteers to be called for from the Sappers and Miners at Delhi, to the extent specified in the margin, \* for the purpose of joining a corps of Sappers about to be raised for the service of H.M. Shah Shooja-ool-Mook.

The Europeans are to be transferred to the town major's list, and will retain the same advantages which they at present enjoy, in regard to pension or discharge, and bounty on renewal; no man is to be allowed to volunteer who does not bear the character of being a steady good soldier.

Native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who may volunteer, and who have served upwards of fifteen years, will, on becoming unfit for military duty, be transferred to the pension establishment, on the pension of their present rank: those who have served less than fifteen years, will have no claim hereafter on the British Government for pension.

Descriptive rolls of such men as may transfer their services, to be prepared in duplicate: one copy to be forwarded to the adjutant-general of the army, and the other delivered to Capt. George Broadfoot, of the shah's service, on his arrival at Delhi, together with the volunteers, who are to be struck off the rolls of their respective companies from the 1st proximo.

Should the officer commanding the Sappers and Miners find any difficulty in completing the number of havildars from the naicks of the corps, he is at liberty to substitute steady and well-trained privates to the extent specified.

It is to be explained to the Sappers and

\* 1 serjeant as serjeant-major; 2 first-corporals for serjeants; 4 jemadars for subadars; 4 havildars for jemadars; 20 naicks for havildars; and 20 sepoy for naicks.

Miners, that the pay of the men who may transfer their services, will be the same, in every respect, as is assigned in corresponding ranks in the service to which they now belong; and that the staff sergeants, in addition to their regimental pay and batta, will receive a staff salary of twenty rupees a month.

Two steady soldiers from the 2nd company 2nd battalion of artillery, at Meerut, are permitted to volunteer their services as sergeants for this corps, and they will enjoy the same advantages in every respect as have been assigned to the European non-commissioned officers volunteering from the Sappers, and they are also to be borne on the town major's list.

They are to be struck off the strength of their company from the 1st proximo, and sent to Delhi, to join Capt. Broadfoot.

#### ADVANCE OF PASSAGE MONEY TO OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO EUROPE.

*Fort William, Aug. 26, 1840.*—Inconvenience having been found to result from the additional advance of passage money, made by government to officers proceeding to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that the usual passage money shall be granted only on the following conditions, viz.:

1st. That if an officer, having received passage money, shall die before having taken his passage on board ship, the amount shall be made good to Government from the estate of such officer.

2nd. That if an officer, having received passage money, shall die after having taken his passage, but previous to embarkation, or on board the vessel at any time before the pilot quits her at sea, a moiety of the amount shall be refunded by the owners of such vessel, on account of government.

3rd. Officers who may, after this date, draw passage money under existing regulations, when proceeding to Europe, on medical certificate, will be careful to take their passages, subject to the foregoing conditions of eventual refund.

#### ADDITION OF OFFICERS TO EACH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

*Fort William, Sept. 7, 1840.*—Agreeably to instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, an addition of 1 lieutenant and 1 ensign will be made to the establishment of each regiment of infantry, at all the presidencies, from the 3rd of October, 1840.

#### ALLOWANCES TO SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Judicial and Revenue Department, Sept. 8, 1840.*—Subordinate officers of the medical department having, in several instances lately, been necessarily placed in independent medical charge of stations in

the Extra Regulation Provinces, it has become expedient to regulate the scale of remuneration to be granted to those officers under such circumstances.

The Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal has accordingly been pleased to approve of:

Full Apothecaries drawing a consolidated allowance of Co's Rs. 200 per mensem—

Assistant Apothecaries drawing a consolidated allowance of Co's Rs. 120 per mensem, when in independent medical charge of a station; but it is distinctly to be understood, that the above allowances are only to be granted, upon the certificates of the local authorities and the superintending surgeon of the division, to the effect, that the distance at which the nearest commissioned medical officer may be situated, is too great to admit of his exercising an efficient control over the station of which the medical warrant officer may have charge.

#### COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. W. EDWARDS.

*Head-Quarters, Sept. 10, 1840.*—At a general court-martial, held in Fort William, on the 26th Aug., 1840, Lieut. Wm. Edwards, of the 18th regt., N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, when on duty in Fort William, on the 19th May, 1840, on the false pretence, that his wife was with him (she being then at Barrackpore), induced Miss Dorothea Donald, a ward of the Orphan Society, to come to his quarters, where she remained with him about 4 hours, whence they proceeded to another house, where Miss Donald had been prohibited from visiting, where Lieut. Edwards remained till 11 p.m., and Miss Donald passed the night, though she had leave to be absent only for the 19th May, and was conveyed next morning, in Lieut. Edwards' carriage, into Fort William, and thence accompanied by Lieut. Edwards to Kidderpore; having thereby practised a gross deception on the head mistress, the superintendent, and the general management, and deeply injured and dishonoured the character and reputation of one of their wards.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

*Finding.*—The court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner, Lieut. Wm. Edwards, of the 18th regt., N.I., guilty of the charge preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—The court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. Wm. Edwards, of the 18th N.I., to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for six months.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,  
Com.-in-Chief, East-Indies.

The sentence to take place from the date of publication.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

July 30. Lieut. C. E. Mills, assistant to commissioner for suppression of thuggee and dacoity, to be invested with powers of a joint magistrate in Delhi division.

Aug. 7. Capt. Trevelyan to officiate for Lieut. Macnaghten, as superintendent of Ajmere, pending final orders of Right Hon. the Governor General of India.

11. Mr. W. H. Brodhurst to be an assistant to magistrate and collector of Sarun.

12. Messrs. W. H. Brodhurst and H. I. Bushby, writers, reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

17. Ens. Henry Ramsay, 53d N.I., to be junior assistant to commissioner of Kumaon.

18. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to officiate, until further orders, as collector of Tipperah, v. Mr. D. Money, making *provisional* collector of East Burdwan to Mr. J. *provisional* collector, who will act.

Lieut. A. A. Sturt, 6th N.I., to be senior assistant to commissioner of Assam, v. Capt. Rutherford, and to be stationed at Durrung.

Mr. G. T. Bayfield to be junior assistant to ditto, v. Lieut. Sturt.

21. Mr. C. B. Thornhill to exercise power of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Goorgaon, till further orders.

22. Mr. T. W. Collins appointed deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Delhi.

24. The Hon. H. B. Devereux to be superintendent of Nuggur division, v. Lieut. Halsted, who stands appointed 3d assistant to commissioner of Mysore, in Mr. Devereux's place.

Lieut. H. F. Gustard, 6th M.N.I., to be an extra junior assistant to commissioner in Mysore.

The following officers placed at disposal of Resident at Hyderabad, for employment in H.H. the Nizam's Infantry:—Lieuts. D. W. McKinnon, 2d M.N.I., and W. J. Hare, 41st M.N.I.

25. Mr. J. H. Patton to be civil and sessions judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. R. Torrens to be magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, superintendent of Alipore Jail, and a magistrate of Calcutta.

Mr. J. W. Templer to be civil and sessions judge of Mymensingh.

Mr. W. S. Hudson to be sub-assistant to commissioner of Assam, v. Mr. C. Roche dec.

26. Mr. P. Melvill, writer, reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, and attached to N.W. Provinces.

31. Mr. E. H. Morland to conduct duties of accountant's office N.W. Provinces, during Mr. Wells's absence.

Sept. 1. Mr. W. Onslow to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Mymensingh, during absence of Mr. J. W. Templer, or until further orders.

Mr. E. E. Woodcock to officiate as magistrate of East Burdwan, during absence of Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Mackay to be third principal sudder ameen at Chittagong.

Mr. Lawrence Peel has been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to the office of Advocate General, and Mr. C. R. Prinsep to the office of Standing Council in Bengal.

*Obtained leave of Absence.*—Aug. 3. Mr. H. T. Owen, on med. cert., until 1st Nov., to remain on the Hills.—7. Lieut. T. D. Macnaghten, superintendent of Ajmere, leave for four months, on med. cert.—10. Mr. R. Alexander, leave for three months, to visit the Hills.—20. Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, leave for two months, on private affairs.—22. Mr. R. M. Gubbins, absence for two months, on private affairs.—31. Mr. F. O. Wells, leave for three months, to visit the Hills, for health.—Mr. C. Grant, leave for one month, to visit the Hills.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Aug. 12.—The Rev. W. O. Ruspini, chaplain of garrison of Fort William and of General Hospital,

permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, under medical certificate.

The Rev. H. S. Fisher, junior, to succeed Mr. Ruspini as chaplain of garrison of Fort William and of General Hospital.

The Rev. F. Fisher, assistant chaplain of Chinsurah, to officiate for the Rev. H. Fisher, senior presidency chaplain, and to continue his services at Chinsurah.

Aug. 14.—The Rev. A. Hammond, chaplain of Allahabad, granted leave of absence for three months, from 1st Oct.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c.

Fort William, Aug. 12, 1840.—Capt. Archdale W. *provisional* superintendent of *provisional* N.I., on *provisional* leave of absence.

Surg. George Angus to officiate as secretary to Medical Board, during absence on leave of Surg. James Hutchinson, on med. cert., or until further orders.

Cadets of Infantry G. R. Weston, Thos. Rattray, F. Scrivener, W. R. Elliott, W. T. Phillimore, H. Mainwaring, B. H. Murray, H. L. Pester, and Walter Alcock, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. W. C. Deane, M.D., and J. P. Brougham, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

The following officers promoted to rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates expressed:—Lieuts. G. Reid, 5th L.C.; T. B. Studdy, 8th do.; A. F. Macpherson, 43d N.I.; and H. Spottiswoode, 21st do.; all from 9th Aug. 1840.

Lieut. R. B. Smith, adj. of engineers, to be assistant to superintendent of Doab Canal.

Aug. 19.—Lieuts. R. J. Graham, 73d, and G. A. F. Hervey, 3d N.I., to do duty with Ramgurh Light Infantry battalion.

Lieut. J. M. Drake, 46th N.I., promoted to rank of capt. by brevet, from 14th Aug. 1840.

Capt. James Paton, regt. of artillery, 1st assistant to resident at Lucknow, permitted to retire from service of East-India Company, from 1st Sept., on pension of a major, in conformity with regulations of 29th Dec. 1837.

Assist. Surg. Nathaniel Collyer appointed to medical charge of Mhairwarra local battalion, v. Assist. Surg. Arch. Maclean; date 25th May last.

1st-Lieut. A. M. Seppings, regt. of artillery, permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Aug. 26.—*Engineers.* 1st-Lieut. W. E. Baker to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. Stephen Potter to be 1st Lieut., from 12th Aug. 1840, in suc. to Capt. John Thompson dec.

*Regt. of Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. A. W. Hawkins to be 1st Lieut., from 19th Aug. 1840, v. 1st-Lieut. A. M. Seppings resigned.

Cadet of Cavalry Jas. Fairlie admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry A. O. Wood, W. F. Ogilvie, C. Need, C. C. Drury, and J. R. Moore, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. J. G. Da Cruz Denham, M.D., and J. R. Comon, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Surg. George Angus to officiate as a presidency surgeon, v. Surg. James Hutchinson proceeded to sea on leave, on med. cert.

Aug. 31.—Assist. Surg. J. Balfour to perform medical duties of civil station of Agra, during Dr. Foley's absence on leave to the Hills.

Sept. 2.—The following appointments made in department of Public Works:—1st-Lieut. John Glasfurd, of engineers, to be executive engineer of Benares division, but to remain in charge of Bareilly division, as a temporary arrangement.—1st-Lieut. J. A. Weller, of engineers, to be executive engineer Kumaon division, but to continue as superintendent of Allahabad Road, for the present.

—Capt. H. O. Frederick, 67th N.I., to take charge of Benares division, and Lieut. J. C. Innes, 61st do., to retain charge of Kumaon division, until further orders.

Capt. James Mackenzie, 8th L.C., to be commandant of 1st regt. of cavalry Oude Auxillary Force.

**Regt. of Artillery.** 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. S. Pillans to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. J. W. Kaye to be 1st lieut., from 1st Sept. 1840, in suc. to Capt. James Paton retired.

**71st N.I.** Ens. J. S. Bristow to be lieut., from 18th Aug. 1840, v. Lieut. T. H. Drake dec.

**Sept. 7.**—Ens. Hill, second in command of 1st cavalry Oude Auxillary Force, appointed to officiate for the force, during absence of Lieut. J. Macdonald.

**Sept. 8.**—Dr. J. G. D. Denham to perform medical duties of civil station of Nudda, during absence of Dr. Fuller.

**Head-Quarters, Aug. 11, 1840.**—Capt. J. W. V. Stephen to continue to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 41st N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 31st July.

Col. J. A. Hodgson removed from 3d to 14th N.I., v. Col. Sir J. Bryant, Knt. and c.b. (on furl.) from latter to former corps.

Ens. B. S. Cooper (lately admitted to service) to do duty with 67th N.I. at Benares, and directed to join.

**Aug. 12.**—The following appointments were made to take place on the 1st inst.:—Lieut. J. W. V. Stephen, 41st N.I., to be adj. to 4th comp. 3d bat.; F. W. Cornish from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 6th bat.; H. M. Conran, new prom., to 3d comp. 4th bat.—2d Lieut. C. V. Cox from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 1st troop 3d brigade; J. Mill from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat.

**7th Bat. Artillery.** 1st-Lieut. E. W. S. Scott, 4th comp. 3d bat., to be adj., v. 1st-Lieut. Reid app. to Ordnance Commissariat Department.

1st-Lieut. F. C. Burnett, 3d comp. 3d bat., to act as adj. to 7th bat. artillery, until arrival of Lieut. Scott.

**Aug. 13.**—The following appointments were made:—Officers ordered:—Lieut. J. W. V. Stephen, 41st N.I., to be adj. to 4th comp. 3d bat.; Lieut. J. W. V. Stephen, 41st N.I., to be adj. to 4th comp. 3d bat.; Lieut. J. W. V. Stephen, 41st N.I., to be adj. to 4th comp. 3d bat.

**Aug. 14.**—Cornet R. G. Simeon posted to 10th L.C. at Nusseerabad, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. W. Dunbar, M.D., to be adj. to 10th L.C. at Nusseerabad, and directed to join.

Lieut. and Adj. G. Jackson to act as 2d in command to 2d Local Horse, continuing to perform duties of adj. during absence of Lieut. on med. cert., of Lieut. W. B. Lunley; date 13th July.

**Aug. 15.**—1st-Lieut. F. W. Cornish, 3d comp. 5th bat. artillery, to be adj. to 4th comp. 6th bat. artillery, from 1st inst. to 31st inst. date 11th July.

Lieut. E. K. Money, 3d troop 1st brigade horse artillery (on leave of absence), app. to charge of a detail of artillery proceeding to Rampore; date Moradabad 19th July.

2d-Lieut. H. Lewis, 2d comp. 3d bat. artillery, to receive charge of Saugor magazine, as a temp. arrangement; date 9th July.

Assist. Surg. W. Dunbar, M.D., to proceed on duty, by dawk, at public expense, to Chyebassa; date Ramgurh 9th July.

Maj. Gen. J. Tombs permitted to reside at Bareilly, and draw his pay and allowances from Agra pay-office.

Ensigns G. R. Weston, B. H. Murray, and W. T. Phillimore, recently admitted into service, appointed to do duty with 28th N.I. at Dinapore, and directed to join.

Lieut. J. Plunkett to act as adj. to a wing of 6th N.I., under orders to proceed to Rampore; date 21st July.

The detachment of 56th N.I., now at presidency,

under command of Brev. Capt. B. W. D. Cooke, to accompany wing of 21st Fusiliers, by water, to Dinapore.

**Aug. 17.**—Assist. Surg. A. C. Macrae, M.D., doing duty with 2d Europ. Regt., to proceed to Dorundah, by dawk, for temporary employment with Ramgurh Light Inf. Bat.; date Hazareebaugh 10th July.

Assist. Surg. G. Turner, now doing duty with H.M. 21st Foot, directed to proceed with wing of the regt. under orders for Dinapore, and Assist. Surg. J. P. Brougham, M.D., at present at General Hospital, appointed to do duty with same wing.

Assist. Surg. F. J. Mouat, M.D., to continue with H.M. 21st remaining in Fort William, and Assist. Surg. A. H. Cheek directed also to do duty with it.

**Aug. 18.**—Ens. J. S. Davies, 11th, at his own request, removed to 23d N.I. at Agra, as junior of his grade, and directed to join.

**Aug. 19.**—Assist. Surg. G. M. Cheyne to act as assist. surgeon at Chunar; date 6th Aug.

Lieut. G. E. Herbert to act as adj. to 9th L.C., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Cookson; date 1st Aug.

Brev. Capt. C. S. Reid, deputy com. of ordnance, posted to Saugor Magazine, and directed to join as early as practicable.

**Aug. 20.**—Lieut. C. L. Edwards, 70th N.I., at present employed as adj. to Arracan Local Bat., directed to join his regiment at Sylhet.

**Aug. 21.**—Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, M.D., 2d comp. 5th bat. artillery, to be adj. to 4th comp. 6th bat. artillery, from 1st inst. to 31st inst. date 11th July.

**Aug. 22.**—Assist. Surg. W. Pitt to perform civil medical duties of station of Shahjehanpore; date 27th July.

The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—2d-Lieut. J. Elliot from 5th comp. 7th bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat.; R. R. Bruce from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 5th comp. 7th bat.

2d-Lieut. R. R. Bruce, 5th comp. 7th bat. artillery, directed to proceed to Arracan, and assume command of artillery attached to Arracan Local Battalion.

**Aug. 25.**—Assist. Surg. W. C. Deane, M.D., to be adj. to 10th L.C. at Nusseerabad, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. W. C. Deane, M.D., to be adj. to 10th L.C. at Nusseerabad, and directed to join.

The order for the appointment of W. C. Deane, M.D., to be adj. to 10th L.C. at Nusseerabad, and directed to join.

Capt. J. Maclean, invalid estab., permitted to receive his pay and allowances from Agra pay-office.

Assist. Surgs. W. C. Deane, M.D., and J. Bowhill, directed to proceed to Meerut, and to do duty under orders of superintending surgeon at that station.

Ens. B. M. Loveday, 15th, to act as interp. and qu. master to 57th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. H. Henchman, or until further orders.

**Aug. 26.**—Lieut. R. F. Fanshawe, 18th N.I., to act as adj. to the regt., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Pigott, or until further orders; date 20th Aug.

Major R. Stewart, 61st N.I., to command Kemaon Local Bat., during absence, on leave, of Brev. Maj. S. Corbett, or until further orders.

**Aug. 28.**—Surg. H. M. T. to be adj. to 47th N.I., on medical aid; date of order 25th Aug.

**Aug. 29.**—The following appointments were made:—Ensigns R. Larkins, to 4th comp. 3d bat. artillery; R. Weston, 65th do. in 4th do. at Etawah; A. N. Thompson, 36th do. at Jumaupore; Thos. Rattray, 64th do. at Delhi; Francis Scrivenor, 63d do. at Lucknow; G. G. Anderson, 17th do. at Chittagong; Edward Tulloch, 69th do. at Agra; W. T. Garstin, 17th do. at Agra;



private affairs.—19. Lieut. W. Young, 38th N.I., assist. to political agent in Upper Schinde, an extension, from 1st Dec. 1840 to 1st Feb. 1841, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on med. cert.—Dr. J. M. Brander, civil assist. surg. of Goruckpoor, leave for three months, on med. cert.—1st Lieut. H. Siddons, engineers, for two months, preparatory to applying for furlough.—31. Dr. R. Foley, civil surgeon of Agra, from 5th Sept. to 15th Dec., on med. cert., for purpose of proceeding to the Hills.—32. Mr. A. Vans Dunlop, civil assist. surg. Junpoor, leave for three months, from 15th Dec. next, preparatory to applying for furlough.—Sept. 1. Mr. K. M. Scott, assist. surg. at Kamroop, for three months, on private affairs.

## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

Aug. 14.—Col. H. G. Smith, C.B., adj. gen. of H.M. troops in India, to take rank of major general by brevet, in East-Indies only; date of com. 10th Jan. 1837.

Aug. 17.—55th Foot. Lieut. Hector McCaskill to be captain by purch., v. Berrell, who retires, 17th Aug. 1840.—Ensign John G. Shaw to be lieut. by purchase, v. McCaskill, 17th Aug. 1840.

Aug. 29.—4th Foot. Lieut. John Snodgrass to be capt. by purch., v. Hilton who retires, 29th Aug. 1840.—Ensign F. P. Haines to be lieut. by purch., v. Snodgrass prom., 29th Aug. 1840.

Sept. 3.—2d Foot. Ensign Fred. Connor to be lieut. by purch., v. Honeywood who retires, 1st Sept. 1840.

94th Foot. Serj. Maj. G. Crozier to be qu. master, v. Waite app. adj., 1st Sept. 1840.

Capt. W. J. King, 21st Fusiliers, to take brevet local rank of capt. in East-Indies only, from 28th Feb. 1832.

Sept. 5.—Lieut. F. White, 40th F., allowed to resume his app. of adj. to the corps.

Sept. 9.—That part of G.O.s of 20th March last, which assigns the local commissions of Maj. Gen. O. to the 1st division, on departure of the expedition to the Eastward rescinded; and those officers directed to continue in their local rank of major general and colonel respectively.

Colonel George Burrell, 18th Foot, to take rank of major general by brevet, in East-Indies only; date of com. 10th Jan. 1837.

Sir H. Darell, Bart., 18th Royal Irish regt., to be aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Burrell; to bear date 18th May 1840.

## FURLONGHS.

T. Lieuts. W. D. Baird and T. for one year, on private affairs.—Capt. W. Dempster and Lieut. W. Lawrence, 41st F., for two years, on private affairs.—17. Lieut. F. H. Jackson, 57th F., for two years, for health.

To Calcutta.—Sept. 1. Capt. M. Jones, 3d L. Dr., for 3 months, on med. cert., for purpose of appearing before a medical board.

To Landour.—Aug. 29. Cornet E. B. Cureton, 16th Lancers, from 15th Aug. to 15th Oct., on med. cert.

To Simla.—Aug. 14. Lieut. H. Cadett, 44th F., for three months, from 1st Aug., on private affairs.

To Mussoorie.—Aug. 17. Capt. T. Robinson, 44th F., in extension, from 6th Aug. to 4th Nov. 1840, on med. cert.

## SHIPPING.

### Arrivals at Kedgeree.

Aug. 14. *Mary Ann Jane*, from Mauritius.—15. *Catherine*, from Bombay and Madras; *Borggiana*, from Penang and Acheen.—16. *Crest*, from Sydney and Singapore.—17. *Alcide*, from Isle of France and Pondichery.—18. *Madras*.—19. *Rangoon*.—20. *neira*, from Liverpool; *Euphrates*, from Bombay.—22. *Reliance*, from London, Isle of France, and Madras; *Earl of Durham*, from Bombay;

*Copeland*, from Liverpool; *Urgent*, from Liverpool; *Naples*, from Boston.—23. *Hector*, from Liverpool; *Adams*, from Mauritius and Madras; *Lord Althorp*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Royal William*, from Liverpool; *Cervantes*, from Mauritius and Pondichery; *Columbine*, from Singapore.—24. *Thomas Sparkes*, from Liverpool.—25. *Alexander*, from Sydney; *Runnymede*, from Hobart Town and Swan River; *Adele Marguard*, from Muscat and Penang; *Thomas Lee*, from Liverpool.—26. *Young Queen*, from Greenock; *Mary Short*, from Greenock; *Fourteen*, from England, Cape, and Madras; *Woodman*, from Sydney and Madras; *Cape Packet*, from Mauritius and Madras.—28. *Jessy*, from Penang; *Patriot King*, from Liverpool; *Winchester*, from Downs and Madras; *Carolina*, from Boston.—29. *Fazel Currim*, from Bombay.—30. *Burnhopside*, from London and Mauritius.—31. *Sesostrie*, from Sydney and Madras; *Lucky Blass*, from Vizagapatam and Malacca; *Mariam*, from Rangoon.—SEPT. 1. *Diana*, from Sydney.—2. *John Hayes*, from Madras and Vizagapatam; *Malabar*, from Bourbon.—6. *Asia*, from Madras.—7. *Malcolm*, from London; *Wm. Pitt*, from Mauritius; *Patric*, from Bombay.—8. *Helen*, from Bombay; *Essex*, from Singapore and Penang; *Constant*, from Nantz and Mauritius; *General Harrison*, from Boston.—8. *Brigand*, from China and Singapore; *Sumatra*, from Batavia and Padang.—9. *Thomas Metcalfe*, from Cape; *Fattay Rohoman*, from Bombay and Allepee; *Futle Kurzeem*, from Mocha and Bombay; *Shaw-in-Shaw*, from Juddah and Mocha.—10. *Fenelon*, from Bourbon.—11. *Cavena*, from apore Maarah, from Bourbon.—18. *Constellation*, from the Clyde.

### Sailed from Saugor.

AUG. 10. *Olivia*, for Cape.—16. *James Turcan*, for London, via Cape.—17. *Nautilus*, for Bourbon.—22. *Mona*, for China; *Jane*, for Singapore; *William*, for Penang and Singapore; *Arcthusa*, for Madras.—23. *Kilblain*, for London.—25. *Circassian*, for Liverpool; *Lord An*, for Sydney; *Bengal F*, for China and Straits.—8. *Dido*, for Singapore; *Flowers of Ugie*, for Liverpool; *Edward Robinson*, for London; *Cavendish Bentinck*, for Mauritius; *Ino*, for Mauritius; *Madras*, for Hobart Town; *Eleanor Lancaster*, for Liverpool; *John McLellan*, for London; *Charles Dumergue*, for Mauritius.—9. *Flora McDonald*, for China; *Patriot King*, for Liverpool.—10. *Acasta*, for China; *Patriot King*, for Liverpool.—12. *Brothers*, for London; *Triton*, for Bourbon; *Kestrel*, for Mauritius.

### Arrival of Passengers.

Per *Runnymede*, from Hobart Town: Lieut. C. Rumbold, 21st regt.—From Swan River: Capt. Armstrong and Lieut. King, 21st regt.; Mrs. King and family; J. B. Mortimer, subaltern; James Davidson, civil service; 84 women.

Per *Alexander*, from Sydney: Miss C. Hardy.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Sept. 14).—The rates for Dead Weight have lowered in a slight degree, and they may be quoted as below, viz.—Saltpetre, £6. per ton; Sugar, £6. to £6 6s.

Rice, £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.; Gruff Measurement Goods, £3. 5s. to £4.; Silk Piece Goods and Raw Silk, £6. 6s. to £6. 10s.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

May 6. At Mirzapore, the lady of Capt. H. Jarvis White, 50th N.I., of a daughter.

July 30. At Simla, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wallace, 2d N.I., of a son.

31. At Mussoorie, the lady of Surg. Dalrymple, 9th L.C., of a son.

Aug. 4. At Delhi, Mrs. Wm. Hickie, of a son.

5. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wilkinson, 28th N.I., of a son.

At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Plowden, 17th N.I., of a son.

7. At Sultanpore, the lady of C. R. H. Christie, 6th L.C., of a daughter.

At Muttra, the lady of G. P. Ricketts, 1st L.C., of a son.

8. At Loodianah, the lady of Lieut. R. W. Elton, 59th N.I., of a son.

At Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Cookson, 9th L.C., of a daughter.

At Haupper, Mrs. J. Pocock, of a son.

At Nanore Factory, Shahabad, the lady of N. H. Collins, Esq., of a son.

9. At Buxar, the lady of P. P. Carter, Esq., of a son and heir.

At Bhaugulpore, the lady of George F. Brown, Esq., civil service, of a son.

At Cossimpore, Furreedpore, Mrs. A. A. Dunlop, of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. S. Lambrick, of a son.

11. At Gyah, the lady of J. B. Dickson, Esq., civil assist. surgeon, of a son.

12. At Agra, the lady of Capt. R. G. MacGregor, of a son.

13. At Agra, the lady of A. U. C. Plowden, Esq., civil service, of a son.

14. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Bazett, 5th L.C., of a daughter.

At Dacca, Mrs. A. C. Monnier, of a son.

At Allahabad, the lady of J. T. Rivaz, Esq., of a daughter.

At Simla, the lady of Capt. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, the lady of George O. Macferran, Esq., of a son.

At Gorakhpore, the lady of George Osborne, Esq., of a son.

16. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Alfred Hulsh, horse artillery, of a son.

17. At Howrah, the lady of R. E. Blaney, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Preston, of a son.

At Calcutta, the lady of W. S. Dawes, Esq., of a son.

At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. A. Mercer, A.D.A.G., of a son.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. W. Cook, of a son.

At Ballygunge, the lady of Alfred Parker, Esq., of a son.

19. At Simla, the lady of Charles Ekins, Esq., of a son, still born.

Mrs. J. G. Halliburton, of a son.

At Meerut, the wife of Mr. McLaughlin, of a daughter.

At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. Drake, 46th N.I., of a son.

22. At Delhi, the lady of T. T. Metcalfe, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. J. Scott, brigade major, of a son.

At Delhi, the wife of Mr. Thomas William Collins, of a daughter.

Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry, of a son.

23. Mrs. Geo. Higginson, of a son.

Mrs. C. R. Smith, of a daughter.

At Burdwan, the lady of Capt. Finnis, officiat. executive officer, of a son.

At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Capt. J. C. C. Gray, commanding 1st regt. O. A. F., of a daughter.

At Humeerpore, the wife of Mr. James Crawford, of a son.

25. At Dum Dum, the lady of the late Wm. Sherriff, of a son.

At A. . . . . Smith, H.M., 9th Foot, . . . . .

25. At Seelsagur, Upper Assam, the lady of Capt. S. F. Hannay, 40th N.I., and commandant Assam Light Inf. Battalion, of a son.

26. At Singapore Factory, Furneah, the lady of W. Duff, Esq., of a daughter.

At Chandernagore, Mrs. W. Y. Woodhouse, of a son.

At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. C. S. Reid, artillery, of a son (since dead).

29. At Calcutta, the lady of the late John Boyle, Esq., of a son.

30. At Howrah, Mrs. T. Viall, of a daughter.

Mrs. George Galloway, of a daughter.

At Fort William, the lady of Capt. R. J. Campbell, H.M. 49th regt., of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Almorah, the lady of Capt. Horsford, commanding artillery, of a son.

3. At La Martiniere, Mrs. J. T. D. Cameron, of a daughter.

At Chunar, Mrs. E. Fleming, of a son.

4. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Rowland Smith, of a daughter.

5. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. M. Kiitoe, of a daughter.

At Comillah, the lady of A. T. Annand, Esq., C.S., of a son.

6. At Calcutta, the lady of R. J. Lattey, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

At Monghyr, the wife of J. W. Caston, Esq., merchant, of a son.

Mrs. C. M. Gonsalves, of a son.

At Jhossee, Mrs. Woodward, of a son.

7. At Sulkea, Mrs. G. H. Main, of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Sil, Esq., civil surgeon of Hameerpoor, of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Moxon, of a son.

11. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. J. Swetenham, 10th N.I., of a son (since dead).

13. At Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. Sandeman, 33d N.I., of a daughter.

At Simla, the lady of Lieut. G. P. Thomas, adjutant, of a son.

16. At Meerut, the wife of Mr. M. R. McAuliff, horse artillery, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Aug. 4. At Chittagong, Mr. J. K. Rogers to Miss Clarendine Randolph.

11. Mr. J. C. Tulloch to Miss Sarah Hart.

15. At Calcutta, Lieut. Col. George Warren, 1st Bengal European regt., officiating town major of Fort William, to Terbesia, daughter of William Fitzgerald, Esq., Dublin.

17. Mr. P. C. D. Rozario to Mrs. J. C. Hoff.

23. At Calcutta, P. Sparling, Esq., commander of the H.C.S. *Magna*, to Mrs. S. Cook.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. H. M. Smith, revenue survey department, to Mrs. Margaret Beaton.

25. At Nusseerabad, Lieut. J. D. Macpherson, interpreter and quarter-master 22d N.I., to Mary, daughter of . . . . . Kennedy, C.B., com-

. . . . . is Bird, principal

assistant to the Governor General's agent and Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to Susan, third daughter of the late Capt. Solomon Earle, Hon. Company's service.

At Calcutta, Mr. H. A. Ovenger to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late J. H. Morrell, Esq., indigo planter.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. C. W. Harris to Miss Charlotte Caroline Lefevre.

7. At Calcutta, Charles Mackay, Esq., principal sudder ameen, to Mary Ann, widow of the late J. Dunsmore, Esq.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. M. Cockburn, junior, to Sophia, daughter of Capt. Joseph Johnston, late of the 46th N.I., attached to the stud department, Hadjeeepore.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. W. T. Morgan to Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Damzen.

12. At Calcutta, William Ewing, Esq., to Helen Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. M. S. Hogg, of the European regiment.

### DEATHS.

July 29. At Lucknow, Mr. James Price, late assistant to Messrs. Catania, brothers.

At Calcutta, Mr. G. Parsons, aged 47.

At . . . . . H. Y. Hearsey, of the . . . . .



At B... .., wife of Capt. W. ... .., Esq., in-  
... .., of  
the Company's artillery.

12. At Ghazepore, Capt. John Thompson, of the Bengal engineers, aged 30.

— At Mirzapore, Emily Eliza, child of C. T. Taylor, Esq., C.S.

14. At Joypore, Upper Assam, Dr. Lum Qua, of fever. He was a native of China, and connected with the Assam tea plantations.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Gregg, aged 30.

18. At Kurnaul, Matilda, eldest daughter of Major Swayne, commanding 5th N.I., aged 17. She was killed by a fall from her horse.

19. At Howrah, Charles Mackenzie, Esq., of the civil service, aged 55.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. T. A. Goodridge, H.C.'s marine, aged 27.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. W. B. Tytler, of the steam department, aged 33.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Congdon, of the bark *Madras*, aged 19.

— At Agra, Arthur Beresford, infant son of F. O. Wells, Esq.

24. At Agra, Jane, wife of Mr. Joseph Chaplin, watchmaker, aged 25.

— At Goruckpore, Mr. J. Augustin, aged 49.

25. At Barrackpore, Alexander Stewart, Esq., M.D., 47th regt. N.I.

— At Banda, William James Morgan, Esq., of the civil service, aged 24.

— At Almora, Isabella, infant daughter of Capt. John McDougal, 61st N.I.

26. At Calcutta, Adam Mackenzie, Esq., aged 32.

27. At Calcutta, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John Weir, of the police, aged 37.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Sinclair, son of the late Major James Sinclair, of the Bengal army.

30. At Delhi, Capt. W. F. Campbell, 64th N.I.

— At Calcutta, Daniel Murray, Esq., merchant, aged 65.

31. At Gowahatty, Bella, wife of Capt. Wemyss, 44th N.I., and principal assistant to agent to Governor General North-East Frontier.

Sept. 2. At Entally, Mr. Charles Jacobs, late midshipman of the *Repulse*, aged 20.

— Mr. Lewis Cole, aged 33, formerly assistant in the ... ..

... ..

Calcutta Mint, aged 24.

6. At Calcutta, Thomas Digby, son of Mr. T. Watkins, aged 7 years.

7. At Calcutta, Miss S. M. Bayley, aged 14.

9. At Calcutta, Capt. M. McCaskill, of the ship *Mountaineer*, aged 27.

11. At Jessore, William Edmund, child of A. T. Smith, Esq., deputy collector.

13. At Calcutta, Selina, eldest daughter of the late J. Harwood, Esq., aged 21.

corps is regulated by the rates (half or full) of regimental tentage drawn by them in different localities, that adjutants and quarter-masters of European corps (with the exception of quarter-masters of dragoons), both of her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's services, shall, in all situations, draw full office tentage, Rs. 30 per mensem, in like manner with regimental tentage.

#### FEEES ON COMMISSIONS.

*Adjutant General's Office, Sept. 3, 1840.*—Under instructions from government, the Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified, that fees on commissions are in future to be considered as regimental claims, and that, in the event of the decease of an officer recently promoted, it will be the duty of the officer taking charge of his effects to ascertain whether such fees have been recovered, before making over the proceeds of the estate.

#### SOLDIERS' LIBRARIES.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 4, 1840.*—Referring to G. O. G. dated 18th Aug. 1829, establishing libraries for the use of the European troops at certain stations under this presidency,\* the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the salary of librarian, at the stations specified in the note, at Rs. 8 a month, from the 1st inst., in assimilation with the rate paid under the Bengal presidency.

#### HONORARY DISTINCTION TO CORPS.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 4, 1840.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the 33rd Regt., N.I., to bear the word "*Cochin*" on their colours and appointments, in addition to any other honorary badges or devices heretofore granted to them for their services, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by that corps on the occasion of the repulse of the troops of the rajahs of Cochin and Travancore at Cochin by a small British force on the 19th of Jan. 1809.

#### SCHOOL AT POONAMALLEE.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 11, 1840.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a school shall be established at Poonamallee, under the provisions of G. O. G. 13th March, 1829, for the benefit of the children of the European soldiers and pensioniers at that station.

#### H. M. 55TH REGIMENT.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 15, 1840.*—Under instructions from the Government of

\* Arnee, ... .., Cannanore, Fort ... .., Poonamallee, ... .., Mount, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.

## Madras.

### GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

#### DRESS OF OFFICERS.

*Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 11, 1840.*—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit officers to wear shell jackets at all evening parties, except where the Right Hon. the Governor may be present, or upon occasions of particular ceremony.

#### OFFICE TENTAGE.

*Fort St. George, Aug. 14, 1840.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in accordance with the regulation in Bengal, whereby office tentage to regimental staff of all European

India, H. M. 55th Regiment has been ordered to proceed to Calcutta.

#### EUROPEAN DEPOT AT THE MOUNT.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 18, 1840.*—1. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that a dépôt shall be established at the Mount, for the European infantry of the Madras army.

2. All European troops will in future be disembarked under the direction of the quarter-master-general, and marched to the Mount, on landing, those for the artillery being taken charge of by the assistant adjutant-general of the artillery, and those for the infantry being received into the dépôt.

3. All invalids and time-expired men and others, will also in future be sent to the Mount, as above, to remain there until required for embarkation.

4. Final invaliding committees may in future be assembled either at the Presidency or at the Mount, as circumstances may render expedient.

5. The dépôt will be under the command of the staff officer at the Mount, unless when a senior officer may be placed by the Commander-in-Chief in temporary charge. Its establishment will consist of one serjeant-major and two quartermasters-serjeant, assisted by such other officers as may be commissioned from either regiment of European infantry as the Commander-in-Chief may from time to time appoint, to do duty at the dépôt.

6. All necessary subsidiary arrangements will be made by the Commander-in-Chief.

#### COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. W. E. P. WELLITON.

*Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 15, 1840.*—At a European general court martial, held at Mangalore, on the 13th July, 1840, Lieut. W. E. P. Welliton, of the 46th regiment, N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st Instance.—In having, at Mangalore, on the 18th Nov. 1839, purchased from Cowajee, Parsee merchant, at the same station, a palanquin for the sum of Rs. 105, under the condition and promise of paying for the same in the following month of December, which condition and promise, he, Lieut. Welliton, failed to fulfil.

2nd Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 29th Dec. following, sold the palanquin aforesaid, to Lieut. Thomas Greenaway, of the 46th regt. of N. I., for the sum of Rs. 80, appropriating the amount received by him to his own use, without paying the whole or any part

thereof to the aforesaid Cowajee, although he, Lieut. Welliton, had promised me, his commanding officer, in presence of several officers of his regiment, that the proceeds of the sale of the said palanquin should be paid to the said Cowajee, in liquidation of the debt contracted by him, Lieut. Welliton, in the purchase thereof.

3rd Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 7th Feb., 1840, purchased a horse on credit from Ens. H. St. G. Hartwell, of the 46th regt., N. I., he, Lieut. Welliton, having, on the 1st of the same month, solemnly pledged his promise to me, in presence of my regimental staff officers, that he would neither purchase a horse nor incur any more fresh debts.

4th Instance.—In having, at the same place, at various times, on or about the 6th of March of the same year, falsely stated to Capt. C. Rowlandson, Lieut. A. J. Greenlaw, and Ensigns A. K. C. Kennedy and H. St. G. Hartwell, of the 46th regt., N. I., that a ring he, Lieut. Welliton, wore, had been presented to him by Viasa Row, a native banker at the same station, in token of his satisfaction at the honourable way in which he, Lieut. Welliton, had settled a former transaction with the said Viasa Row.

5th Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 27th of the same month, falsely stated to Lieut. C. R. Mackenzie, of the 46th regt., N. I., that he had never made the statement imputed to him in the fourth instance of charge.

6th Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 20th of the same month, when under promise to pay to the aforesaid Viasa Row, by a bond or promissory note, instalments of Rs. 100 monthly, out of his pay, in liquidation of a debt of Rs. 600 borrowed from the said Viasa Row, received and disposed of his pay due in the same month, without paying the instalment due upon the said note.

7th Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the following day, on two occasions, made false and unbecoming statements to the said Capt. C. Rowlandson, regarding his having paid or settled with the said Viasa Row, the monthly instalment alluded to in the sixth instance of charge.

8th Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 21st day of March of the same year, in a note addressed to the said Capt. C. Rowlandson, of the same date, falsely stated that he had received an order for money which a man was about to cash, which would enable him to pay the instalment of Rs. 100, he, Lieut. Welliton, well knowing, at the time of writing the said note, that he had received no such order, and had not the promise of one.

9th Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 21st April, 1840, falsely and maliciously stated in the public mess-house

of the 46th regt., N.I., before several officers of the same regiment, that he, Lieut. Welliton, had threatened to pull the nose of Ens. Alfred Cooper of the same regiment.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :

*Finding* on the 1st and 2nd instances of the charge,—That the prisoner, Lieut. W. E. P. Welliton, is guilty, with the exception of the words "scandalous and infamous."

On the 3rd instance of the charge,—That the prisoner is guilty.

On the 4th and 5th instances of the charge,—That the prisoner is not guilty.

On the 6th instance of the charge,—That the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the words "scandalous and infamous."

On the 7th instance of the charge,—That the prisoner is not guilty, and the court acquits him thereof.

On the 8th instance of the charge,—That the prisoner is not guilty, and the court fully and honourably acquits him thereof.

On the 9th instance of the charge,—That the prisoner is not guilty, and the court acquits him thereof.

*Sentence.*—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. W. E. P. Welliton, of the 46th regt. N. I., to be discharged from the service.

(Signed) W. WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Col.  
46th Regt. N. I., President.

*Recommendation of the Court.*—The court having performed their painful duty in awarding the sentence of discharge from the service, in doing which no alternative was left them, and although the court are aware that a recommendation is seldom or ever made after a conviction on a point designated "scandalous and infamous," yet from the particular circumstances attending the case as it appears in evidence, it is possible the prisoner may have erred from a mistaken view of the extent of his promise made to his commanding officer, and taking into consideration the short period the prisoner has been in the service, coupled with youth and inexperience, the court do most respectfully recommend the prisoner's case to the favourable consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) SAMF. WHITTINGHAM, Lt. Gen.  
Commander-in-chief.

*Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.*  
—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief has approved and confirmed the sentence of the court on Lieut. Welliton; but in consideration of the recommendation of the court, and of Lieut. Welliton's youth and inexperience, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that that officer may be released from his arrest, and return to his duty.

Sir Samford Whittingham hopes that

this narrow escape will have a most salutary effect on the future conduct of Lieut. Welliton.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 12. Capt. Logan, paymaster at Vellore, to act as paymaster at that station, during absence of Mr. Strombom, in room of Capt. McMurdo, relieved from that duty.

13. Lieut. and Adj. Wood, 4th N.I., to act as postmaster at Bellary during absence of Mr. Lambe. *to act as writer on this*

21. J. C. Wroughton, Esq., collector of sea customs at Madras, received charge of that office, on 18th Aug., from W. E. Underwood, Esq., acting collector.

A. Freese, Esq., collector and magistrate of Chingleput, received charge of that district, on 15th Aug., from C. H. Hallett, Esq., acting collector.

24. G. N. Taylor, Esq., permitted to proceed to Vizagapatam, for purpose of prosecuting his studies under superintendence of collector of that district.

25. E. Story, Esq., to act as registrar to provincial court of appeal and circuit for Northern Division, during employment of Mr. Beauchamp on other duty.

W. C. Oswell, Esq., to act as registrar of Zillah Court of Salem, during employment of Mr. Mole on other duty.

R. Hitchens, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

28. F. Copleston, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, during Mr. Freere's absence.

Sept. 8. Assist. Surg. Cadenhead to take charge of assay office, during absence of Mr. Ross, or until further orders.

Col. Wm. Cullen, of artillery, to be resident at Courts of their Highnesses the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin.

H. A. Brett, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem.

J. Walker, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, received charge of Zillah Court at that station, on 31st Aug.

18. G. D. Drury, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, received charge of that district on 26th Aug., from W. C. Ogilvie, Esq.

R. T. Porter, Esq., reported his return to this presidency from England, on 15th Sept.

Capt. M. J. Rowlandson reported his return to this presidency, from Cape of Good Hope, on 13th Sept., and his resumption of office of secretary to College Board, on 15th do.

J. D. R. Robinson, Esq., admitted a writer on this establishment from 15th Sept.

*Obtained leave of Absence, &c.*—Aug. 13. R. J. Sullivan, Esq., for two months, to Neilgherry Hills, on *private* at Bellary. W. Ashtc affairs.—( in addition office, on *private* affairs.—Sept. 8. R. Davidson, Neilgherries, 11 31st Dec. —D. Ross, Esq., for three months, to proceed to Calcutta, on *private* affairs.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Aug. 25. The Rev. H. Cotterill, A.M., to act as chaplain of Cuddalore until further orders.

The Rev. G. H. Evans, M.A., to act as chaplain of Vepery until further orders.

Sept. 2. The Rev. J. Knox, A.M., to continue to act as chaplain at Secunderabad until further orders.

# MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

*Fort St. George, Aug. 10, 1840.*—Capt. G. Burn, acting *q. master*, promoted.

Capt. T. K. Whistler, of artillery, to be a deputy judge advocate general, v. Thomson prom.  
52d N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. R. Scutt to be *q. master* and interpreter.

Aug. 21.—Capt. T. B. Chalon, 33d N.I., to be judge advocate general of the army.

1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. S. G. C. Renaud to be *q. master* and interpreter.

3d L.I. Lieut. James Keating to be adj.

Cadet of Infantry G. H. G. Watson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Surg. J. Brown, M.D., to be surgeon to residency of Travancore.

Messrs. G. F. H. Eastall and John Welsh, M.D., and directed 2d bat. artillery latter under surgeon of 2d Europ. regt., at Arnee.

Aug. 25.—Capt. Anthony Harrison, 38th N.I., to be a deputy judge advocate general to complete estab., v. Chalon.

Aug. 28.—24th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Hill to be captain, and Ensign Francis Young to be lieut., v. Boldero dec.; date of coms. 25th Aug. 1840.

Supernum. Ensign William Hornidge brought on effective strength of army from 18th April, to complete establishment.

2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. John Merritt to be quarter-master and interpreter.

9th N.I. Ens. T. H. Thomson to be quarter-master and interpreter.

Assist. Surg. J. Reid permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Sept. 1.—44th N.I. Capt. R. T. Wallace to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Josiah Wilkinson to be capt., and Ens. W. H. Stone to be lieut., v. Malton retired; date of coms. 1st Sept. 1840.

The undermentioned officers placed at disposal of Government of India, for employment in H.M. Shah Shooja's force:—Lieut. W. A. Lukin, 14th N.I.; Lieut. R. Moorcroft, 19th do.; Lieut. W. Bird, 23d do.; Lieut. S. G. G. Orr, 23d do.; Ens. F. Cunningham, 23d do.; Lieut. R. A. Bruere, 33d do.; Lieut. P. Ogilvy, 35th do.; Ens. A. C. Macartney, 38th do.; Lieut. R. O. Gardner, 50th do.

Sept. 4th.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Johnstone Napier to be colonel, v. Dighton dec.; date of com. 13th June 1840.

Lieut. Col. James Bell to take rank from 13th June 1840, in suc. to Napier promoted.

Major James Drever, from 19th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Maclean dec.; date of com. 31st July 1840.

19th N.I. Capt. G. W. Whistler to be major, Lieut. H. D. Sheppard to be captain, and Ens. H. M. Clougston to be lieut., in suc. to Drever prom.; date of coms. 31st July 1840.

Sept. 11.—1st L.C. Capt. T. A. A. Munsey to be major; Capt. J. F. Porter and Lieut. M. H. O. Smith to take rank from 29th April 1840, v. Hunter retired.—Lieut. R. H. C. Moubay to be captain, and Cornet the Hon. David Kennedy to be lieut., v. P. A. Walker dec.; date of coms. 23d May 1840.

Capt. J. J. McMurdo, 45th N.I., to act as paymaster in Centre Division at Vellore, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. Logan.

Lieut. Col. A. Tulloch, C.B., 29th N.I., and deputy commissary general, to be commissary general, v. Colonel Cullen.

Major W. Watkins, 36th N.I., assist. commissary general, to be deputy commissary general, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Tulloch, C.B.

Major W. Prescott, 2d N.I., re-appointed to commissariat department, and to be first assistant commissary general, v. Major Watkins.

Sept. 15.—Cadet of Infantry J. A. Day admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. E. S. Tribe permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Major F. Welland, 23d L.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab. from 12th Sept. 1840.

Sept. 18.—23d L.I. Capt. Henry Prior to be major, Lieut. J. I. Sherwood to be capt., and Ens. H. R. Nuthall to be lieut., v. Welland invalided; date of coms. 12th Sept. 1840.

23d L.I. Lieut. E. W. Kenworthy to be adj.

28th L.I. Lieut. W. Scafe to be adjutant.

Cadet of Infantry W. C. Phillips admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, &c., Aug. 14, 1840.—Ens. E. Worsley, 2d Europ. Regt., to join and do duty, until further orders, with detachment of that regt. under Capt. Shepherd at St. Thomas's Mount.

Aug. 15.—Assist. Surg. J. Reid removed from doing duty with 2d bat. artillery, to do duty with H.M. 63d regt.

Aug. 17.—The following removals ordered in India:—Lieut. J. J. Jones, 30th regt., to 25th do.; William Isacke from 36th to 37th do.; Nathaniel Alves from 42d to 22d do.; T. G. Newell from 25th to 42d do.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Jones, 30th regt., appointed to act as deputy assistant adjutant general Centre Division, until arrival of Capt. Shirreff or until further orders.

Aug. 18.—Lieut. F. Whittingham, military secretary to Commander-in-Chief, to accompany his Excellency to Neilgherry Hills.

Surg. J. Ladd, 46th regt., directed to proceed in medical charge of a detachment of 2d Europ. Regt. under orders to march from the Mount to Arnee.

Aug. 19.—With reference to G.O.C.C. 7th April 1840, and consequent upon 37th regt. N.I. joining Madras troops on service to the eastward, the general command of the detachment will devolve upon Lieut. Col. Isacke, the senior officer, and Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, C.B., will exercise command of the artillery.

Lieut. Col. T. K. Limond removed from 3d to 7th L.C., and Lieut. Col. R. L. Highmoor (late prom.) posted to 3d do.

Capt. T. K. Whistler, deputy judge advocate general, appointed to VI., and Capt. G. Burn, deputy judge advocate general to VII. district.

Capt. F. Burgoyne removed from 1st to 4th bat. of artillery.

Capt. G. Hall, of artillery, to relieve Capt. Burgoyne from charge of a detachment of young officers and recruits proceeding to Bangalore.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. T. L. Place, 44th N.I., to take charge of detachment of recruits of 2d Europ. Regt. at St. Thomas's Mount under orders to proceed to Arnee, and to march them to head-quarters of the corps.

Aug. 24.—Ens. G. H. G. Watson (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with 13th N.I. until further orders.

Assist. Surg. C. Ferrier, 4th L.C., to afford medical aid to detachment of young officers and recruits proceeding to Bangalore under charge Capt. Hall, of artillery.

Aug. 25.—The following removals and appointments made:—Capt. G. W. Osborne, deputy judge advocate general, from VIII. to IV. district; Capt. T. K. Whistler from VI. to VIII. district; Capt. A. Harrison appointed to VI. district.

Aug. 26.—Ens. Henry Walker, 2d Europ. Regt., detachment of that regt. to St. Thomas's Mount (since

Veterinary Surg. C. Jackson to do duty with 8th L.C., during absence of Veterinary Surg. Jennings on sick cert.

Veterinary Surg. T. Aston, of E. troop horse artillery, directed to proceed and join his troop at Secunderabad.

Aug. 27.—Assist. Surg. A. H. Ashley, 2d Europ. Regt., to afford medical aid to a detachment of recruits of that corps proceeding from the Mount to join regimental head-quarters at Arnee under command of Capt. Shepherd.

Aug. 28.—Assist. Surg. J. Reid to do duty with 33d regt. until arrival of that corps at Moulmein, when he will join H.M. 63d regt.



Mauritius.—28. *Constance*, from Pondicherry.—29. *Cove*, from Mauritius.—30. *Helen*, from Bombay.—SEPT. 1. *Diamond*, from London.—2. *Castle Huntley*, from Bombay.—10. *Vishnon*, from Bordeaux, &c.—12. *Union*, from Coringa, &c.—13. *Etiza*, from London.—15. *Owen Glendower*, from London.—18. *Jeune Hortense*, from Yanam.

#### Departures.

Aug. 19. *Woodman*, for Calcutta.—20. *Cape Packet*, for Calcutta; *Goleonda* transport, for China.—22. *Winchester*, for Calcutta; *Inez*, for the Straits.—23. *Sophia*, for China.—24. *John H.*, for Calcutta.—25. *Sesos*, for Calcutta; and *Minerva*, both for Singapore and *Sarah*, for Northern Ports; *Asia*, for Calcutta.—31. *Helen*, for Calcutta.—SEPT. 1. *Constance*, for Mauritius; *Lloyds*, for China.—6. *Diamond*, for Calcutta.—7. *Swallow*, *Seyern*, and *Samarang*, all for Moulmein.—8. *Cove*, for Moulmein.—13. *Catherine*, for Northern Ports.—15. *Hope*, for Moulmein.—16. *Union*, for Northern Ports.

#### Arrival of Passengers.

Per *Sesostria*, from Sydney; Lieuts. Gwynne and Hilliard; Mr. Day.

#### Departure of Passengers.

Per *Goleonda*, for China: Lieut. Col. Isaacke; Capt. J. Neeve and E. J. Simpson; Lieuts. W. Hake and J. R. Harrison; Surg. D. Munro; also a portion of the 37th N.I., followers, &c.

Per *Sophia*, for China: Capt. Wardroper; Lieut. Haddfield; Ens. Freese; Lieut. and Qu. Master Devereux; Assist. Surg. Middlemas; also a portion of the 37th N.I., followers, &c.

Per *Thetis*, for China: Lieuts. Gordon, Mercer, and Bayley; Ens. Goldsmid; Assist. Surg. Parsons; also a portion of the 37th N.I., followers, &c.

Per *Minerva*, for China: Capt. Beddingfield and Simpson; Lieuts. Sibby and Harrison; Ens. Power; Assist. Surg. Macpherson; also a portion of the 37th N.I., followers, &c.

Per *Parrock Hall*, for Singapore and China: Mrs. Duncan and 3 children; Lieuts. Elliott and Aitkin; Mr. King; 2 sappers and miners; 2 natives; 17 native convicts.

Per *Lloyds*, for China: Messrs. Martin and Moss; 3 servants.

Per *Swallow*, for Moulmein: Lieut. Mockler; Ens. Ommaney; also a portion of the 33d N.I., followers, &c.

Per *Seyern*, for Moulmein: Mrs. Hutchings and 4 children; Mrs. Reid and 2 children; Capt. Hutchings; Ens. Sparrow; Assist. Surg. Reid; also a portion of the 33d N.I.; Ensigns Welland and Taylor, 40th N.I.; 4 servants.

Per *Samarang*, for Moulmein: Maj. Campbell; Lieut. and Adj. Tulloch; Lieut. and Qu. Master Ogilvie; Assist. Surg. W. Rose; also a portion of the 33d N.I., followers, &c.

Per *Hope*, for Moulmein: Capt. Simpson and 2 ladies; Lieut. Falls; also detachments of the 31st, 33d, and 40th regts. N.I.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

Aug. 3. At Madras, Mrs. J. N. Goolamier, of a son.

12. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. G. Rowlandson, artillery, of a daughter.

13. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Alexander, of a son.

14. At Guntoor, the lady of E. Newbry, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Mercara, the lady of Lieut. W. Scafe, 28th N.I., of a son.

15. The lady of Lieut. F. H. Sansom, 42d N.I., of a daughter.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. T. E. Miller, of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Henderson, Esq., civil engineer, of a son.

— At Bellary, the lady of Brev. Major Ward, 39th N.I., of a son.

19. The wife of Mr. Alex. Bowie, of a son.

— At Egmore, Mrs. G. B. Shaw, of a daughter.

20. Mrs. Parker Coultrup, of a son.

24. At Brodie Castle, the lady of A. MacKenzie, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

25. The lady of William Douglas, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— Mrs. W. Hewitt, of a daughter.

28. At Royapooram, the lady of the Rev. M. Winslow, American Madras Mission, of a son.

30. At Bellary, the lady of Major P. Thompson, 2d Europ. L.I., of a daughter.

31. At Cannanore, the lady of Assist. Surg. Blenkin, of a daughter.

Sept. 1. At Arnee, the lady of Lieut. Harvey, 2d regt. E.L.I., of a son.

7. At Calicut, Mrs. W. Bates, of a daughter.

8. At Chingleput, the lady of James Hamlyn, Esq., zillah surgeon, of a son.

9. At the presidency, the lady of S. Rogers, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Ossoor, the lady of J. D. Gleig, Esq., of a son.

11. At Kilpauk, the lady of J. W. Branson, Esq., of a daughter.

17. Mrs. William Freeman, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Aug. 20. At Madras, P. A. Seth, Esq., to Miss Hosanna J. Johanness, second daughter of J. Johanness, Esq.

22. At Madras, J. B. Gough, Esq., captain in H.M. 3d L. Drags., second son of the very Rev. Thomas B. Gough, Dean of Derry, to Carmina, only daughter of Edward Hitchins, Esq.

26. At Pondicherry, Charles A. De Laselle, Esq., to Anne, eldest daughter of John Benjamin, Esq.

Sept. 1. At Madras, Thomas Clarke, Esq., of the civil service, to Frances, eldest daughter of Henry Dickenson, Esq., of the same service.

3. At Madras, Lieut. R. Napier, Bengal engineers, to Anne Sarah, eldest daughter of George Pearse, Esq., M.D., secretary Medical Board.

— At Madras, Chas. Martin Teed, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Amelia Charlotte, only daughter of the late W. F. Newlyn, Esq., superintending surgeon of this establishment.

6. At Madras, A. C. Dias, Esq., to Mary Especlaza Rozalia, only sister of the Rev. A. R. Cardoza, Vicar of St. Thomas's Mount.

15. At Madras, Alexander Lorimer, Esq., M.D., assist. surgeon, to Miss Charlotte Henderson.

17. At Madras, G. M. Swinton, Esq., M.C.S., to Mary, third daughter of L. G. Prendergast, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

### DEATHS.

Aug. 6. At Mysore, Mary Booth, daughter of the Rev. J. Crowther, Wesleyan minister, Madras, aged 9 years.

13. At Mysore, of spasmodic cholera, Miss Lydia Lewis, aged 13 years.

16. By the bite of a shark whilst bathing in the sea near the ship *Woodman*, Mr. Peter Fredhoff, second mate of the above vessel.

— At Annore, Thomas Cross, fifth but only second surviving son of Capt. F. W. Hands, 2d Madras Europ. L.I.

18. At Salem, James M. Walhouse, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 40 years.

25. At Bangalore, of cholera, Lieut. E. P. Junor, of the 1st N.I., deputy assistant quarter master general of the Centre Division of the Army.

26. At Secunderabad, Henry G. Grant, youngest son of J. G. S. Neill, Esq., 1st M.E. Regt.

— Mary, wife of Mr. J. W. Vexon, aged 28.

29. At Madras, Capt. Charles Kemp, late commander of the ship *Claudine*.

Sept. 2. At Bangalore, Lieut. E. P. Junor, of the 1st N.I.

4. At Jaunan, in her 30th year, Mary Anne Jessie, wife of Capt. Fische, horse artillery.

9. At Madras, Lieut. John Braddock, 1st N.V. Battalion, actuary and accountant of the Government Bank, and actuary of the Saving's Bank.

10. At Cannanore, William Henry, child of Lieut. Col. J. Wallace, 46th N.I., aged 16 months.

11. At Vizianagarum, Major C. Poulton, of the Madras army.

13. At Arcot, Fanny Charlotte, daughter of Augustus J. Curtis, Esq., 7th L.C.

## Bombay.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES AT  
THE CAPTURE OF ADEN.

*Bombay Castle, Sept. 5, 1840.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing to the Indian navy, the following extract, paras. 1 and 2, of the Hon. Court's letter, No. 47, dated 1st July last.

Para. 1st. "We have had under consideration your despatch in this department, dated the 7th Sept. 1839, and the documents therein referred to, bringing to our especial notice the gallantry displayed by those officers of the Indian navy who were engaged in the attack and capture of Aden. The conspicuous services rendered on that occasion by Commander S. A. Haines, and by Lieut. E. W. S. Daniell, so justly commended in your despatch, are well deserving of some distinguished mark of our approbation, and we have accordingly resolved to present Commander Haines with a sword of the value of 200 guineas, and Lieut. Daniell with one of the value of 100 guineas, each with a suitable inscription. The sword intended for Commander Haines will shortly be sent out to you for presentation to that officer.

2nd. "We have further resolved, that, as a token of our approval of the conduct of Mr. Midshipman Nisbett, and in consideration of the severe wound he received during the attack of Aden, he be presented with a donation of 500 Company's Rupees, which you will forthwith cause to be paid to him."

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS OF  
SAPPERS AND MINERS.

*Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 11, 1840.*—The Commander-in-Chief, under the authority of the Hon. the Governor in Council, directs the publication of the following orders, relative to the re-organization and employment of the corps of Sappers and Miners.

*Revised Establishment.*—8 serjeants, 8 1st-corporals, 8 2nd-corporals, 4 subadars, (1 subadar-major, 3 subadars,) 4 jemedars, 16 havildars, 16 naiques, 4 buglers, and 400 privates.

The head-quarter to be permanently stationed at Poona.

The remainder, when not on military works, to be employed on other public works.

When on military works, or in the field, the officer at the head of the Quarter Master General's Department, to communicate with the officer commanding the Sappers and Miners, on the work to be performed, the details of which will be left to the latter.

The duties, when not at head-quarters, to comprehend all those of either Sappers or Pioneers.

Each company to be complete in itself, and to be capable of performing any duty to which it may be liable, either in peace or war, and for this purpose, to be equipped as in the annexed tables, so that each section may be enabled to act independently.

Every engineer officer, on his first arrival in the country, to be posted to the corps of Sappers and Miners, and to join at head-quarters.

The whole to be armed with fusils, which is not to interfere with their carrying on the march the proportion of tools laid down in the annexed table.

The clothing of all to be red, and assimilated to that of the present Sappers.

The artificers for each company to be—carpenter, smith, hammerman, bellows-boy, and mason; with one additional set, and a tinman, at head-quarters.

(Then follow memorandum of tools for each company, to be carried by the men. The naiques to carry measuring rods and levels.)

## SERVICES OF MAJ.-GEN. SIR T. WILLSHIRE.

*Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 23, 1840.*—With the sanction of the Hon. the Governor in Council, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart. K.C.B., is permitted to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to his embarkation for England on medical certificate.

The Major-General having been honoured with the approbation of his Sovereign, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and of the highest authorities in the country, and with other high distinctions, both civil and military, the Commander-in-Chief feels that it would be only presumptuous in himself, on the Major-General's approaching departure, to add more than the expression of his deep regret on the occasion, and more particularly at the cause that has deprived the army of the presidency of the services of so valuable and distinguished an officer.

## COURT MARTIAL.

## CAPT. D. G. DUFF.

*Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 31, 1840.*—At a general court martial, assembled at Bombay on the 4th Aug. 1840, and of which Lieut. Col. J. Pennycook, H. M. 17th Regt., is president, Capt. D. G. Duff, of the 16th Regt. N. I., was tried on the following charge, viz.—

*Charge.*—For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, knowingly and wilfully, given false testimony, on oath, at

*Obtained leave of Absence.*—Aug. 29. The Rev. F. J. Spring, A.M., chaplain of Karrack, for one month, for purpose of visiting Bussorah and Bag-



dad.—Sept. 10. The Rev. J. Stevenson, D.D., senior minister of St. Andrew's Church, for one month, to visit Poona, on private affairs.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 27, 1840.*—Mr. R. C. Knight to be an acting assistant surgeon on this establishment, as a temp. arrangement.

Aug. 28.—The services of Lieut. Studdert, of engineers, placed at disposal of envoy and minister at Cabool, subject to confirmation of Government of India.

Acting Assist. Surg. Dent placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for purpose of relieving Assist. Surg. Jephson, who is placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief for military duty.

Sept. 2.—Capt. C. Hunter, paymaster S.D.A., resumed charge of pay office at Belgaum on 22d Aug.

Acting Assist. Surg. Knight directed to assume medical charge of flotilla on the Indus, for purpose of relieving Assist. Surg. Durham, whose services are required in military department.

Capt. H. James, 18th N.I., appointed commissariat agent at Baroda, v. Brown directed to join his regt. under orders for Scinde.

Sept. 3.—Lieut. J. D. DeVitre removed from 2d Europ. Regt. to 26th N.I., with date of rank from 26th Oct. 1839, to fill a vacancy, v. Crozier prom.

N.B.—This cancels promotion and removal of Ens. H. J. Pelly from 8th to 26th N.I., as announced in G.O. of 7th Jan. 1840.

2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. C. R. W. Hervey to take rank, v. Russell dec.; date of rank 1st Nov. 1839.

N.B.—This cancels promotion of Lieut. J. D. DeVitre in suc. to this vacancy, as announced in G.O. of 27th May 1840.

Ensign J. A. Evans to be lieut., v. Goldie dec.; date of rank 12th Nov. 1839.

Consequent upon the above alterations, the following Ensigns re-posted to regiments: Ensign J. Miles to 17th N.I.; G. W. Montgomery, 14th do.; W. S. Furneaux, 1st Europ. Regt.; J. E. Bowies, 23d N.I.; W. F. Sandwith, 2d Europ. Regt.; C. F. Kneller, 11th N.I.; R. W. Wheatstone, 7th do.; E. C. Marston, 25th do.; B. Kay, 6th do.; J. Wray, 24th do.; J. S. Gell, 10th do.; D. J. St. Clair, 13th do.; E. A. Green, 21st do.; J. W. Morrison, 2d Gr. N.I.; D. H. Jameson, 8th N.I.; J. F. W. Poley, 1st Europ. Regt.; J. G. Scott, 22d N.I.; J. Pogson, 17th do.; G. L. Lye, 1st Gr. R. N.I.; E. Grant, 3d N.I.; F. Levien, 15th do.; J. Lodwick, 12th do.; W. B. Gray, 26th do.; J. Hunter, 4th do.; C. R. Baugh, 9th do.; F. Wolley, 14th do.; W. H. Snell, 19th do.; J. A. Wood, 20th do.; F. S. Kemp, 1st Europ. Regt.; G. F. Shum, 5th N.I.; W. P. Shakespear, 2d Europ. Regt.; J. Peyton, 23d N.I.; W. Brasse, 2d Europ. Regt.; D. Eicke, 11th N.I.; F. G. Green, 7th do.; C. J. Bouchier, 2d Europ. Regt. (All the above officers to join their respective regiments by the earliest practicable opportunity).

Sept. 5.—Lieut. Glennie, 25th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regiment, proceeding to Kurrachee; date 8th Aug.

Lieut. H. Vincent, 10th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Ens. Ayrton on sick cert., or until further orders; date Aden 9th Aug.

Lieut. Rose, 1st B.E.R., to act as adj., and Lieut. Evans, of same regt., to act as qu. master and interpreter to right wing of 16th N.I., on detachment to duty, from 20th June 1840.

Ens. Fanning, 9th N.I., to be acting adj. to right wing of that regt., on its march to Deesa, from 13th Aug.

Sept. 7.—Ens. G. Malcolm, 1st Gr. N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to 23d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Forbes to presidency or until further orders; date Sukkur 7th Feb.

Sept. 7.—Capt. N. Strong, 1st Bombay Europ. Regt., appointed to charge of police and bazaar

duties at Kurrack, in suc. to Lieut. Giberne, from 13th July.

Lieut. C. D. Mynle, 6th N.I., sub-assist. com. general in charge of bazar at Poona, temporarily placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty.

Acting Assist. Surg. Knight, appointed lately to Indus flotilla, directed to afford medical assistance during the voyage to detachment of 21st N.I. with details, proceeding in the *Benares* to Kurrachee.

Sept. 8.—Brev. Capt. Adamson, H.M. 40th regt., appointed commissariat agent to wing of that regt. proceeding on field service to Upper Scinde; date confirmed. Kurrachee 14th July.

Capt. W. Whittle, of artillery, to assume charge of ordnance department at Bhaq; date 27th April.

Brev. Capt. Major to assume charge of ordnance department at Deesa, on departure of Lieut. Pownall of artillery; date 29th April.

Capt. J. Tyndall, N.V.B., to act as adj. to that bat. from date of Brev. Capt. Prior's departure from Depoolie, until arrival of Lieut. Major.

Sept. 8.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Major F. P. Lester to be lieut. colonel, v. Stevenson dec.; date of rank 9th Aug. 1840.—Capt. W. Jacob to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. M. Webb to be captain, and 2d Lieut. C. R. Dent to be 1st lieut., in suc. to Lester prom; do. do.

Sept. 10.—Ens. F. Fanning, 9th N.I., appointed assistant to superintendent of bazars at Poona.

Capt. H. James, 18th N.I., directed to take charge of treasure-chest at Baroda, during absence of Capt. Brown, or until further orders.

25th N.I. Lieut. F. W. Follett to be adj., v. Willoughby proceeding to Europe.

Sept. 11.—Lieut. F. E. Woodhouse, 1st B.E.R., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt., during absence of Lieut. Jackson on med. cert.; date Kurrack, 3d Aug.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Mayor, 6th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Hockin on sick cert.; date Deesa, 5th Aug.

Lieut. A. N. Aitchison, Guzerat Irregular Horse, to act as adj. to that corps, on departure of Lieut. McGregor, until further orders; date Ahmedabad, 22d Aug.

The following arrangements consequent on return of Lieut. and Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. Bate to his duty at Sukkur, made in bazar and commissariat department in Scinde:—Lieut. Preedy to remain in charge at Kurrachee, and Lieut. Ramsay to assist Lieut. Bate, and to have charge of bazars at Sukkur.

Cadet of Infantry J. G. Moyle admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensign.

Veterinary Surg. H. Freae admitted on establishment.

Sept. 15.—Lieut. Rippon, 21st N.I., to act as interp. to 26th do., during absence of Capt. Wilson on duty to presidency; date Poona 27th July.

Lieut. J. C. Bate, deputy assist. com. general Upper Scinde, resumed charge of his duties on 2d July last.

Sept. 15.—*Corps of Engineers.* 2d Lieut. J. A. Curtis to be 1st lieut., v. Walker drowned; date of rank 18th June 1840.

12th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. Maughan to be capt., v. Johnson retired; date of rank 5th July 1839.—Ens. R. Fitzgerald to be lieut., v. Jessop dec.; date of rank 10th July 1839.

The undermentioned officers posted to regiments as follows:—2d Lieut. J. H. Burke to corps of engineers, v. Curtis prom.; Ens. V. Carter to 12th N.I., v. Fitzgerald prom.

Major Gen. G. B. Brooks to command troops in Upper Scinde, in suc. of Brigadier Stevenson, c.b.

Sept. 17.—Lieut. R. N. Meade, 12th N.I., to act as assist. qu. mast. general to Northern Division of Army, during absence of Capt. Del'Hoste, or until further orders.

Lieut. Franklin, 2d Gr. N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt., consisting of three companies, proceeding on field service to Upper Scinde, from 23d June last, until further orders.

Ens. and Acting Qu. Mast. Whitehill, 23d N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. on departure of Lieut. Cartwright from Sukkur; date 10th Aug.

Capt. Farquhar, 6th N.I., to act as interp. to

that regt. on its departure from Deesa; date 23d Aug.

Lieut. J. S. Unwin, Golundauze Bat., to take charge of offices of adj. and qu. master to that bat. from date of its arrival at Ahmednuggur; date 10th March last.

14th N.I. Ens. G. F. Thorne to be lieut., v. Black dec.; date of rank 1st Sept. 1840.

Ens. W. S. Horwood posted to 14th N.I., v. Thorne promoted.

Major Edward E. M. Willoughby, 18th N.I., to act as secretary to Government in Military and Marine Departments, during indisposition of Lieut. Col. Wood, or until further orders.

Brev. Col. P. Fearon to command the Mhow brigade.

Brev. Col. F. Farquharson to command the brigade at Ahmednuggur.

Sept. 18.—The following officers on the Staff temporarily placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty:—Capt. Cotgrave, Lieut. Gaisford, Lieut. Giberne, and Lieut. Jacob, artillery; Lieut. Pelly, 8th N.I.

Mr. Charles Cunningham admitted into service as an acting assist. surg., as a temporary measure.

Lieut. F. Jackson, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Bellasis on sick leave to presidency; date Poona 1st Sept.

Lieut. C. W. Prother, 4th N.I., cadet of season 1835, promoted to brevet rank of captain from 8th Sept. 1840.

Sept. 19.—Cadet of Infantry Jas. Shrigley admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Sept. 21.—21st N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Long to be captain, and Ens. G. A. Leckie to be lieut., in suc. to Clarke drowned; date of rank 19th July 1840.

Ens. Frank Burr posted to 21st N.I., v. Leckie promoted.

Assist. Surg. Hathorn, 24th N.I., appointed to relieve Dr. Murray of duties of port and marine surgeon, as a temporary measure.

The services of the two undermentioned officers placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty in Scinde:—Major M. Stack, 3d L.C., superintendent of Stud Establishment; Capt. H. Bury, same regiment, superintendent of Gulcower's Contingent Horse in Kattewater.

Acting Assist. Surg. Cunningham placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy for duty in that branch of service.

Sept. 22.—Major C. Waddington appointed commanding engineer in Scinde.

Lieut. J. Hill to join his station at Sukkur.

Capt. D. Davidson, assist. com. general at presidency, to proceed to Scinde, and resume charge of commissariat department there.

Sept. 24.—Lieut. Ayrton, of artillery, to act as executive engineer at Aden; date 4th June last.

Sept. 25.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Whitmore, 14th N.I., to be adj. and qu. master, in suc. to Lieut. Pelly.

Capt. A. F. Bartlet, 26th N.I., to act as superintendent of Government Stud at Allygaum, during absence of Major Stack proceeding on field service.

2d-Lieut. Ferry, of artillery, to perform duties of line adj. at Sattara, from 9th Sept., during absence of Lieut. Thomas on duty with his regt. to Scinde, or until further orders.

Capt. Thornbury, assist. secretary to Military Board, appointed to officiate for Lieut. Col. Lester, secretary to Military Board, from period he left presidency on sick cert.

Assist. Surg. J. Woosnam placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy for duty in that branch of service.

Sept. 28.—Lieut. Col. Hughes, c.b., to command at Ahmednuggur, until arrival of Lieut. Col. Farquharson, or until further orders.

Lieut. J. R. Carnac, H.M. 41st regt., appointed an aid-de-camp on personal Staff of Hon. the Governor; his app. having effect from 22d Aug. last.

With reference to order dated 22d Sept., as a temporary measure, Capt. Hallett, acting deputy assist. com. gen. at Ahmedabad, to succeed Capt. Davidson in charge of deputy commissary general's office.—Capt. Stockley, sub-assist. com. general,

will receive charge from Capt. Davidson, pending arrival of Capt. Hallett.

Lieut. Vaillant to act as adj. to 9th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Evans on sick cert., or until further orders; date Ahmedabad 6th Sept.

Lieut. Rigby, 16th N.I., to act as qu. master and interp. to 1st Bombay Europ. Regt., until an officer of that regt. is available for the appointment, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, &c., Aug. 25, 1840.—That part of the order dated 11th Aug., removing the undermentioned young officers from doing duty with 8th to 5th N.I., cancelled, and they are attached to do duty with 24th and 26th regts. as follows:—Ensigns J. Daum, R. M. Johnstone, and J. P. Sandwith, with 24th N.I.; G. A. Lister, and W. L. Cahusac, with 26th do.

Aug. 27.—Assist. Surg. Woosnam to proceed to Poona in medical charge of recruits for 2d Europ. Regt.

Assist. Surg. Babington to proceed to Deesa forthwith, and take medical charge of 6th N.I. from Surg. Robson, reported sick; date Ahmedabad 17th Aug.

Assist. Surg. Sullivan, on arriving at Deesa, to make over medical charge of right wing 9th N.I., to Surg. Montefiore, and return to head-quarters; date ditto.

Aug. 28.—Assist. Surg. Jephson to assume medical charge of 25th N.I., during absence of Surg. Gibb on sick cert.

Assist. Surg. T. Clarke directed to do duty under medical charge of Convalescent Hospital, until further orders.

Surg. McAndrew, of H.M. 40th regt., to receive medical charge of company of artillery, detachment of 2d Gr. N.I., detail of pioneers, and medical stores, from Assist. Surg. Hadley, until further orders; date Camp near Kurrachee 8th Aug.

Assist. Surg. Chatterton to afford medical aid to left wing of 9th N.I., during absence of Assist. Surg. Sullivan with right wing of that regt. to Deesa; date Ahmedabad 16th Aug.

Sept. 1.—Ens. R. Liddell (lately admitted to service) to do duty with 12th N.I. until further orders, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. Jephson to assume medical charge of detachment of 21st N.I. proceeding to Kurrachee on steamer *Cleopatra*.

Capt. D. G. Duff, 16th N.I., to join detachment of that regt. at Aden, by first opportunity.

Sept. 4.—Assist. Surg. Carter to proceed to Ahmedabad, and do duty under orders of superintending surgeon N.W.D. Guzerat, till further orders.

Capt. F. J. B. of Colundauze Bat., to be adj. and qu. master, in suc. to Lieut. Pelly, from 1st Oct. 1840, and to be commanding engineer at that station.

Cornet E. M. McGregor, 2d L.C., to do duty with 3d troop Horse Artillery at Ahmednuggur, until opening of the season.

Sept. 5.—Assist. Surg. Keith to proceed to Hursale, and take medical charge of left wing 11th N.I.; date Ahmedabad 26th Aug.

Lieut. J. S. Unwin transferred from 1st to 2d bat. artillery, and directed to join its head-quarters at presidency immediately.

Assist. Surg. Babington directed to proceed to Ahmedabad, to assume medical charge of 6th N.I. that province.

Sept. 8.—Lieut. R. P. Hogg, 2d Gr. N.I., Persian interpreter, and extra aid-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief, as a temporary measure, permitted to join his regt. on service in Scinde.

Lieut. Col. P. D. Ottey, N.V.B., on expiration of his present leave, to join detail of that corps doing duty at Bhewndy.

2d-Lieut. John Pottinger transferred from 1st to 2d bat. artillery, and to join 2d company at Bhooj, in charge of details of artillery under orders for that station.

Assist. Surg. Babington directed to proceed in charge of 6th N.I. to Scinde, and Assist. Surg. Jephson to assume medical charge of 25th N.I. that province.

Assist. Surg. Clarke directed to proceed to Rajcote forthwith, and do duty at that station.

Sept. 12.—In reference to the G.G.O. of 22d Aug. public buildings and department, the master general's department:—Capt. Del'Hoste, to return to Northern when his which he is now employed. Capt. Adams, deputy assist. qu. master, to be in charge of public buildings and various furniture, to proceed to Belgaum, and be attached to Southern Division of Army.

Sept. 15.—Veterinary Surg. Frenke (lately admitted to service) posted to horse brigade, and directed to join its head-quarters at Poona.

Sept. 18.—Ens. J. G. Moyle (lately admitted to service) to do duty with 19th N.I., and to join.

Lieut. Eyre, 3d L.C., to proceed to Bombay in charge of political agent, on account of his severe indisposition; date Ahmedabad 5th Sept.

Sept.

Sept. 21.—Ens. J. Shrigley (lately admitted to service) to do duty with 19th N.I., and to join.

Sept. 22.—Assist. Surg. Baxter to proceed to Bhooj forthwith, and to afford medical aid to 20th N.I. at that station, during indisposition of Assist. Surg. Hockin.

The following transfers and removals in Regt. of Artillery from 1st to 2nd, and from 2nd to 1st, in Upper S. India:—Lieut. J. L. Alken, 3d L.C., to be attached to 1st bat., and to join 3d company of that bat. at Kurrachee, until further orders.—Lieuts. J. Jacob and T. Gaisford, to be attached to 1st troop horse artillery under orders to proceed on service, until further orders.—All these officers to join forthwith.

do duty his join-

Sept. 23.—Cornet J. L. Alken, 3d L.C., to be attached to 1st troop horse artillery, and to proceed with it to Scinde, and there join regt. to which he belongs.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 17. 2d. Lieut. J. Pottinger, artillery.

#### FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 28. Lieut. J.R.F. Willoughby, 25th N.I., for health.—Sept. 7. Surg. H. Gibb, 25th N.I., for health.—28. Brev. Capt. S. Parr, 28d N.I., for health.

To Egypt.—Sept. 15. Lieut. C. Mellersh, 5th N.I., for one year, for health.

To Nailgherries.—Sept. 17. Maj. C. J. Cunyngnam, 1st L.C., for one year, for health.

To Mauritius and Australia.—Sept. 17. Lieut. G. T. Pogson, 5th N.I., in extension, for a period of four months.

To Presidency.—Aug. 24. Capt. W. C. Manesty, 8th N.I., from 20th Aug. to 30th Sept., on med. cert.—28. Lieut. C. Williams, 14th N.I., from 10th Sept. to 31st Oct., on private affairs.—Sept. 1. Ens. J. Grant, 1st E.R., from 29th Aug. to 31st Oct., to remain, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Persian language.—4. Maj. T. Baile and Lieut. G. H. Belliss, 24th N.I., from 1st to 30th Sept., on med. cert.—Ens. C. D. Ducat, Inf., from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct., on private affairs.—Capt. G. J. Mant, 5th N.I., from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct., for purpose of undergoing an examination in Persian language.—7. Ens. J. Hunter, 4th N.I., from do. to do. (for purpose of do. in do.)—Ens. D. Boyd, 11th N.I., from do. to do. (for purpose of do. in Hindoostanee).—8. Capt. G. Thornton, 2d E.R., from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct., on private affairs.—Lieut. J. W. W., from 15th Sept. to 31st Oct., on private affairs.

to 31st Oct., to an examination. Lieut. H. Dent, in extension, on for one month.

on private affairs.—commanding troops Maj. Gen. J. Morse, 1st Oct. to 1st Nov. Lieut. A. E. Sanders, 2d E.R., from 11th to 30th Sept., on med. cert.—Ens. R. L. Taylor, 18th N.I., from 5th to 31st Oct., on private affairs.—Lieut. J. McGregor, 21st N.I., from 2d to 30th Sept., on med. cert.—19. Capt. J. D. Browne, 10th N.I., from 26th Aug. to 30th Sept., on med. cert.—25. Brev. Capt. G. Sparrow, 13th N.I., from 1st to 30th Sept., on med. cert.—26. Maj. M. M. Shaw, 9th N.I., from 20th Oct. to 31st Dec., on private affairs.—Lieut. L. S. Hough, 18th N.I., from 15th Sept. to 15th Nov., on ditto.

To Bhooj and Mandavia.—Sept. 1. Lieut. H. P. H. Hockin, 6th N.I., from 20th Aug. to 31st Oct., on med. cert.

To Poonah.—Sept. 1. Lieut. Col. D. Capon, 10th N.I., from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct., in extension, on med. cert. (also to Mahabeshwar Hills).—7. Lieut. G. H. Hockin, 6th N.I., from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., on med. cert.

To Kandalla.—Sept. 19. Lieut. Col. T. Dickinson, chief engineer, for one month.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Sept. 11. Brev. Capt. W. Moultrie, 57th Bengal N.I., until 31st Oct., for health.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 14.—Lieuts. J. A. Young and Rennie, lately employed under Bengal government, arrived at presidency per ship *Sultana*, on 7th Sept.

Sept. 18.—Mr. C. A. Patterson to be acting clerk of Indus Flotilla, from 6th Aug. last.

Mr. G. Southey to be acting master of H.C. block ship *Charger*, from 10th Aug. last.

Sept. 19.—Midshipman W. B. Selby to be lieutenant, v. offer dec.; date of com. 22d Aug. 1840.

Furloughs.—Sept. 4. Lieut. F. T. Powell, to Europe, for health, from 14th May last.—17. Midshipman Balfour, to Europe, for health (to proceed from Cairo).

#### SHIPPING.

##### Arrivals.

Aug. 29. *Westbrook*, from Singapore and Anjer. —Sept. 1. *Benares*, from Kurrachee.—3. *Colonel Burney*, from Persian Gulf, &c.; *Dartmouth*, from London.—5. H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Kurrachee.—6. *Ardassee*, from China and Anjer; *Alan Kerr*, from Liverpool; *Wild Irish Girl*, from Mauritius.—7. *Madona*, from Liverpool; *John Mitchell*, from Clyde; *William*, from Liverpool; *Cornwallis*, from Calcutta; *Sultana*, from Calcutta; *Adele*, from Marseilles; *Gilmora*, from Java.—8. *Sarah*, from London; *Regia*, from Colombo; *Ellen*, from London.—10. H. 11. H.C. steamer *Senobia*, from Suez (with overland mail of 4th Aug.); *Recovery*, from Calcutta.—12. *Tema*, from China.—18. H.C. brig-of-war *Taptee*, from Aden; *Herefordshire*, from London.—20. *Herculean*, from Liverpool.—21. H.C. steamer *Sesotris*, from Aden.—23. *Cacador*, from Mozambique.—26. *Orleana*, from Port Adelaide.—28. *Benares*, from Kurrachee; *Bombay*, from London.



Departures from Colombo.—Aug. 26. *Tigris*, for Trincomallee.—Sept. 11. *Achilles*, for Galle.—12. *Emma*, for China.—14. *Tanjore*, for London.—*Warrior*, for Tutacotin.

## MARRIAGES.

Aug. 6. At Kandy, Lieut. D. F. Mackworth, 90th regt., eldest son of Lieut. Col. Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., to Miss M. Peddie, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Peddie, K.H., 90th light infantry.

Sept. 3. At Colombo, F. H. Clark, Esq., H.M. 95th regt., to Eliza Jane, daughter of W. A. Rogers, Esq., of that corps.

## DEATHS.

Aug. 15. At Kandy, Mrs. Peddie, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Peddie, commanding the 90th L.I.

19. At Jaffna, aged 54, Mr. P. R. Mootookishna,

Lately. Drowned in the outward voyage, Mr. Cook, third officer of the ship *Tigris*.

## Singapore.

## SHIPPING.

*Horrocks*, from Penang; *Sarah Scott*, from Cape.—13. *Francis Yates*, from London, &c.

Departures.—July 16. H.M.S. *Nimrod*, and *Isabella*, both for China.—31. *Westminster*, for London; *Lintin*, for Rhio.—Aug. 4. *Gilbert Henderson*, for Manila; *Crescent*, for London; *Guiana*, for N.S. Wales; and *Sir H. Compton*, for China.—8. *Asia Felix*, for China.—9. *George Hendrich*, for London; *Sir Wm. Heathcote*, for Port Elizabeth; *Reform*, for Muscat, *Margaret Wilkie*, for Demarara.

and *Consuelo*, all for Manila; *Ann McKim*, for New York; *Ardasser*, for Bombay; *Lema*, for Singapore.

## MARRIAGE.

June 29. At Macao, Crawford Kerr, Esq., to Emily Eva, third surviving daughter of the late Capt. C. B. Gribble, H.C.S.

## Mauritius.

## SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Aug. 28. *Thomas Blyth*, and *Ten*, both from London; *Dream*, *Fourteen*, *Lynher*, and *Volunteer*, all from Table Bay; *Seld Said*, *Adolphe*, and *Louise*, all from Nantes; *Reform*, and H.M.S. *Andromache*, all from Algoa Bay; *Milford*, *President*, *Graham*, *Gabrielle*, *Washington*, and *Arabella*, all from Bordeaux; *Malabar*, from Monte Video; *Widson*, *Meldon*, and *Harrison*, all from Marseilles.

Departures.—Aug. 29. *Aukobar*, for M. ...; *Augusta*, for ...; *Milford*, for ...; *Abbotsford*, for ...; *N.S. Wales*, *Philantropie*, *Malabar*, and *Adolphe*, all for Bourbon; *Hope*, for Madras; *Blackstone*, for Madagascar; *Seld Said*, for Batavia; *Constant*, for Pondicherry; *Sir Wm. Heathcote*, for Port Elizabeth; *Reform*, for Muscat, *Margaret Wilkie*, for Demarara.

Freight to London (Aug. 28).—£4. 10s. per ton.

## Cape of Good Hope.

## SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Sept. 8. *Phoenix*, *Belmont*, *Mercury*, *John*, all from London; *Freonia*, from Bristol; *Deborah*, and *Maryborough*, both from Newcastle; *Britannia*, and *Munster Lass*, both from Rio de Janeiro; *Lerwick*, from Liverpool; *Papineau*, from Hamburg; *Dover*, from Boston; *Governor*, from La Guayra.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Sept. 6. *Alexander Robertson*, and *Corinna*, both for Calcutta; *John Fleming*, for Madras and Calcutta; *Premier*, *Mauritian*, *Meg Merrilies*, and *Cambrian*, all for Mauritius; *Enterprise*, for South Australia; *Emma*, for Sydney; *Union*, for Launceston; *Mazeppa*, and *Africane*, for Port Natal; *Briton*, for Sealing; *London*, for Port Phillip.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—Aug. 12. *Amanda*, from Ramsgate.—14. H.M.S. *Jupiter*, from Plymouth.

Departures from ditto.—Aug. 5. *Emma Eugenia*, for Ceylon.—20. *Amity*, for Bombay.—24. H.M.S. *Jupiter*, for China.—25. *Rotha*, for Batavia.

Arrivals at Algoa Bay.—Aug. 8. *Emma Eugenia*, from Table Bay.—11. *Alexander Robertson*, from ditto.

Departures from ditto.—Aug. 12. *Emma Eugenia*, and *Apprentice*, both for Mauritius.—21. *Trekboer*, for Port Natal.

## BIRTHS.

June 14. At Tryntjes River, near Caledon, the lady of Major W. Shaw, of a son.

19. At Graham's Town, the lady of G. C. Sandford, Esq., assist. commissary general to the forces, of a son.

24. At the Royal Observatory, Mrs. Maclear, of a daughter.

27. At Graham's Town, the lady of Capt. Maclean, 27th Inniskilleners, of a daughter.

July 4. At Rondebosch, Mrs. G. W. Prince, of a son.

6. At Belvidere, Kaysna, the lady of T. H. Duthie, Esq., J.P., of a son.

## China.

## SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—May 23. *Sevendrapovey*, from N.S. Wales; *Adelaide*, from Philadelphia.—26. *Ange*,

21. H.M. ships *Wellesley* (74), bearing flag of Commander-in-Chief; *Algerine* troop-ship; H.C. steamers

with the transports *Blundell*, *David Malcolm*, *Defiance*, *Eagle*, *Edmonstone*, *Ernaad*, *Indian Oak*, *Isabella Robertson*, *John Adams*,

and *Mahomed Shah*, all from Singapore; *Manly*, from Manila.—25. *Kitty*, from Calcutta.—26. H.M. ships *Melville* (74), bearing the flag of Admiral Elliott, Commander-in-Chief; *Blonde* (44), and *Pythias* (18), all from Cape and Singapore, with transports *Allalowie*, *Braemar*, *Marion*, and *Kite*, storeship, of *Hastings*, and Singapore.—29. *Manilla*.

July 3. *Glenelg*, *Manilla*, all for London; *Arabian*, for Bristol; *Bruton*, *Harriet*, *Actif*,

— At Graham's Town, the lady of J. C. Saunders, Esq., deputy ordnance storekeeper, of a son.

15. At Cape Town, the lady of Lieut. Col. Ross, Bengal establishment, of a son.

23. At Cape Town, the lady of Henry Sherman, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 7. The lady of Dr. Forrest, medical staff, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

June 10. At Pietermaritzburg, Port Natal, B. Poortman, Esq., M.D., to Miss S. E. Zietsman.

15. At Cradock, to Miss S. E. Zietsman, surgeon, to Jar the Rev. John, of the Reformed Church.

27. At Bathurst, Henry Blaine, Esq., to Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Shaw, Wesleyan minister.

30. At Cape Town, Alexander McDonald, Esq., jun., to Anna Louisa, eldest daughter of Alex. Sinclair, Esq., of London.

July 6. At Rondebosch Church, (Jerke Burton, Esq., master of the Supreme Court, to Catherine Elizabeth, only daughter of C. A. Becker, Esq., of Rondebosch.

Aug. 5. At Sans Souci, John Stein, Esq., to Catherine Olivia, only daughter of the late Joseph

Hodgson, and grand-daughter of the Hon. Hamilton Ross, Esq.

12. At Oatlands, R. H. Honoratus Van Ryneveld, Esq., of the Cape Mounted Rifles, second son of W. Van Ryneveld, Esq., missionary of the N. N. daughter of

#### DEATHS.

June 27. At Stellenbosch, Frances, third daughter of Frederick Nicholson, Esq.

July 1. At Cape Town, Isentery, Alexander A. Esq., aged 61.

61. Alex. Oxholm, Esq., many years in charge of the commissariat department at that station.

Aug. 3. At Graham's Town, of brain fever, Mr. E. J. Townsend, aged 30.

11. At Cape Town, Cornelia Sophia, widow of the late Lieut. S. B. Goodrich, Madras army, and Timan, Esq., aged 30.

Stellenbosch, Mrs. E. W. the late Rev. H. W. Ballout, aged 65.

22. Anna Maria, wife of Charles Garstin, Esq., Hon. E.I.C. civil service, Bengal establishment, aged 20.

27. At Cape Town, William Octavius Atkinson, Esq., aged 46.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon; date 17th Nov. 1840.

#### COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Queen, by the Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intitled "An Act to continue, until the 31st day of Dec. 1841, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, and to extend the provisions of an Act to provide for the administration of justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto," her Majesty hath, by letters patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom, been pleased to erect the Islands of New Zealand into a distinct and separate colony.—*London Gaz.*, Nov. 24.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Hobson, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand; date, 20th Nov. 1840.

#### GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Col. Gawler, the Governor of South Australia, whose lavish expenditure has brought so much embarrassment on that *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 33. No. 132.

colony, has been recalled; and Capt. Grey has been appointed as his successor. Capt. Grey is favourably known to the public as an intelligent and enterprising discoverer in Australia.—*Spectator*.

#### CHINESE AT ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 14th Oct., says—"Two Chinese, of a distinguished family in their own country, arrived here last month, after having been travellers for a year. His Holiness received them with great kindness, admitted them to his table, conversing with them in Latin, which they had learnt at Macao. They wear their native costume, with long tresses of hair."

#### BIRTH OF A PRINCESS ROYAL.

The *London Gazette Extraordinary* of Saturday, November 21, 1840, announced that "This afternoon, at ten minutes before two, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, several Lords of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber being present."

### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

#### PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. W. N. Ralph to be capt., v. Grenville, who retires on h.p. (30 Oct. 40).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Assist. Surg. G. Knox (2 R)

from 3d L. Drags., to be surgeon, v. Thompson  
app. to 94th F. (11 July 40).

9th Foot (in Bengal) Capt. F. Stanford, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. Hammill, who retires upon h. p. (30) Oct. 40.

13th Foot (in Bengal). Cornet F. Coventry, from h. p 20th L. Drags., to be ens., v. Joyce, app. qu-master to 63d F.; G. Fitzgerald King to be ensign, by purch., v. Coventry, who retires (3 Nov. 40).

17th Foot (at Bombay). Wm. A. Armstrong to be ens. by purchase, v. Parker app. to 69th F. (1 Nov. 40); Serj. Maj. M. Wall, from 61st F., to be ens., v. Hamilton who resigns (6 Nov. 40).

21st Foot (in Bengal) Capt N. Wrixon, from h.  
p. unattached, to be capt., v. L'Estrange dec.  
(2 Oct. 40).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. John Maule to be capt., v. Pointon who retires upon full-pay (30 Oct. 40); Ens. H. B. Phipps to be lieut. by purch., v. Grylls who retires; R. E. De Montmorencie to be ens. by purch., v. Phipps (both 17 Nov. 40).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Assist. Surg. H. Mayleton, M.D., from (2d F., to be assist. surg., v. West app. to 1st Drags. (30 Oct. 40).

57th Foot (at Malacca). Des. W. Ahmady to be Lieut. by purch., v. Lee-tow who resigns; R. W. S. R. Hutton to be ens. by purch., v. Ahmady (both 30 Oct. 40).

62d Foot (at Madras). R. G. D. Barron to be assist. surgeon, v. Mapleton app. to 40th F. (30 Oct. 40).

80th Foot (in N. S. Wales). M. D. Freeman, to be ens. by purch., v. Hay who retires (6 Nov. 40).

94th Foot (at Madras). Surg. Wm. Thompson, M. D., from 6th F., to be surgeon, v. Dix dec. (11 July 40).

95th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. W. C. Maxwell, from 79th F., to be capt., v. Dalgety, who exch. (30 Oct. 40); Maj. A. H. Trevor, from h. p. unattached, to be major, v. H. D. Maclean who exch. (17 Nov. 40.)

## INDIA SHIPPING.

*Arrivals.*

Oct. 30. *Adrastus*, Day, from Bengal 20th April, and Mauritius 26th June; at Liverpool.—*Wm. Bailey*, Jeffries, from Mauritius 18th July; off

Bombay 7th Aug., from Bengal 8th May; at Bordeaux—5. *Airey*, Nicholson, from Cape 14th Aug.; at Ramsgate—*Boyne*, Richardson, from Mauritius 10th n, Webster, Aug.; off Bengal 7th rews, from . at Deal— Aug.; off ll, Arthur, from Cape 3d Shadwell, from China 3d May; off Cape Clear, for the Clyde.—*Majestic*, Winn, from Cape 23d Aug.; off Cork.—9. *Hamilton*, Bradbery, from V. D. Land 3d July; off Margate.—*John Knox*, White, from Singapore 20th June; *Shepherdess*, Jamieson, from Bengal 8th May, and Mauritius; *Duchess of Northumberland*, Fearé, from Ceylon 3d June, and Mauritius; and *Eliza Kineaid*, Brown, from Cape 5th Sept.; all at

Deal.—*Currency*, Hoare, from Bengal 2d July; at Liverpool.—10. *Asia*, Freeman, from China 9th May, and Batavia; and *Finance*, Davis, from Madeira 24th Oct.; both at Liverpool.—11. *China*, from Bombay 30th July; and *Shannon*, Kellock, from Bombay 19th July; both off Liverpool.—*Antilles*, Lee, from Cape 28th Aug.; at Deal.—12. *Louisa Munro*, Silk, from Bengal 1st June; at Deal.—13. *Princess George*, from Bengal 8th Sept.; off Falmouth 24th May; at Liverpool.—14. *Monro*, from London 10th June; at Deal.—15. *Adeline*, Brewer, from Falmouth.—21. *Dream*, S. W. Wales 24th May; off Falmouth.—27th July; at Bombay.—28. *Wm. Motcalfe*, Philipson, from Java; at Cowes.—*Augustus Caesar*, Lacey, from Launceston and Sydney; at Deal.—25. *Union*, Webster, from N. S. Wales 20th July; off Falmouth.—27. *Countess of Minto*, Wishart, from Calcutta 9th July; off Falmouth.

*Departures.*

Ocr. 27, *Brooke*, Wilson, for Rio de Janeiro and Bengal; from Liverpool.—28. *Hesperus*, Kelly, for Bengal; *Aden*, Ponsouby, for Singapore; and *Imogen*, Shields, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—29. *Blair*, Oldham, for Singapore and Batavia; *Rothschild*, Luckett, for Bombay; and *Tugboat*, Ballery, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—30. *Rose*, Stewart, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Jolly Tar*, Rosignol, for Cape; from Jersey.—*Duillus*, Underhill, for Launceston; from Bristol.—30. *Nerio*, Hill, for Hobart and Sydney; and *Elvira*, Walker, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—31. *Penang*, Cumming, for China; from Liverpool.—*Gowrie*, Bowman, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—Nov. 1, *William Miles*, Sampson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—2. *William Gillies*, Clark, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—7. *Matilda*, Rowe, for Bengal; and *Argyle*, Rattray, for Port Phillip and N. S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—*Parland*, Tait, for Bengal; from Clyde.—8. *John Horrocks*, Bond, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—9. *Malto*, for Bombay; both from N. S. Wales.—10. *Garet*, Gibbs, for N. S. Wales; from Bristol.—11. *Argyle*, for Port Phillip and N. S. Wales; from N. S. Wales.—12. *Duoro*, Leitch, for N. S. Wales.—13. *Joseph Winter*, Hodson, for Mauritius; and *George Robertson*, for N. S. Wales.—14. *Symmetry*, Watson, for N. S. Wales.—15. *Levy*, for Hobart Town; from N. S. Wales; all from N. S. Wales; from Clyde.—18. *Countess of Loudon*, Lindsay, for Bombay; and *Paragon*, Coleman, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—16. *John Bull*, Rodgers, for Bengal; from Greenock.—18. *Kinnear*, Lidderdale, for N. S. Wales; *Sukanaa*, Lyell, for Singapore; *John Calvin*, Abercrombie, for Bengal; *Ide*, Busostrow, for Mauritius; and *Samuel Winter*, Sergeant, for Launceston; all from Deal.—*Laua*, Day, for Hobart Town; from Portsmouth.—*Amuel*, Hesse, for Cape; and *Junna*, Clarke, for Bengal; both from N. S. Wales.—19. *Lion*, Smith, of Deal.—20. *Donna Pasc*, Sterling, Forster, for N. S. Wales; from Cape.—21. *Beatrice*, Hurry, for Hobart Town; from Hamburg.—22. *Wales*, both from Deal.—21. *Alderman Thompson*, Darling, for Bengal; from Shields.—23. *Portland*, Stalker, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—24. *Robert Stride*, M'Blain, for Bombay; from Deal.





Sept. 14. At Ascension Island, Capt. R. S. Tinklar, Royal Marines, commandant of that Island.

Oct. 2. Atsea, on his way from India to his health, Lieut. E. Madras N.I., fourth Esq., Madras civil service.

29. At Clapham, Isabella, wife of John Reeves, Esq., in her 67th year.

30. At Leamington, the Hon. C. E. Fleeming, Admiral of the Blue, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, aged 66. He was uncle of the present Lord Elphinstone.

31. At Brighton, in the 53rd year of his age, Prince Albert's son 34 years in the service, thirteen of which he served in the Peninsula and France: he was at the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards served for twenty years in India, assisting at the capture of Bhurtpore, where he commanded two squadrons.

— Major Stack, of H. M. 45th Regt. of Foot, in his 53d year.

Nov. 2. At Ditton House, Kingston, Gen. the Hon Edward Bligh, in his 72nd year.

8. Thomas Lowndes, Esq., of Barrington Hall, Essex; of Blackheath, Kent; and of Hampsstead, Middlesex, in the 75th year of his age.

9. At his house, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, Maj. Gen. William Hull, C. B., of the Bombay army.

10. At Chatham, Eleanor, wife of Major Somerville, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Bath, Alexander Haig, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

11. At Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, sister of the late Lieut. Gen. J. Morris, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 83.

— In Upper Berkeley Street, in his 75th year, Captain Thomas M'Taggart, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

13. In Upper Gloucester Place, Dorset Square, Caroline, widow of the late J. Law, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

14. At 22, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, Mrs. Tyler, widow of the late George P. Tyler, Esq., Madras civil service, aged 65.

16. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Henry, son of the late Lieut. Col. Deschamps, of the Bombay army, aged 23.

17. At Tunbridge Wells, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Onions, Esq., of St. Helena, aged 53.

21. In Wilton Street, Everilda, wife of Lieut. Col. Chisney, R.A.

23. In Piccadilly, Lieut. Col. John Craigie, of the Bengal army.

— At Dalston, Susan, wife of Capt. Dashwood Streetell, 20th Regt. Madras, N.I.

Lately, Capt. W. Croker, of H.M.S. *Favorite*. He was slain in an engagement with the natives of Tonga, one of the South-Sea Islands.

## LONDON MARKETS, Nov. 24.

**Sugar.**—Although holders of British Plantation Sugar have submitted to a further reduction of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt., still it has not occasioned any increase in the demand. To-day holders displayed firmness, and refused to sell excepting at prices equal to those of Friday, but the trade operated with caution. The stock of West-India Sugar is now 19,561 hhds. and trs., which is 19,637 less than last year. The stock of Mauritius is 24,933 bags, being 40,207 less than last year. The stock of Bengal is 24,836 bags, which is 5,294 less than last year. The delivery of West-India during the last week was 1,624 hhds. and trs., being 1,370 less than last year. Brown and ordinary grey descriptions of Mauritius have met with a dull sale; and the principal part offered consisting of those sorts, prices have suffered a further depression of 3s. to 4s. per cwt. This afternoon the demand was dull at the public sales, consisting of 4,554 bags, the principal part of low quality, and the merchants not being disposed to purchase. A large proportion was taken for export.

Bengal a fair demand has been supported within 1s. per cwt., but Brown and Yellow descriptions have sold heavily at a further reduction of 2s. to 3s. Siam is held firmly, and a fair amount of business has been transacted privately. Manila is not to be purchased on lower terms, but few sales have been made. Java sells slowly at laterates.

**Coffee.**—Previous rates have been maintained for West-India Coffee, Importers having refrained from offering large parcels at public sale, but the demand for the market wears a firmer character. It has evinced little desire for Java or Cape kinds, and prices have given way for most sorts. The demand has been limited for Ceylon. Patang is offered on lower terms, but without finding buyers. Java at present is not offering at lower rates, but there has been scarcely any business done. Samarang is cheaper. The better sorts of Mocha are less wanted, but being scarce, command full prices. This afternoon prices were supported for East and West-India, and clean sorts were decidedly more in request.

**Spices.**—Cassia Lignea is held firmly, and at previous rates. In Black Pepper only a limited business has been transacted privately, but holders are not disposed to submit to lower rates. Cloves

have been in fair request. The market is quiet. Nutmegs of good demand at former rates. Little done.

**Cotton.**—The market has been quiet: the public sales of E. I. attracted a good attendance of the trade, but they were not disposed to purchase, excepting at lower prices, and the biddings were very languid.

**Tea.**—Although holders of Free Trade were more disposed to realize last week, still the dealers purchased by private treaty with caution; speculators were not disposed to make investments.

trade evinced little desire to do business, and the demand throughout the sales was limited for all kinds, the small proportion only of 5,000 packages finding buyers out of 17,600 offered: the prices accepted were 2d. to 1d. under those of the former public sales. Since the sales, however, a better demand has existed for Free Trade, and some large parcels of Congou have been disposed of for cash. To-day there was a much better demand for Free Trade Tea, prices improved, and the business was transacted in both public sales, consisting well attended, the biddings were brisk, and 6,400 packages were disposed of at prices fully 2d. above those of Friday for all descriptions.

**Indigo.**—The market for East-India is looking healthy; there has been a fair amount of business transacted since our last report, to supply the wants of both shippers and the home trade, some further

the price last quarter 3d. to 4d. prices, however, some of the merchants will not sell, the stock of indigo being on the increase, and the deliveries from the warehouses being small. It is calculated that the quantity that will be offered at the next quarterly sale will be under 7,000 chests.

**Rice.**—A fair demand has existed for Bengal by private treaty, and prices are firm.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 74½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

## CALCUTTA, September 12, 1840.

	R.S.A.	R.S. A.		R.S.A.	R.S. A.
Anchors ..... Co.'s Rs. cwt.	16 0	@ 25 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 4	@ 5 8
Bottles ..... 100 11	0	11 8	— flat ..... do.	5 12	5 14
Coals ..... B. md.	0 6	0 12	— English, sq. .... do.	3 6	—
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 . F. md.	35 10	35 12	— flat ..... do.	3 6	3 8
— Brasers' ..... do.	36 4	36 8	— Bolt ..... do.	3 6	3 8
— Ingot ..... do.	35 0	35 4	— Sheet ..... do.	5 0	5 4
— Old Cross ..... do.	36 8	37 0	— Nails ..... cwt.	15 0	18 0
— Bolt ..... do.	35 14	36 4	— Hoops ..... F. md.	5 14	6 6
— Tile ..... do.	34 14	35 0	— Kentledge ..... cwt.	0 15	1 2
— Nails, assort. .... do.	39 0	45 0	— Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	6 6	6 8
— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped ..... do.	6 4	6 6
— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	— Millinery ..... do.	5 D.	20 D.
Copperas ..... do.	2 2	2 4	— Shot, patent ..... bag	—	—
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	3 0	7 0	— Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	10 6	10 8
— Muslins ..... do.	1 1	8 8	— Stationery ..... 10 to 30 A.	—	D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 ..... mos.	0 3.3	0 6.10	— Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 0	6 4
Cutlery, fine ..... 10 D.	—	20 D.	— Swedish ..... do.	8 0	8 4
Glass Ware ..... 10 D.	—	20 D.	— Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. boxes	19 8	21 0
Ironmongery ..... 35 D.	—	45 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	4 8	10 0
Hosiery, cotton ..... 5 D.	—	25 D.	— coarse and middling ....	1 0	4 4
Ditto, silk ..... do.	—	—	— Flannel, fine ..... do.	0 8	1 6

## MADRAS, September 16, 1840.

	R.S.	R.S.		R.S.	R.S.
Bottles ..... 100 15	@ 17	—	Iron Hoops ..... candy	33	@ 35
Copper, Sheet ..... candy	270	273	— Nails ..... do.	52	70
— Tile and Slab ..... do.	242	245	— Lead, Pig ..... do.	50	51
— Old ..... do.	270	280	— Sheet ..... do.	55	60
— Nails, assort. .... do.	280	290	— Spelter ..... do.	55	56
Cottons, Chintz ..... piece	3	10	— Stationery ..... 10A.	—	15A.
— Ginghams ..... do.	3	7	— Steel, English ..... candy	38	42
— Longcloth, fine ..... do.	8	12	— Swedish ..... do.	50	60
Iron, Swedish ..... candy	42	45	— Tin Plates ..... box	20	21
— English bar, flat, &c. .... do.	28	31	— Woollens, Broad-cloth . yard	3	10
— Bolt ..... do.	25	28	— Flannel, fine ..... do.	10 to 12 Ans.	—

## BOMBAY, September 26, 1840.

	R.S.	R.S.		R.S.	R.S.
Anchors ..... cwt.	10	@ 20	Iron Hoops ..... cwt.	6	@ 12
Bottles, quart. .... doz.	1.4	—	— Nails ..... do.	10	—
Coals ..... ton	6	14	— Sheet ..... do.	7.4	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 . cwt.	60	—	— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	33	—
— do. .... do.	60	—	— do. for nails ..... do.	30	—
— do. .... do.	61	—	— Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	11	11.8
— do. .... do.	54	—	— Sheet ..... do.	11 8	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. . lb.	0.8	0.11½	— Millinery ..... do.	25 D.	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 . . lb.	0.16	—	— Shot, patent ..... cwt.	12	13
Cutlery, table ..... P.C.	—	—	— Spelter ..... do.	12	—
Earthenware ..... 60A.	—	—	— Stationery ..... do.	30 D.	—
Glass Ware ..... 40 D.	—	—	— Steel, Swedish ..... tub	12	—
Ironmongery ..... P.C.	—	—	— Tin Plates ..... box	17	—
Hosiery, half hose ..... P.C.	—	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	6.10	—
Iron, Swedish ..... St. candy	60	—	— Long Ells ..... do.	18	—
— English ..... do.	37	—	— Flannel, fine ..... do.	1.8	—

## SINGAPORE, July 30, 1840.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	6½	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble. . corgie	3½	@ 4
Bottles ..... 100 4	41	—	— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	1	2
Coals ..... 34	35	—	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 . pecul	30	38
Copper, N. 16-32 ..... 14	14	—	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	40	44
— do. .... 2	2½	—	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50. do.	98	105
— do. .... 28	5	—	— Cutlery ..... 25 D.	—	—
— do. do. .... 40-43 do.	4	4½	— Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	4½	5
— do. do. .... 50-60 do.	5½	7	— English ..... do.	3½	4
Grey Shirting do. do. .... 35-36 do.	23	4	— Nail, rod ..... do.	3½	3½
Prints, 7-8. & 9-9. single colours do.	13	2	— Lead, Pig ..... do.	6½	7½
— two colours ..... do.	15	2½	— Sheet ..... do.	7	7½
— Turkey reds ..... do.	5	6	— Spelter ..... pecu	7	7½
— fancies ..... do.	3	4	— Steel ..... tub	5	6½
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 . pes.	13	3	— Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	7	8
Jaconet, 20 ..... 42 . 45 . do.	13	5	— Camblets ..... do.	20	25
Lappets, 10 ..... 40 . 42 . do.	1	1½	— Bombazetts ..... do.	4½	4½

## MARKETS IN INDIA, &amp;c.

**Calcutta, Sept. 13, 1840.**—The market for Cotton Piece Goods, since the issue of our last, has evinced no features of improvement—and prices, on the whole, continue very unsatisfactory. Chintzes are dull, and the demand for them is very limited. A few sales of Single Colour Sets, Bengal Stripes, Neutrals, and Fancy Chintz have been made for dispatches to Moorshedabad, and for the consumption of this place at rather low prices. In Coloured Cottons,—Turkey Red Twill and Coloured Cambrics have continued to be sold at discouraging prices. Ginghams have been selling to a limited extent at steady prices. In White Cottons, Long Cloths and Cambrics, the market is very dull, and prices are low. Japan Spots have also been in demand, owing to the same cause, and prices have improved about 3 to 4 ans. per piece. Honey Combs are dull of sale.—The market for Mule Twist has continued steady as regards demand, but prices have experienced a further fall, and may be quoted about 3 pie per morah below the rates in our last extra.—Business to a fair extent has been done in Red Yarn, at a slight improvement on the price of real German Red Dye. The market is dull for other dyes. Wools are in demand, and prices are low. Copper has continued dull since the issue of our last extra, in the absence of orders from the Upper Provinces, and the business done has been confined to a few sales for local wants. Prices have experienced a fall on Tilt.—Sales of Iron to a great extent have been made lately at reduced rates. Tin Plates in the absence of orders from the Island Maris.—The Lead Market is still dull; a few sales of Sheet and Pig have been made on local demand at low prices.—Spelter: the market is rather unsteady, and the price has a tendency to give way.—*Beng. Hurk. Overl. Pr. Cur.*

**Madras, Sept. 16, 1840.**—The transactions in Europe Articles since our last have been very limited in the wholesale way, and stocks of most British Goods are heavy.—Our Metal market is still quiet, and the demand for it is very limited. Copper are in. The rate of exchange.—Government Paper continues in fair request, and operations to some extent have been effected since our last at the same rates.—Freight to London, nominal; no shipping in the roads for England.—*Pr. Cur.*

**Bombay, Sept. 30, 1840.**—During the month the operations in our market have been very limited, —a check having been given to the transactions in British Piece Goods by the apprehensions entertained for the crops by the droughts of last month and the early part of the present one—and produce being held at too high rates for purchasing for the British market. Grey goods have been the principal article in demand, and general at prices in August. The sales have been chiefly confined to Grey Shirtings and Grey Jaconets. Bleached goods have been much in demand. Wools are in demand, and prices are low. Copper are in demand, and prices are low. Tin Plates in the absence of orders from the Island Maris.—The Lead Market is still dull; a few sales of Sheet and Pig have been made on local demand at low prices.—Spelter: the market is rather unsteady, and the price has a tendency to give way.—*Bom. Times.*

## INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

**Calcutta, Sept. 13, 1840.**

## Government Securities.

		Sell.	Buy.
Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England	prem. 10	8 11 8
			per cent.
Second 5 p'ct.	From Nos. 1, 151 a 15,200 according to Number	prem. 3	8 5 8
			Co's Rs.
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.		prem. 5	4 5 0
		disc. 2	8 3 0
			4 per cent.

## Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal	100 Rs. 2,325
Bank of India	100 Rs. 200
Bank of Commerce	100 Rs. 150

## Bank of Bengal Rates.

Interest on loans on govt. paper	6 per cent.
	4 do.
	5 do.

## Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills at 10 months' date, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¼d.; 6 months do., 2s. 0¼d.; 3 months' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s.—Insurance Bills, 2s. to 2s. 0 d.—Treasury Bills, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.—Bank Bills, 2s. to 2s. 0½d.

**Madras, Sept. 16, 1840.**

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—2½ to 6 prem.  
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—5 to 6 prem.  
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—3 disc.  
Ditto New four per cent.—3 disc.  
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—13 to 13½ prem.

## Exchange.

On London, at 6 months sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

**Bombay, Sept. 26, 1840.**

## Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.  
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co's Rupees.  
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.8 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

## Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 109.8 to 112 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.  
Ditto of 1829-30, 112 to 112.8 per ditto.  
4 per cent. Loan of 1830-31, 112 to 112.8 per ditto.  
Ditto of 1831-32, 112 to 112.8 per ditto.  
5 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 112 to 112.8 per ditto.  
Bom. Rs.

**Singapore, July 30, 1840.**

## Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 3½ days' sight, 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. per do.—wanted.

**Macao, July 3, 1840.**

## Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, continue at about 4s. 10½d. to 5s. per Spanish Dollar.

## LONDON PRICE CURRENT, November 24, 1840.

## EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	2	14	0	3	10	0
— Samaraug.....	2	5	0	2	8	0
— Mysore.....	2	10	0	2	14	0
— Sumatra.....	1	15	0	2	1	0
— Ceylon.....	2	10	0	4	2	0
— Mocha.....	5	12	0	7	10	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	3½	0	0	5
— Madras.....	0	0	3½	0	0	5
— Bengal.....	0	0	3½	0	0	5
— Bourbon.....	0	0	3½	0	0	5
Drugs & for Dying.						
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	4	0	0	11	0	0
— Anniseeds, Star.....	5	0	0	5	15	0
— Borax, Refined.....	2	12	0	2	15	0
— Unrefined.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
— Camphire, in tubs.....	12	0	0	12	5	0
— Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	1	0	2	8
— Ceylon.....	0	1	0	0	1	3
— Cassia Buds.....cwt.	4	15	0	5	10	0
— Ligneæ.....	4	1	0	4	10	0
— Castor Oil.....lb	0	0	3	0	0	6½
— China Root.....cwt.	2	9	0	2	10	0
— Cubebs.....	2	8	0	2	17	0
— Dragon's Blood.....	2	10	0	21	0	0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop..	6	10	0	11	10	0
— Arabic.....	1	7	0	3	10	0
— Assafetida.....	1	15	0	5	0	0
— Benjamin.....	3	10	0	49	0	0
— Animi.....	3	10	0	8	10	0
— Gambogium.....	7	10	0	19	10	0
— Myrrh.....	4	10	0	14	0	0
— Olibanum.....	1	2	0	2	18	0
— Kino.....	6	10	0	10	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	0	1	0	0	7
— Dye.....	0	2	0	0	2	6
— Shell.....cwt.	2	0	0	4	0	0
— Stick.....	1	6	0	3	13	0
— Musk, China.....oz.	0	13	0	3	5	0
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	8	0	0	10	0
— Oil, Cassia.....lb	0	9	6	0	10	0
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0	2	6	0	6	6
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	1	19	6	2	0	0
— Cajaputa.....oz.	0	0	2½	0	0	3
— Mace.....	0	0	2	0	0	3
— Nutmegs.....	0	0	10	0	1	0
— Rhubarb.....	0	3	0	0	7	6
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	2	8	0	2	10	0
— Senna.....lb	0	0	3	0	2	3
— Turneric, Java.....cwt.	0	18	0	1	15	0
— Bengal.....	1	5	0	1	15	0
— China.....						
Galls, in Sorts.....						
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0	0	3½	0	0	6½
— Ox and Cow.....	0	0	6½	0	1	3
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue..	0	8	6	0	9	2
— Fine Purple.....	0	8	3	0	8	6
— Fine Red Violet.....	0	7	9	0	8	3
— Fine Violet.....	0	7	3	0	7	9
— Mid. to good Violet.....	0	6	6	0	7	3
— Good Red Violet.....	0	7	6	0	7	9
— Good Violet and Copper	0	6	0	0	6	9
— Mid. and ord. do.....	0	4	6	0	6	0
— Low consuming do.....	0	4	0	0	4	6
— Trash and low dust.....	0	1	0	0	3	6
— Madras.....	0	3	0	0	5	10
— Oude.....	0	1	5	0	5	0

Oct. Sale's Prices.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mother-o'-Pearl.....cwt.	3	0	0	3	15	0
— Shells, China.....	0	2	0	0	4	10
Nankeens.....piece	0	2	0	0	5	6
Rattans.....100	0	11	6	0	14	6
Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0	18	0	1	0	6
— Patna.....	0	8	3	0	13	0
— Java.....	1	15	0	9	0	0
Safflower.....lb	0	13	0	0	16	0
Sago.....	0	19	0	1	7	0
— Pearl.....	1	6	0	1	8	0
Saltpetre.....lb	0	12	0	1	0	0
Silk, Bengal Novi.....	1	2	0	1	7	0
— China Tsatlee.....	0	15	0	0	18	0
— Canton.....	0	2	10	0	7	6
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	1	0	0	2	11
— Cloves.....	0	2	0	0	6	0
— Mace.....	0	3	0	0	6	0
— Nutmegs.....	0	12	0	1	4	0
— Ginger.....cwt.	0	0	3½	0	0	4½
— Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	6	0	1	4
— White.....	4	4	0	4	9	0
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	1	3	6	1	8	6
— Siam and China.....	3	16	0	4	4	0
— Mauritius.....	1	0	0	1	9	0
— Manilla and Java.....	0	2	1	0	2	3
Tea, Bohea.....lb	0	2	3	0	2	9½
— Congou.....	0	2	3	0	3	7
— Souchong.....	0	2	2	0	2	6½
— Capar.....	0	2	1½	0	3	0
— Pouchong.....	0	2	2½	0	2	5½
— Twankay.....	0	2	7	0	4	6
— Pekoe.....	0	2	7	0	2	8
— Hyson Skin.....	0	2	7	0	4	0
— Hyson.....	0	3	0	0	4	6
— Young Hyson.....	0	3	1	0	6	0
— Imperial.....	0	3	1	0	6	0
— Gunpowder.....	3	19	0	4	0	0
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	0	15	0	1	7	0
— Tortoiseshell.....lb	0	7	0	0	7	3
— Vermillion.....	5	10	0	7	10	0
— Wax.....	8	10	0	14	0	9
— Wood, Saunders Red.....						
— Sapan.....						

## AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Cedar Wood.....foot	0	0	4½	0	0	5½
Oil, Fish.....ton	23	0	0	26	0	0
Whalebone.....ton	130	0	0	140	0	0
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.						
— Combing.....lb	0	1	2	0	2	5
— Clothing.....	0	1	3	0	2	4
— V. D. Land, viz.						
— Combing.....	0	1	2	0	2	5
— Clothing.....	0	1	3	0	2	4

## SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Aloes.....cwt.	4	0	0	4	8	0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb	1	8	0	2	10	0
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0	0	3½	0	0	7½
Hides, Dry.....lb	0	0	4	0	0	6½
— Salted.....	1	15	6	1	16	0
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	7	10	0	9	0	0
Raisins.....	15	0	0	17	0	0
Wax.....	12	0	0	14	0	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best.....pipe	9	5	0	10	10	0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality.....	0	0	8	0	2	0
Wood, Teak.....load						
Wool.....lb.						

## PRICES OF SHARES, November 26, 1840.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India.....(Stock)....	97½	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London.....(Stock)....	66	3 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	97½	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	—	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	41	1 10 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov.
South Australian.....	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	20	17½	Jan. July.
Bank (Australasian).....	58	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Jan. July.
Bank (Union, of Australia).....	8½ pm.	1 16 0	20,000	25	20	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	9	—	10,000	100	17½	March.

# SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

## FOR BENGAL.

<i>Romeo</i> .....	600 tons.	Pollack .....	Dec. 5. 1840.
<i>Walker</i> .....	450 .....	Reay .....	Dec. 10.
<i>Brothers</i> .....	500 .....	Reid .....	Dec. 15.
<i>Dundee</i> .....	305 .....	Baillie .....	Dec. 15.
<i>Caroline</i> .....	500 .....	— .....	Dec. 15.
<i>Dale Park</i> .....	500 .....	Snell .....	Dec. 25.
<i>Janes</i> .....	348 .....	Hutchison .....	Jan. 1, 1841.

## FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Columbus</i> .....	467 .....	Ager .....	Dec. 4, 1840.	
<i>Worcester</i> .....	636 .....	Waugh .....	Dec. 20.	
<i>George the Fourth</i> .....	1438 .....	Ward .....	Jan. 1, 1841.	Portsmouth.
<i>Hindustan</i> .....	600 .....	Redman .....	Jan. 20.	
<i>City of Poonah</i> .....	650 .....	Rogers .....	Jan. 20.	
<i>Thames</i> .....	1425 .....	Marquis .....	Jan. 25.	
<i>Duchess of Northumberland</i> .....	650 .....	Geare .....	Jan. 25.	

## FOR MADRAS.

<i>Fortescue</i> .....	300 .....	Hall .....	Dec. 28, 1840.
<i>General Kyd</i> .....	1400 .....	Jones .....	Feb. 25, 1841.

## FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Duke of Bronte</i> .....	433 .....	Payne .....	Dec. 1, 1840.	
<i>Buckinghamshire</i> .....	1469 .....	Moore .....	Dec. 1.	Gravesend.
<i>Lady East</i> .....	650 .....	Corlass .....	Dec. 10.	
<i>Louisa</i> .....	500 .....	Jackson .....	Dec. 14.	
<i>Ann</i> .....	800 .....	Griffith .....	Dec. 23.	

## FOR CEYLON.

<i>Rockcliffe</i> .....	323 .....	— .....	Dec. 4.
<i>Morning Star</i> *( Gov. Stores)	245 .....	Harrison .....	Dec. 10.
<i>Symmetry</i> .....	400 .....	Mackwood .....	Jan. 5, 1841.

## FOR CHINA.

<i>Greyhound</i> .....	317 .....	Hutchinson .....	Dec. 1, 1840.
<i>Albion</i> .....	320 .....	Huldt .....	Dec. 15.

## FOR SINGAPORE.

<i>Princess Charlotte</i> .....	500 .....	Nash .....	Dec. 15.
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## FOR ALEXANDRIA.

<i>Great Liverpool</i> (India } Mail steamer) .....	1540 .....	Engledew .....	Dec. 2.	Falmouth.
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\* Colombo and Trincomalee.

## OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. ( <i>via</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).
( <i>via</i> Marseilles).				
Jan. 4, 1840 ....	Feb. 14. ....	41	pr. Feb. 26	Feb. 24, March 1, &c.
Feb. 4 .....	March 1 .....	38	March 22	March 26, &c.
March 4 .....	April 9 .....	36	April 17 ..	April 19, &c.
April 4 .....	May 6 .....	32	May 16 ..	May 17, &c.
May 4 .....	June 7 .....	44	June 27 ..	July 1, 4, &c.
June 4 .....	July .....	34	July 17 ..	July 26, &c.
July 4 .....	Aug. ....	48	pr. Sept. 2	Sept. 3, &c.
Aug. 4 .....	Sept. ....	38		

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *via* Marseilles, on the 4th of December, and *via* Falmouth on the 31st ditto.

# SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

## Calcutta.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

Under the authority of the Court of Directors, which sanctioned the allowance of a monthly sum of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 to the Society, as a salary to a scientific curator to the museum of antiquities and natural history, the Government granted Rs. 200 a month for a professed naturalist as curator. On the 5th February 1840, it was resolved, at a meeting of the Society, that the office of curator of the museum be held on the following conditions. 1st, that two hours at least be devoted daily to its duties; 2nd, that monthly reports be made to the Committee of Papers; 3rd, that the objects of natural history belonging to the collection be not removed from the museum. It was further decided that the Committee of Papers report the nature and extent of the duties the curator was to undertake.

At the March meeting, accordingly, the committee presented a report, signed by Sir E. Ryan, the president of the Society, Mr. H. T. Prinsep vice-president, Messrs. W. P. Grant, and H. Torrens, C.S., Messrs. J. C. C. Sutherland and W. B. O'Shaughnessy, the acting secretaries, Col. McLeod, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. David Hare, Sir H. W. Seton, Major Forbes, and Dr. Wallich, containing the rules for the office of curator.

With reference to natural history, the committee observe, that the curator's great object should be, to arrange and extend the collections, so as to make them available for the information of the student, and conducive to the general advancement of science; and that it is hence of far more importance that he should assiduously apply himself to the collection, naming, and arrangement of procurable specimens of the animal and mineral kingdoms, than that he should specially devote himself to the minute elucidation of any subdivision of those subjects; the former being more than sufficient to occupy his time. They observe, that the Society's collection of minerals is an utter chaos; though rich in anonymous specimens, valuable in themselves, it is devoid of interest in a geological or geographical light, owing to the neglect of some preceding curators. In remodelling the mu-

seum, the first object should be to form a grand collection of minerals and fossils illustrative of the geology, geography, and palæontology of our British-Indian possessions. The curator should proceed to name and label the specimens already in the collection, and monthly reports of his progress should be made. Conformably with the practice of other similar institutions, all correspondence connected with the museum should pass through the secretary's office; the whole management of exchanges, &c. should not be committed to the curator, and all memoirs or papers drawn up by him for publication should be in the first instance placed at the disposal of the Committee of Papers. "The committee deem it highly desirable to secure, if possible. Dr. McClelland's valuable services on the terms they now set forth." In the event of his declining, they recommend that candidates be invited to offer themselves, and should no candidate of sufficient acquirements present himself within three months, that a communication be opened with the proper scientific authorities in Europe for the despatch to India of a competent individual bound to serve the Society for five years. The committee would require from any individual than Dr. McClelland an attendance of at least four hours a day at the museum.

Dr. J. Grant, apothecary to the Company, a member of the committee, agreed with much of the general principle which pervades the report, but dissented from the application to Dr. McClelland of rules which might deprive the Society of his services. He would not tie him down to two hours daily in the museum, nor exact *monthly* reports, nor impose the tantalizing restriction, that articles should not be removed from the museum, which would cramp a curator's convenience.

The report being communicated by the secretaries to Dr. McClelland, the curator, with an inquiry whether he would retain or accept the office under the new rules, that gentleman returned a rather tart reply, in which he characterizes the rules as "altogether vexatious, and so little calculated to promote the interests of the museum, that he felt assured they will never be sanctioned." He observes, that the stipulations which had been devised, one after another, seemed as if they were intended to drive him out of the office, or reduce it to a state of

dependence quite incompatible with the responsibility attached to it. He enters into a criticism of the wording of the report, suggesting that it discovers ignorance or want of information; professes not to know how *minerals* and *fossils* can illustrate *geography*, and denies that the collection of minerals is "an utter chaos," for that they are all arranged. As to monthly reports, he says that Dr. Wallich's own experience might have suggested their difficulty, "he himself finding a single report too much to accomplish in the five years elapsed since his return from Assam."

The reading of this letter (says the report in the Society's *Journal*) occasioned much amusement, and called forth some very pointed remarks from the president (Sir E. Ryan), Messrs. H. T. Prinsep, Wilberforce Bird, Torrens, and others. The adoption of the report of the committee was carried with but two dissentient voices.

#### COAL.

The consumption of coal in Bengal has gradually increased to the extent of nearly *twelve lakhs of maunds* a year. The mines now working cannot supply the increasing demand for coal. New mines must be opened without delay; and to this the attention of the proprietors is naturally turned; but, owing to the present state of the law, instead of being at liberty to select those sites which are most favourable for their operations, by the vicinity of water-carriage, they are constrained to avoid taking up a position on land that happens to be within the limits of an under-tenure, however advantageous its natural situation, and content themselves with inferior localities, where they will be free from risk and molestation. This must eventually enhance the price of coal to the consumers. This state of things demands the early interference of Government. Public interests of such magnitude should be attended to. At the time when the Coal Mines Act of 1819 was enacted, collieries were scarcely known; but as the law has not been subsequently amended to meet the increasing demand, they are subject to the inconvenience of being brought within the range of a Regulation which was never intended to apply to them. The welfare and improvement of this part of India demand that *Mineral Leases* shall not be liable to sale, except when the rent attached to them is withheld.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 24.

#### PARBOONEE.

The word *parboonee* is derived from *parbum*, or *probon*, 'worship'—the tax for the worship—of Lady Doorga, of

course, and it amounts to from five to seven per cent. on every ryot's jumma! We say "every ryot," because Hindu and Mussulman pay alike,—the former, probably, with somewhat more of good will, inasmuch as there is a portion of religious merit attached to contributions of this kind; and if it were a matter of choice to give or withhold it, there might be no great harm. This, however, is not the case, and in most instances it is "a voluntary contribution, levied by force." Upon a large zemindary of a lac or two of jumma, its amount is no trifle, for the ryot must not only pay it, but must very frequently pay the expenses of collecting it into the bargain, with as much extortion in the way of eating and drinking, if not of money, as the *lattee wallas* and *brijbasies* choose to extort. When the amount is duly obtained—and woe to the ryot or village that should venture to resist the demand!—the *poojah* is duly celebrated; and if near the station, the European authorities are invited to partake of the entertainment. We have been assured that so entirely has this exaction grown into a custom and a right, that it is even levied by Mussulman talookdars as a lawful part of their revenue. We should in justice observe, that there are landholders who do not exact this cess. Some, from a religious motive, holding with much justice, that extorted offerings cannot be an acceptable worship to any personification of the divinity; and others again from the common-sense one, that a landlord acts, ultimately, against his own interests, when he impoverishes his ryots in any way. On some estates to which the title is disputed, we have heard of the tax being demanded twice over! as the rents usually are; a process which, of course, ends in desertion of all the ryots, and the utter ruin of the estate. We doubt not that our native readers can tell us of dozens of estates brought to the hammer, and their possessors ruined for ever, by this false system of extorting every thing which can be obtained from the ryots. It is in effect for them—we speak of the zemindars, and not of the ryots—the most grinding sort of usury. Every rupee may be said in the end to cost them at least five.—*Oriental Obs.*, Sept. 26.

#### THE LATE MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

The mournful intelligence, which we communicated yesterday, of the death of Miss Emma Roberts, is such as to require more than a passing remark, for seldom has India lost a more valuable representative and advocate. From the first moment of her stepping on shore on the banks of the Ganges, in 1828, up to the present time, her object has been to depict the thousand interesting features of her adopted land; and this too in the uti-

litarian spirit so peculiar to her pen. The circumstances, we believe, which led Miss Roberts to think of India as a residence arose out of a family alliance. Her only sister being about to quit England for that quarter of the world, she resolved on accompanying her. Already she had much distinguished herself in the higher walks of literature by a publication that will never cease to entertain. The *Rival Houses of York and Lancaster, or the White and Red Roses*, testifies to the perseverance and research which her energetic mind was capable of sustaining. We believe that we are correct when we say that her daily visits to the archives of the British Museum, while seeking out materials for the interesting historical work which she produced, first led to her acquaintance with Sir N. H. Nicholas, who, seeing the perseverance of her mind, warmly did his best to assist her in her arduous task. Through his kindness, the many difficult Latin passages, which a lady could scarcely be expected to understand, were made easy to her. Having completed this Herculean task, and reaped from it an abundant harvest of applause, she was prepared to engage on a labour of a new kind—that of observing things as she found them when visiting a foreign land—and with the keenness which ever attaches to observant travellers, she failed not to seize hold of those points of peculiarity with which a stranger might be expected to be struck. All these things were carefully noted down at the time, or treasured in the storehouse of her memory, till opportunity presented itself for giving them to the world.

The circumstances of her position calling for an early departure from Calcutta, she proceeded in the company of her relatives to the Upper Provinces, and the slow journeyings of a daily movement in a budgerow, allowed time for the contemplation of those peculiar objects of interest and admiration which the banks of the Ganges every where present. Many many hours of her time were evidently occupied on this absorbing subject, for in the little volume of poems which were subsequently published by her, when at Cawnpore, entitled *Oriental Scenes*, and which were dedicated to her dear friend L. E. L. ; we find several of the subjects taken from the Ganges' offerings.

While in Upper India, her time was passed between Etawah, Agra, and Cawnpore, at which places respectively she passed the years 1829 and 1830. After this, the loss of her dear and only sister led her to depart from so uncongenial a clime and to proceed to Calcutta, where her active mind soon induced her to encounter the masculine task of editing a newspaper. The *Oriental Observer* for the year 1831 will furnish many excellent illustrations of her versatile pen, and amply re-

pay the inquirer who wishes to consult its pages during this period of her reign. At length her health and spirits became sensibly affected. The struggle of an unbending mind in India to maintain its integrity is never successful. Miss Roberts quitted India, however, before disease had irretrievably worked its worst, and a short sea life again brought back her health. On landing in England, she was received in the kindest manner by her former literary associates, and a renewal of all those delightful engagements took place, which are so gratifying to the feelings and habits of an intellectual woman. She found that her earliest friend, Miss Landon, had risen in fame so as to become distinguished by the notice of all the leading patrons of literature, and that her society was courted and sought after, wherever she was to be found. Miss Roberts, although high on the ladder of reputation, was not at that period so well known as her friend. Soon, however, she brought out, in three volumes, the reprint of the able and amusing articles which she had contributed to the *Asiatic Journal* of London, and that at once gave her a position among the home literati. The first edition of her work, which amounted to 700 copies, rapidly sold, and so successful did the publishers, Messrs. Allen and Co., deem the speculation, that in the course of a few months the *Scenes and Characteristics of Hindoostan*—for that was the title which she selected for the volumes—re-appeared, augmented in size by the contribution of some additional papers, in a new edition. The success of the work was at once decided, and from that time Miss Roberts's reputation as an author seems on all sides acknowledged to have been firmly established.

It is not our purpose, in these few lines of tributary respect to the excellencies of a warm and kind-hearted friend, to go into the minuteness of detail which a biography would demand. It may be sufficient to state, that, encouraged by the countenance which she now received, attention came pouring in on all sides, and the bulk of her time she determined on devoting to the elucidation of the character, scenery and manners of India and its people. The highly favourable overtures that were made to her by the conductors of the journals connected more immediately with the interests of the important empire of British Asia enabled her to obtain an income of a very sufficient kind. It may safely be said that, although devoted to literature as Miss Roberts was, yet in her conversation and demeanour she evinced less of what is known as "*blue*" than any of her contemporaries, excepting Miss Landon. The writer of these few transient lines knew her long and intimately, and in bearing testimony to her worth as a



friend, he can safely aver that nowhere has he ever known her assume anything approaching to an air of superiority, or take on herself to boast of the talents which the world so abundantly acknowledged her to possess. On the contrary, it was her delight to throw off all stiffness of demeanour, and a visitant was brought to feel that he was as much at ease after being in her society for ten minutes as if he had known her for years.

On completing a long series of papers, which it was her practice to furnish to the *Asiatic Journal*, she determined once more to visit the shores of India, in order to glean new stores for future publications. Against the advice of some of her warmest admirers, she resolved, notwithstanding the recollection of her former sufferings, to brave the dangers of an overland route, and proceed to Bombay. In September 1839, full of good wishes from the large circle of noble and stanch friends who surrounded her in London, she bid adieu to England, alas ! like her kindred sister spirit L. E. L., never to return ! The difficulties and trials of the way were mastered, and she contrived to reach Bombay in safety. Here the warmest reception awaited her from the chief authority of the settlement, and in the midst of the worthy family of Sir James Carnac, she happily passed the first weeks of her sojourn. Thence she moved from friend to friend and lived in the possession of every enjoyment that might be supposed to contribute to make her happy. Ample stores of knowledge had been spread before her, for through the generous and statesmanlike conduct of the excellent Governor, the valuable records of all the Government offices were placed at her disposal, and over and over again, when writing to her correspondents, she has spoken of this noble liberality on the part of the ruling authority. Alas ! the tale of woe has now to be told. From the short announcement, which we gave the day before yesterday, it will seem that just as she was on the eve of departing for her native land, stored with rich lore, the hand of death came upon her, and India and its people are left to mourn a loss which they can ill-sustain and never too much deplore.—*Englishman*, Oct. 7.

#### IMPRISONMENT DURING APPEALS.

The landholders' society, in an application to Government on the subject of imprisonment for misdemeanors, suggest that no party should be held liable to a penalty whenever he signifies, in writing, his intention to appeal the case, and tenders bail as the law directs, and in illustration of the hardship and sufferings to which innocent persons are exposed, under the present system, mention the

following instance : " On the 13th November, 1839, a case of affray having been brought before the magistrate of the 24-pergunnahs, the parties were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and duly committed to jail. On the 10th December following, they appealed against the decision of the magistrate ; and the sessions judge, after having called for the proceedings on the 16th, of the same month, passed a judgment on the 27th of March, declaring the decision of the lower Court illegal, and ordering the prisoners' release. But they had been enlarged on the 13th February preceding, as the period of their confinement had expired on that day. Here several individuals, whose innocence was acknowledged by the higher jurisdiction, were notwithstanding obliged to undergo imprisonment by the subordinate magistrate, and were deprived of their personal liberty in a close jail, and subjected to three months' deprivation of home, comfort, and acquirements, while, so long as the adjudication of the final sentence was in suspense, the law considered them as innocent."

#### OUTRAGE.

The *India Gazette* gives the following account of an outrage, apparently by Europeans :—

On the *bhara* festival of the Mahomedans, a large concourse of people was collected at Baboo's ghat. Among this miscellaneous crowd were about half-a-dozen young "scamps," belonging to that set who have already more than once been held up to severe public rebuke for intruding into the parties and dances of people poorer than themselves, and violating every feeling of decency and decorum. These young fellows, encouraged by the timidity of those around them, and dead to every sense of respect for themselves or for others, turned upon all who came in their way, more especially women, whether Hindu, Mussulman, or Christian, indulging in the vilest epithets and remarks, and the most obscene conduct. An old up-country Mahomeda, respectably clad, happened to come across one of the gang, who kicked him, he remonstrated, but was battered about for it. Unable to bear such treatment, old as he was, the Mahomedan laid hold of the nearest aggressor by the waist, and, after a fashion of his own, pummelled with his fists the uncivil *sahab* most heartily and earnestly. This unexpected prowess seemed to surprise the gang, all of whom, however, were cowards enough to beat the old man most cruelly. But in spite of the infliction, the old man clung for some time to his hold with one hand, while he exercised the other in the way above described, till he was pulled by the legs, and being

overpowered by half-a-dozen, laid prostrate on the ground.

#### THE ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

We are very glad to learn, from a statement which we have published in another column, that the army have supported the general management of the Orphan Institution, and, by a very large majority, removed Mr. Grierson from the office of home secretary. We cannot but pity the individual, though his own manifest contumacy has brought matters to this pass. The army have, however, done wisely, for the welfare of the Institution imperatively demanded that this step should be taken.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 1.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Grierson, which, in common justice to that gentleman, we publish:

*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

Sir: As you have noticed in one of your late numbers that the managers of the Orphan Society had proposed my removal from the office of home agent, I have to request that, in mentioning the fact of this removal having taken place, you will do me the justice to explain that, on this occasion, the votes were collected by the managers (whose adverse feeling to myself is matter of notoriety) on a statement, or rather *mis*-statement, of their own, which I was not permitted to see, much less to answer. It now appears, that I am accused of disobeying orders, and acting on superseded instructions—that is to say, doing what was sure to injure, and what could in no way benefit, myself. If the extreme improbability of such charges (resting merely on the mistaken impressions of the managers, and which, it is needless to say, I deny) is not sufficient disproof, my statement will amply supply what is wanting, and indeed something more; for, in exculpating myself, it was impossible to avoid showing that the blame rests in a quarter which the army do not seem to suspect.

I refrain from commenting on that mockery of justice, which prohibits the defendant from being heard on his own behalf—confines the representation of the case exclusively to the prosecutors—permits them to influence the jury out of court, and finally to take their seats and vote as jurymen themselves; I shall merely say, that such is the treatment I have received, and that, under such circumstances, the best cause in the world must inevitably be lost.

Whether the army can now be said to occupy the same unbiassed position which they held before being inadvertently led to pass judgment on an *ex parte* state-

ment, and whether the expressed wishes of the Court of Directors for Major Turner's restoration, have had that effect which the wishes of powerful patrons and benefactors generally have, I cannot of course presume to say; but placing, as I do, every reliance on that high sense of honour which has at all times distinguished the officers of the Bengal army, I have submitted the case, with the necessary explanations, for revision; and in the mean time have made over the office to Major Turner, under protest against those irregular proceedings of the managers, which ought in justice to be regarded as vitiating the decision they have obtained.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. GRIERSON.

London, 19th Dec. 1840.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC SOLDIERS.

The *Bengal Catholic Expositor*, September 5th, contains the following passage, purporting to be part of a speech delivered by the Rev. Mr. Sumner, Roman Catholic chaplain at the headquarters of the artillery regiment at Dum Dum, at a late meeting of the Calcutta Auxiliary Catholic Institute. The words of the passage are as follows. "But the chief good which the institute is calculated to effect in this country, is the amelioration of the condition of Catholic soldiers and of military chaplains. I do not speak of late hardships which Catholic soldiers suffered for their faith; I will not go back to the period, fifteen years ago, when a Catholic soldier, without a priest and without a chapel, was subjected to military punishment because he refused to attend the Protestant worship; I confine myself to the evils which, at this present day, the name of being a Catholic entails on the poor soldier. Who is able to state the numberless instances of privates of tried probity, known talents, and trustworthy character, being supplanted in the scale of promotion by Protestants, for no other crime than that of their religion? In the long intercourse which I have had with the army, I am able to state many such instances, to which I have been myself eye-witness, though they fall far short in number to those which I have heard on the undoubted testimony of others." The *Hurkaru* remarks upon this statement: "We have too much regard for the character of the British officers herein assailed, too much regard for the truth herein violated, to permit such assertions as these to go forth uncontradicted. The inference may be fairly drawn, that the allusions are to the *unwise conduct* of the officers in command of troops and companies at Dum Dum. We firmly believe that, at no time, and in no place, has the religion

of the private soldier interfered with his promotion. With regard to 'this present time,' in the only place of which this gentleman can be competent to speak, the persecution of which he has spoken is utterly unknown. The instances of this injustice are 'numberless,' because they are *none*. We affirm, upon unquestionable authority, that no such partiality as is here alluded to, has ever been manifested in a single instance."

An authenticated communication appeared in our paper of the 29th of January last, handing over to us for publication the copy of a letter which had been addressed to the *Bengal Catholic Expositor* by a highly respectable Catholic clergyman, who had held the chaplaincy of a military station for a long period. That letter denounced an imprudent attempt which had been made in the *Expositor* to create, among the Catholic soldiers, a feeling of dissatisfaction against their superiors. Although we never wish to mix ourselves up with any religious or sectarian controversy, yet we gave insertion to the letter, to put the Catholic soldiers on their guard against the bias which a periodical, professedly under the patronage of the Catholic clergy, and assuming to be their organ, might create on their minds, by being permitted to attack Protestants but uncontradicted by Protestant superiors. The letter went to shew that, although the *Expositor* had thought fit to make those charges, yet that they had been publicly protested against by one at least of their own clergy, and that therefore those charges were only to be received with extreme caution.

The *Hurkaru* exposes another attempt made by the Rev. Mr. Sumner to create an impression similar to the one we have just adverted to. Mr. Sumner is the Catholic chaplain at Dum-Dum, and we believe is paid a good salary by the Government. He is also connected with the college of St. Xavier, and, in his capacity of instructor, has the forming of the minds of the Catholic youths of this country, most of whom may have to earn their livelihood, if not in the service of this Government, at least as subjects under its protection. The occasion on which Mr. Sumner made the attempt, was a meeting convened by the rector of St. Xavier's College for the establishment in this country of an institution which they call "the Calcutta Auxiliary Catholic Institute," the chief object of which is stated by Mr. Sumner himself, to be "the amelioration of the condition of Catholic soldiers." Now we leave it to the good sense of the Catholics themselves to say whether Mr. Sumner, an employé of this Government, and an instructor to the

youth of this country, ought to address any meeting in the language he has adopted? we leave it to the supporters of the *Bengal Catholic Expositor* of the College of St. Xavier, and of the newly-established institution, to determine how far the line of conduct noticed by us is calculated for the benefit of the public weal, and for their own particular advancement in the community of which they form a part. The Government and the public authorities also would do well to look sharply after the promulgation, by their own servants, of sentiments such as we have denounced. The Catholic soldier, as has been ably proved by the rev. gentleman to whose letter we have adverted, does not require the aid of the *Expositor* or any other journal to bring his grievances, if he has any, to the notice of his superiors, nor does any special institution appear to us necessary for that purpose. The rules of the British army, which, as admitted by the sensible portion of their own clergy, provide sufficient and ample means for redress of any wrong which the Catholic soldier may be suffering, and we trust they will strictly confine themselves to those lawful means.—*Englishman*, Sept. 16.

The Rev. Mr. Sumner, in a letter to the *Hurkaru*, disclaims any allusion by the expression "the present day," to Dum-Dum. He says: "I neither did nor could intend in my charge to include Dum-Dum; for I can say with truth, since my appointment there, that I have never had a single complaint made to me by a soldier against the treatment of his officers; that the Catholic soldiers entertain high respect for their superiors; that they enjoy as much freedom in the exercise of their religion as their Protestant comrades; that I have not heard, since I have been at Dum-Dum, of one single instance of a Catholic soldier being unjustly superseded by a Protestant, either on account of religion, or from any other cause." He does not, however, make his charge more explicit than by stating that the period to which it refers is "the short period since the passing of the Reform Bill, when a new and favourable state of things was introduced into the army: this period is clearly put in contrast with that which preceded the Emancipation Act," and that, during the last six years, he has been in five Queen's regiments. In conclusion, he says, that his reported words have been brought more prominently forward than the occasion required. "The calm statement of a grievance, in general terms, without mention of persons or places, in an assembly, not of soldiers, but of citizens, ought not to have been construed into the language of sedition. It is absurd. This I am sure of, that such language, though

addressed by me *viva voce* to assembled Catholic soldiers, would never rouse them to a violation of their duty. If the statement were false, it would be disregarded; if true, it would tend to soothe rather than irritate their feelings. Never will insubordination be the consequence amongst Catholic soldiers of a clergyman's mentioning the evils which oppress them; for while he makes known the sore, he teaches the patience with which it must be borne. The publication of the alleged grievance in a journal could not certainly produce a bad effect; as is clear from the fact that, for a whole week, my reported words were unnoticed by the Dum-Dum Catholic soldiers, until their attention was drawn to them by strong language of condemnation."

Mr. Sumner has, we understand, been suspended by the Vicar General, in consequence of his observations. We farther learn, that this matter has been referred to Government by the Vicar General, who has also placed Mr. Olliffe at Dum-Dum, in the room of Mr. Sumner *pro tempore*.—*Hurk.*, Sept. 26.

The Government have declined to interfere in the matter.

#### CATHOLICS OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of Catholics by invitation (in accordance with a pastoral exhortation published on the preceding Sunday) took place on the 18th September, at the parochial house attached to the principal Catholic church, in order to "the restoration of peace in this distracted community." The vicar general (Fre Antonio de St. Maria), not being familiar with the English language, deputed the Rev. Dr. Olliffe, the secretary, to preside. Some gentlemen having attended who were not invited, they were required to separate themselves, but were allowed to take part in the proceedings.

The chairman stated that the main object of the meeting was to restore peace, but peace could not be restored unless the obstacles which had disturbed it were removed. One of the causes which had distracted the Catholic community was the withdrawal of the only Catholic periodical in the country from the control and patronage of the ecclesiastical superior of the vicariate, and its transfer to an institution not yet recognized by him. The chairman then read a correspondence between the vicar general and Mr. James Rostan, jun., editor of the *Catholic Expositor*, whence it appeared that that publication, which was established by the late Bishop Taberd, and conducted under his control, had been adopted as the organ of the "Calcutta Auxiliary Catholic Institute" (an institution established at the College of St.

Xavier, and not recognized or approved by the vicar general) and placed under its superintendence. The vicar general gave the editor an official notice that no article was to be published in the *Expositor* without his previous sanction. The secretary of the institute (Mr. J. G. Waller), in a letter to the vicar general, stated that the *Expositor*, as the organ of the institute, needed the sanction of nobody, and added: "With reference to the Catholic Auxiliary Institute, which has been duly established, I have to inform your reverence, that it is not necessary it should have the recognition and approbation which is said to be requisite. May I beg that your reverence will have the kindness to inform me when the inquisition was established in this country."

Both Mr. Waller and Mr. Rostan attended the meeting uninvited; the former questioned the validity of the appointment of the vicar general; the latter stated that he considered himself the proprietor of the *Expositor*, and as such claimed a right to transfer it to whom he pleased.

A somewhat angry discussion was carried on till the following resolution was carried by a large majority: "That this meeting deems the transfer alluded to, to be unjustifiable, and that the *Expositor*, having withdrawn itself from the control of the ecclesiastical superior of this vicariate, be no longer considered worthy of the support of the Catholic community."

The uninvited then retired.

The chairman read a letter addressed by the vicar general and five others of the clergy to the president of the new institute (Mr. Antonio Pereira), assigning various objections to the establishment, and a resolution was carried: "That as the institute has not at present the countenance of the clergy of the principal Catholic church, it is advisable for the sake of peace, and with a view to secure the co-operation of all, that the president and committee solicit the vicar general's approbation of the institute."

The Rev. Mr. Mascarenhas proposed that the sense of the meeting be taken regarding certain objectionable expressions, relative to the treatment of Catholic soldiers in India by their Protestant superiors, which had been made use of at a meeting lately held in the college of St. Xavier, and on other occasions in the pages of the *Expositor*. The reverend gentleman adverted to the treatment of Catholics in Great Britain, and said that the persecuting spirit of former times had entirely ceased, and that the conduct of their Protestant fellow-subjects had become very liberal. He had no doubt that these laudable sentiments actuated every gentleman in this country who held opi-

nions different from those of the Catholics on the subject of religion.

Mr. Crow said he had served Government under Protestant superiors for a number of years, and that, so far from having any cause of complaint, on the score of his religion, he had uniformly experienced the greatest kindness from them, and to them he owed almost all that he was possessed of. Most of the gentlemen present he knew were in the service of this Government, the editor of the *Expositor* not excepted, and he hoped they all entertained towards their employers the same sentiments of gratitude which he himself felt.

Several of the gentlemen present thought this subject to be irrelevant to the object of the meeting, and although many regretted that the expressions alluded to had been published in the *Expositor*, they wished that the proposition of the Rev. Mr. Mascarenhas be withdrawn, lest it create some ill-feeling. On this wish being intimated to the reverend mover of the proposition, he immediately withdrew it.

#### ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN AND CO.

Abstract of Disbursements and Receipts appertaining to the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co, from 1st January to 31st August 1840.

##### Disbursements.

Indigo advances .....	Co.'s Rs. 80,188
Insurances .....	11,968
Dividends .....	4,681
Loan account .....	1,001,000
Law charges, &c. ....	9,632
Advanced on account of establishment ..	1,312
Deposited in Union Bank ..	3,81,059
Less drawn .....	2,95,305
Balance on hand .....	85,754
	654
Co.'s Rs. ..	2,94,226

##### Receipts.

Balance of account of 31st Dec. 1839 ..	Co.'s Rs. 181
Outstanding debts recovered .....	90,361
Proceeds of indigo .....	66,983
Sale of property .....	56,536
Interest account .....	6,304
Insurances realized .....	56,167
Company's paper realized .....	1,046
Rents realized .....	16,354
Sale of sundries .....	294

Co.'s Rs. .. 2,94,226

##### Memo.

Cash in the Union Bank at this date .... 2,43,310

#### ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st March to 31st August 1840.

##### Receipts.

Balance of account of 29th Feb. 1840 ..	Co.'s Rs. 484
Outstanding debts recovered .....	62,931
Proceeds from sundries .....	914
Interest accounts .....	610

Co.'s Rs. .. 64,939

##### Disbursements.

Insurances .....	Co.'s Rs. 1,773
Dividends paid .....	33,317
Law charges, &c. ....	3,939
Advanced on account of establishment ..	825
Deposited in Union Bank .....	61,521
Less drawn .....	36,790
Balance on hand .....	24,731
	354
Co.'s Rs. ....	64,939

##### Memo.

Cash in the Union Bank at this date .... 1,02,693

#### ESTATE OF FERGUSSON AND CO.

Abstract Statement of Transactions of the Assignee of Fergusson and Co., from 1st March to 31st August 1840.

##### Disbursements.

Indigo advances .....	Co.'s Rs. 45,570
Premium on life insurances .....	9,391
Advances on sundry accounts .....	275
Amount refunded on account of realizations in which other parties are interested .....	12,343
Amount refunded to parties not indebted to the estate .....	15
Dividend paid .....	4,44,206
Law and contingent charges .....	4,001
Commission paid assignee, from which expenses of his establishment have been defrayed, as per contra .....	23,104
Interest account .....	5,019
Establishment—amount advanced since 1st March to 31st Aug. 1840 .....	13,819

Balance in hand .....

Co.'s Rs. .. 5,58,803

##### Receipts.

Balance of last account, filed 7th March 1840 .....	Co.'s Rs. 52,895
Outstanding debts recovered .....	2,81,246
Proceeds from sale of property .....	33,034
Amount received on account of outstanding debts in which other parties are interested .....	47,081
Sale of indigo factories .....	6,021
Amount refunded by Colvin and Co.'s estate .....	31,240
Establishment—amount refunded by assignee on account advances .....	6,577
Loan account .....	19,732
	80,077

Co.'s Rs. .. 5,88,803

#### ESTATE OF COLVIN AND CO.

Abstract Statement of Transactions of the Assignees of Colvin and Co., from 1st March to 31st August 1840.

##### Disbursements.

Indigo advances for season .....	Co.'s Rs. 59,354
Advances on sundry accounts .....	8,631
Loan account .....	20,047
Amount refunded on account of realizations in which other parties were interested .....	14,392
Law and contingent charges .....	1,030
Interest account .....	3,891
Amount advanced on account establishment .....	6,577

Balance in hand .....

Co.'s Rs. .. 1,14,396

##### Receipts.

Balance of last account, furnished 7th March 1840 .....	Co.'s Rs. 9,321
Outstanding debts recovered .....	97,075
Amount received from sale of indigo factories .....	15,000

Co.'s Rs. .. 1,14,396

##### Memo.

Cash in the Union Bank on this date .... 29,096

## THE MARTINIÈRE.

The annual distribution of prizes to the foundation pupils of this institution took place on the premises September 15th. A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were present; among others, Sir E. Ryan, Sir W. H. Seton, the Hon. W. W. Bird, Mr. Cameron, and several other *distingüés* of the civil and military services. A discourse to the young folks was delivered by the Rev. Dr. James Charles, senior chaplain of St. Andrew's church. At the conclusion of the sermon the learned divine offered up a brief but fervent prayer, after which the medals and reward books were dispensed to the successful pupils in each of the departments of the Institution. There were two gold medals this year, both of which were conferred by Sir Edward Ryan. The gold medal of the male department was won by a young lad who wore the medals of two preceding years.

The children, followed by the company, then moved on to an adjoining room, where a sumptuous banquet had been spread out for the pupils. The little ones were allowed a glass of Sherry each, and Sir Edward Ryan filled a glass, and gave as a toast: "General Martin," the individual to whom the foundation pupils owed the comforts now enjoyed by them, the blessings of education, and the favourable prospects in life which they were likely to realize. To the late General Claude Martin, he said, they owed all this, and it was for them always to cherish a grateful feeling, and to shew that they are alive to gratitude for the benefits they experience. Sir Edward remarked further, that he knew many, now in the institution, who have been saved from absolute penury by the Martinière. Sir Edward also took the opportunity of stating that the utility of the Institution was intended to be considerably enlarged. The benefits of education and shelter would be extended to a greater number of boys and girls than at present, by the appropriation of some additional lacs of rupees to the enlargement of the Institution, — *Hurkaru*.

## NATIVE STATES.

*Affghanistan, Scinde, and Beloochistan.*

—The proceedings of Dost Mahomed Khan, which produced a great sensation at Cabul; the force which the ex-ruler had collected, and the symptoms of disaffection towards Shah Shooja, were supposed to have placed the British troops in Cabul in a critical position. The accounts from the city state, that Sir Wiloughby Cotton had concentrated all his strength there, and waited the approach of Dost Mohamed, in whose favour the country was rising, *en masse*. It was

reported that he had 30,000 men. Three influential chiefs had been arrested in the city, for having been found in direct communication with Dost Mahomed; their names are Nakoo Marna, Aga Hassan and Mahmood Khan; the last some connexion of the Dost's. The Dost was expected at Bameean on the 13th September. Sultan Mahmood Khan, with 20,000 followers, was stated to be about 20 miles to the north of Charikar. The first news of the arrival of the ex-ruler produced some symptoms of disaffection in the city of Cabul, and there appeared some chance of a popular *emeute*, so much so, that Sir W. Cotton thought the removal of some howitzers to the Bala Hissar, from whence shells could be fired upon the refractory, might be desirable; but the envoy deprecated any movement of the kind. A letter from Ghuzni mentions that rumours of disaffection had caused very active measures to be taken for the defence of that city; the guns were all loaded and pointed, the artillerymen sleeping at their posts, and pickets thrown out in every direction, as the approach of Dost Mahomed had re-animated the hopes of his party. These tidings, it is said, spread a panic in Cabul, and Sir Wm. Macnaghten, with others, took up his quarters in the Bala Hissar. The Dost, it would seem, had occupied himself at Khoolum, during his negotiations with Dr. Lord, in collecting troops, and endeavouring to get up a religious war. It appears pretty certain that he was well supplied with money, and, in spite of the protestations of the chiefs of Koondooz and Khoolum, who sent embassies to the envoy, it was feared that they allowed him to raise men in their territories, and assisted him as much as they could. Numbers of men, it is asserted, left Cabul to join his standard and letters are said to have been intercepted containing the most infamous and unfounded reports of our affairs with the Beloochees; Ghuzni is to be retaken, &c. A private letter states, that "The advance of Dost Mahomed towards Bameean, aroused the whole country, awakened a feeling of hostility towards the British interests which we thought had been finally put to sleep, and called forth demonstrations of hatred and hostility which we are but indifferently prepared to encounter or repel."

On the 30th of August, one of the sons of Dost Mahomed, named Afzu Khan, came down upon our advanced post at Bajgah, where Capt. Codrington was expecting them, with his Goorkahs and about 200 of the new raised cavalry corps of Affghans, called Janbaz. The enemy had about 500 horse, and some on foot, who commenced a fire from the height, but the Goorkahs soon drove them from

their position. There being no European officer with the party of the Janbaz, Mr. Rattray, Dr. Lord's assistant, headed it, and in two gallant charges made the enemy turn tail, killing some and taking a good many prisoners. The Janbaz horse particularly distinguished themselves. They are a corps raised by Capt. Hart, chiefly composed of men who had formerly been in Dost Mahomed's service; they behaved very well indeed, and cut up the cavalry of the enemy.

The following letter from Syghan, September 1st, gives a detailed account of the affair: "Bajgah was attacked by the Usbeks, on the morning of the 30th. The hills were crowned by some 300 foot; and about 500 Usbek horse came down the valley, among whom were Mahomed Afzul Khan, Gholaum Beg and Moollah Wallee Shah. The Goorkahs mounted the hills and drove back the footmen, without sustaining any loss, while Lieut. Rattray (the political agent) led out about 200 Affghan horse and charged the Usbeks, who soon went to the right about. I cannot tell you what loss the enemy sustained, but 16 prisoners and about 100 horses (yaboos) were taken. The affair lasted but a short time, and our loss was most trifling; 3 Affghans being killed and 12 wounded. Thus far all went well. The Kamurdies, once repulsed, were not likely to attack a second time; but soon after the fight, intelligence was received of the fall of Heibuck, and of the flight of Mir Baba Beg to Sarbagh. This chief has been our staunchest friend since our arrival in the country; he held out his post against Dost Mahomed Khan and the Wallee, but the gate was opened by some of the Ooloos, and the Mir escaped with three sowars, and has thrown himself into Sarbagh, which belongs to Mir Sophi Beg (his brother), who has been with us for some time. This post cannot offer much impediment to the Dost's advance; it is exceedingly doubtful, whether the garrison will hold out a single day: the post of Bajgah is positively untenable against numbers, as the Goorkahs would not be able to clear the hills if strongly occupied. Such being the case, it was considered advisable to fall back upon Syghan, while such a movement could be effected with safety, that is, before the arrival of the Dost with the Mir Wallee's forces. The regiment accordingly fell back yesterday, and the march was accomplished without any loss, except of private property and some tents, which were necessarily abandoned from want of carriage. They left Bajgah about day-break, and reached Sirdar Syud Mahomed's post, in the Dusht i Sufaid, having met with no molestation; but this gentleman, who had professed to be our friend, fired upon the regiment as it pass-

ed, but the shots fell harmless. From the Dusht-i-Sufaid, commences the pass of Nal-i-Terish, 10 miles of ascent and descent, without a drop of water on the road. Throughout the whole ascent, scattered groups of the enemy, perched upon the heights around, continued to fire upon the Goorkahs, who, however, reached the foot of the pass and bivouacked some 6 miles from Sar-i-Sung: not a single man was lost during the march, but their sufferings on the pass from want of water were great. The conduct of the Goorkahs on the 30th and following day has in no small degree added to their reputation. The Affghans, too, both horse and foot, behaved with gallantry, and seemed by no means loth to meet the enemy, although Afzul Khan, the Dost's son, was among their number. On the 31st, Capt. Hopkins arrived at Sari-i-Sung with his regiment; Capt. Hart's corps of Janbaz (Affghan horse) and two 6-pounders of the Shah's; and today the Goorkah battalion arrived from their bivouac, and Naib Zoolfukhar Khan (Governor of Bameean) brought in 200 horse. With this force, and two 6-pounders H. A., it is intended to cross the Dundan-i-Shibun and attack Kamurd, if possible, before the arrival of the two chieftains from the north."

This force however, was obliged to fall back upon Bameean. The troops marched to the foot of the Dundan Shibun on the morning of the 2nd, except of the Goorkah corps, which it was intended should move in the evening; but news arrived in the course of the day, that Moorad Beg was going to join the Dost; this altered the plans, as it would have been a bad thing to be caught in the Kamurd valley. They left Syghan with four days' food, which would have given time to take the forts. On the 3rd, they returned to Syghan, but stopping there was out of the question, from want of grain; the valley yields nothing, and they could not have kept open their communication with Bameean. The scene of confusion at Syghan was dreadful; the Affghan infantry could not be kept under control; a panic seized them, they left their colours, and rushed off to the Abrobat road. They did not go far, however, but commenced firing upon the hills. Capt. Hopkins went after them, and induced about 300 to return; and the force reached Abrobat without loss or molestation. The Janbaz behaved exceedingly well, and kept the rear. The passage of the Abrobat pass occupied much time. On the 4th, at sunrise, they started again, and reached Bameean, without loss of ammunition and treasure; but of private property, the loss was considerable, from want of carriage. The Affghans, too, whenever they found any baggage un-

guarded, plundered it, even the property of their own captain. The Janbaz seem well disposed, and behaved very well up to this time; they kept the rear for two days. They are well under control, but the infantry are quite disorganized at present, and quarrels between them and our men are constantly occurring. Sar-i-Sung has been given to Dowlut Beg, son of Mir Mahomed Ali Beg, and the old chief is likewise in the fort. They promise to hold it out for us. They have no mercy to expect from the Wallee, so there is some chance of their doing so.

A letter from Bameean, dated September 15, states, that "Old Mahomed Ali Beg, of Syghan, to whom we gave up Sar-i-Sung, promised to hold out the fort for us; and at first he seemed disposed to do so. Masoum Beg summoned the fort, and the old Mir answered:—'When Dost Mahomed Khan takes Cabul, I will surrender.' To a second summons, he said he would yield when we were beaten from Bameean. This promised well; but as soon as the Ameer reached Kamurd, the old rascal went over, and made his bow to the conquering hero. The whole valley of Syghan has been made over to our quondam friend, as a reward for his treachery; and this has so disgusted his rival, Khilich Beg, that he and several of his friends have left the camp of the invaders." The writer adds: "The Afghan regiment was disarmed yesterday, or rather some 500 or 600 of them; 100 muskets had been previously taken from them. They are to return to Cabul immediately." Another letter says: "Unhappily, the Afghan infantry are more disposed to fight against us, than in our favour; and during one part of the march from Syghan, behaved in the most mutinous and disorderly manner that can be imagined. Since the arrival of the troops at Bameean, one company has deserted, and gone fairly over with their arms into the camp of Dost Mohamed. Unfortunately, it is considered likely that more may follow the evil example thus set them by their faithless comrades."

Meer Baz Ali (a Hazareh), chief of Bissut, came in to us: also envoys from the Sheik Ali and Shibr Hazarehs; the Fouladi people, too, appeared friendly, both Mir Moheb and Shah Nusser; the Hazarehs hate the Usbeks, and have no particular friendship for the Dost.

The policy of Mr. Lord, in sending out so small a detachment in advance, beyond Bameean, is very much censured. The position at Bajgah is said to be quite untenable, as it could be turned by enemies or treacherous friends, as happened in Capt. Hay's case. The force assembled at Bameean consisted of four troops Bengal Horse Artillery (3rd brig.), four

guns, two mortars, and four hundred Afghan horse under Capt. Hart, Bombay army.

Meanwhile, intelligence was received that the Wallee of Khoolum had espoused the cause of the ex-Sirdar of Cabul, and that, with their united forces, said to be ten thousand men, they had taken up their quarters at Syghan, no more than thirty-five miles north of Bameean, in the direction of the Hindoo Koosh, on the 16th September. He wrote from Kamurd to Naib Zoolfuhkar Khan—"tell me the news! will the Feringees run or fight?" In a letter to the subadars of the Afghan corps, he said, that all Toorkistan had joined him, and that he had forty thousand men. In another to the naib, he requested that gentlemen (who appears to be faithful) to give the subject (*viz.* embracing the holy cause) his grave consideration, adding that he had conquered from Heibuk to Syghan. They raised the green standard, and the Ameer never forgets to mention in his letters, that he has taken up arms "for the honor of his religion."

Various reports prevailed as to the probable movements of the Dost; by some his plan was said to be, to move down on Cabul by the Bameean road; others thought this a mere demonstration, and that his chief force being at Goree, he would come by the Goreebund pass into Kohistan, leaving Bameean on the right rear. It was feared that Dost Mahomed would gain a large accession to his force in the vallies of Kohistan, where the people are more favourably inclined to him than to Shah Sooja; the road is open, the country abounds in gardens, and a plentiful harvest had just been cut; while were he to proceed by Bameean, he would have to force his way through our troops in the passes.

In this state of things, a small force, under Brig. Dennie, was despatched from Cabul to the relief of the detachment at Bameean, and achieved a brilliant victory over Dost Mahomed and the Wallee. The following despatch, from Major Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, contains the official report of the action:

"Camp, Cabul, 20th September.

"Sir: I have the greatest satisfaction in apprising you, for the information of the Governor General, that I have this morning received accounts from Brigadier Dennie, dated the 18th inst., of a most brilliant action, which took place on that day, wherein the Brigadier, with 230 of the 35th N.I., 270 of the Goorkha corps; two guns, in conjunction with a party of Capt. Anderson's Cavalry, the Janbazes, and a few men of Capt. Conolly's escort, totally routed the combined forces under Dost Mahomed Khan, and the Wallee of Khoolum, wounding the former, and capturing his tents, kettle-drums, bag-



gage, some standards, and the only gun he brought into the field (a large 16-pounder), with a further loss to the enemy of 500 killed and a proportionable number of wounded.

"The Brigadier speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops of all arms engaged, which I shall fully detail when the official report reaches me; the loss on our side, the Brigadier mentions, is comparatively small. Lieut. Legeyt, of the Cavalry, and Capt. Hart, of the Janbazes, are the only officers his private letter names as wounded. The fight is represented as complete.

"Brigadier Dennie's decision and judgment, in immediately, with the force, though small, which he had with him, attacking the enemy, deserves, in my opinion, the highest praise.

"This action will have the best effect and be the means of tranquillizing the spirit of insurrection which was rife in various parts of the country, and of effectually destroying all influence Dost Mahomed might have hoped to have excited."

The report of Brig. Dennie has not appeared, but the following is said to be its substance:—

It appears that on the 17th, the Brigadier received intelligence, that parties of the enemy were entering the valley from the great defile in his front, about six miles from Bameean. Wishing to draw them well into his hands, he did not proceed against them immediately. Learning, however, that they were attacking a friendly fort, and feeling the importance of protecting those who relied upon British faith, the Brigadier at once proceeded to drive them off. According to Brig. Dennie's information, there were only some hundreds of the enemy in the valley, and he, therefore, only took out with him about a third of the garrison of Bameean, with a gun and howitzer, under Lieut. Mackenzie. After driving in the advanced party (as it proved to be) who had pushed on to within two or three miles of our camp, the Brigadier found to his surprise an army in his front. It was too late then to send back for reinforcement, and besides would have delayed the movement and checked the forward feeling that all were filled with. Moreover, the Brigadier felt that the smaller the number of the troops the greater would be the honour of the victory. It appeared that the enemy had got possession of the chain of forts before the British reached the mouth of the defile. They drew up and attempted to maintain or make a stand at each with the main body, while their wings crowned the hills on either side. In dislodging them from the latter, the Goorkhas suffered, but they are reported to have done their work well, and have won

great credit. The practice of Lieut. Mackenzie is stated to have been beautiful. After four or five volleys from the two guns, seeing our steady and rapid advance, the enemy lost heart; their *deroute* became general, and they fled in a great mass to the gorge. The Brigadier then let slip all the cavalry on them, eighty of Capt. Anderson's, 200 of the Janbazes, and some suwars of Capt. Conolly's escort, and Dr. Lord's about forty or fifty more. They cut up great numbers of the Usbeks, which chiefly, if not wholly, composed the allied force. A great many of Capt. Hopkins's men, who had deserted, were also killed or wounded. They were seen plainly drawn up as light infantry, and extended in front. The pursuit continued about four miles up the defile; the enemy were scattered in all directions over the hills, and not more than 200 were last seen with the Dost, who is severely wounded in the thigh, and had a very narrow escape, as also had his son Mahomed Ufzul Khan, and the Wallee. Our trophies are the gun (fellow to one taken at Urgundee), the Dost's kettle-drums and the whole of his tents, camp, &c., which the Janbazes pillaged with murderous voracity. The number of the enemy is computed, from various reports, at about 6,000. There were with Brig. Dennie but 230 of the 35th N. I. and 270 Goorkhas—Capt. Anderson's horse were forward, and have acquired quite a fame in the charge. Lieut. Legeyt and Major Hart are the only two officers wounded—the first badly. Capt. Conolly and Mr. Rattray volunteered for the service, and gave every aid in their power. Capt. Shortreed, the Brigade Major, is also reputed as very active, zealous, and intelligent; and, in short, the Brigadier says every body was full of ardour, and at the same time comported themselves with coolness and steadiness.

A private letter, which estimates the number of the Usbeks at 8,000 men, adds: "the enemy came boldly down to the charge; were repulsed, rallied, and charged in a most ferocious manner; but the valour of the British was a degree too great to admit of any impression being made on them, and they drove this multitude before them like a flock of doombahs. The action lasted for some time, when the combined forces, finding it useless to make any further attempts, took to flight, carrying their wounded hero along with them. The little Goorkhas acted their part of the play with their accustomed bravery, and the Janbaze corps is also spoken of as having behaved remarkably well; indeed, it is unnecessary to make any remarks on the conduct of the troops, the numbers that were opposed to them alone speak

volumes for them. The company of Capt. Hopkins's Afghan corps, which ran away with their arms (new pattern muskets) and accoutrements to the Dost, acted as light infantry, and fired at us in great style; they were, however, marked, and it is to be hoped that but few of them escaped; some of them in being overtaken on the flight asked for quarter, but that was out of the question."

A letter, dated Bamecan, 26th September, says:—"One report states, that the Dost has fled to Koondooz, and another that he has gone into Kohistan, in which case there will be more work; but this is not thought likely. Capt. Conolly started on his mission to Toorkistan on the 24th. Part of the detachments here are to return to Cabul on the 1st October."

Colonel Orchard is on his way to Cabul with the European regiment. The day before yesterday an express arrived from that officer, stating that he had been attacked, and was surrounded by rascals, and that, in consequence of the number of men sick, he was unable to protect the column on the line of march. The general instantly ordered off a squadron of the 2nd cavalry and a company of the 37th N. I. to the colonel's assistance. What a state to have a European regiment in at the actual seat of war! On the arrival of the European regiment at Cabul, a force is to move out under Gen. Sir R. Sale into the Kohistan; the party is to consist of H. M. 13th light infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry, the flank companies of the 37th N. I., two companies of the 27th N. I., and, though last not least, four of Abbott's guns. The country is full of forts and walled villages, and you will, doubtless, hear of some fun. One of the chiefs (Sultan Mahomed) is a powerful Barukzie, nearly related to the ex-ruler, and from his having a strong hold, and the command of some 10,000 Kohistanee matchlock men, it is supposed he will show good fight. The want of carriages has been the cause of the delay in the European regiment not having reached this before, as they were ordered up express. The 48th N. I. are still at Kudjiah, unable to move from the same cause. The native troops are said to be very sickly, and the 37th N. I. have nearly 100 men in hospital, most of them with fevers.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 14.

Our course in Afghanistan is a checked one. We had scarcely recorded the gallant triumph of Col. Dennie, when it becomes our painful task to announce a rather disastrous affair in Kohistan. In an attack on a small fort in that district, with a party of H. M. 13th light infantry, led by Sir R. Sale, the assailants were repulsed, with the loss of twelve men killed and several wounded, among whom were

some officers. Capt. E. Conolly, who had volunteered as aide-de-camp to Sir R. Sale, was shot through the heart by the side of the general. The fort was evacuated on the evening of the assault; but as the principal chiefs of Kohistan were in it at the time of the attack, our not taking it was a matter of regret. This failure, it is said, was owing to the shortness of the scaling ladders. We shall give further particulars in our next.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 21.

A letter from Cabul, dated 30th September, contains the following account of the fall of this officer:

"Killed in action, on the 29th September, in the Kohistan of Cabul, Brevet Capt. Edward Conolly, 6th regt. light cavalry, and officiating political assistant to the envoy, and minister at the court of Shah Shoojaool Moolk. The zeal of this enterprising officer impelled him to offer his services as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, by whose side he was shot through the heart in the act of storming the fort of a rebel chief. Thus perished, at the age of thirty-two years, one who was eminently gifted with every quality which should belong to the soldier and the gentleman. Ardent in his aspirations for honourable fame, he was ever foremost in the ranks of danger and ever active in the pursuit of knowledge. His literary attainments were various and extensive, and his death will create a void not easily to be filled amongst the votaries of oriental learning."

The following order relates to the late gallant affair at Kudjiah, recorded in page 266:—

"Camp, Kudjiah, Aug. 19, 1840.

"Detachment Orders.—Lieut.-Colonel Wheeler, C. B., offers his hearty congratulations to the troops under his command, and more particularly the gallant body which he had the honour of leading into action this morning, on the complete success of the expedition. He begs to offer his thanks to all engaged, European and native, and to assure them that it was a proud and grateful sight to him to see the native troops vieing with their European brethren. He deeply regrets the loss which has attended the operations of the morning, but it was not to be expected that four forts could be assailed by the gate without loss. He begs to offer his thanks to Dr. Nisbet, 48th N. I., for his zealous and prompt aid to all requiring it. The lieutenant-col. will not fail to bring the whole day's business to the favourable notice of the major-general commanding."

The following is a true statement of the number of men killed and wounded in the field detachment under Major Clib-

born, on the 31st August: killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 subadar, 2 jemedars, 172 rank and file; total 179. Wounded; 1 lieutenant, 2 subadars, 82 rank and file; total 85. Horses, killed 56; wounded 1.

An officer belonging to this detachment states that "the disaster was occasioned by the intense heat, by thirst, and by the too sanguine reports of a route evidently impracticable, if opposed by a hardy, active, and determined enemy, such as the Murrees proved, to whom every spot of ground was known, and who collected in thousands;—every Beloochee tribe for once united to oppose the invading strangers."

Letters from Sukkur to the 23d September state, that Major Clibborn had arrived in good health with his remaining troops. The grenadier company of the 40th had been ordered out to Roree that day to disperse some natives, who had assembled there, and had refused to retire at our request.

Letters from Candahar of the 24th September state, that the country was perfectly quiet, but the people were all ready to rise on the first report of Dost Mahomed's success. They confirm the statement in reference to the atrocious conduct of the sons of Shah Shoojah, and add that they are killing, plundering, and seizing people for their own vile purpose in all directions.

Letters from Sukkur bring down the intelligence from Upper Scinde to the 14th October.

The Murree chief, old Doda, became very friendly; he sent a message to Capt. Brown, at Kahun, and opened negotiations with him, which happily terminated in excellent terms for the garrison. Before Capt. B. would quit, he insisted upon two of the chief sirdars becoming his hostages for the safe conduct of him and his party through the hills to the plains, which appears to have been immediately and cheerfully complied with on the part of the Murree chief, who immediately despatched his nearest relation, a nephew, and thirty Beloochees to him. They were admitted into the fort, and every thing was settled. Capt. Brown left Kahun on the 27th September. The Murree tribe appear to have behaved very well ever since the fight. They sent several polite messages to Lherree, that they had treated all those prisoners who fell into their hands well—and this was proved by several who were sent back clothed and fed, and reported that they had been well treated. The tribe have proved themselves a brave, and yet a merciful people. All the Beloochee prisoners, who had long been confined in Bukkur, were liberated and sent home to their families, much to their joy.

The treaty by which the retreat of the beleaguered parties were secured having once been arranged, nothing could be more strict or chivalrous than the manner in which its terms were adhered to until the safe arrival of the garrison at Poolajee. The most civilized nation in the world, it is said, could not have acted a nobler part than the Murrees did from the time that Kahun was abandoned until the arrival on the plains of the detachment by which it was garrisoned. Capt. Brown having, on one occasion, complained to the guides, that one of the sick sepoys had been robbed, the guide of his own accord went back, and in less than an hour, returned and restored the property that had been taken away. On another occasion, it was mentioned to the guides, that the rear-guard, having no conveyance, had been compelled to leave a sick sepoy on the wayside behind them; immediately the Murree turned back, and after a short time, re-appeared with the invalid, whom he brought mounted on his own horse safely into camp. So unostentatiously was this accomplished, that Capt. Brown was not aware of the circumstance till after the sick soldier's return. Further on, in their progress, it was found to be most important to send, if possible, an express to Poolajee, twenty-seven miles from where the detachment then was, in order to secure a supply of camels and gun-bullocks. The same gallant fellow, who had already so conspicuously shown his anxiety to be of service, at once volunteered, rode to Poolajee that very night, and next evening re-appeared with the regular supply of baggage cattle.

A day or two before the abandonment of Kahun, Gomer Khan, the nephew of the chief with whom the treaty was made, though under the utmost apprehension of being made a prisoner, paid a visit to the garrison as envoy from Doda. From a conversation it appeared that the Murrees had for a long time been anxious to make terms with our government. They, however, were apprehensive of the fate of Beeja Khan, whose imprisonment, after he had surrendered himself into our hands, seemed greatly to have shocked and alarmed them. Had it not been for this, in fact, Doda would have come in to us more than a twelvemonth since. They argued that, if Ahmeer Shah Seyd, in their opinion the greatest man in the country, could not save Beeja, for them no hope whatever could remain. They had fought us at Surtoff, to save themselves, as they believed, from ignominy and death, and after the fight, they maintained that they had injured none of our people. Whatever blame had been incurred seemed to have been so by the Beejites; they themselves had sent away our prisoners uninjured. After the treaty

had been agreed on, Gomer Khan expressed the utmost anxiety that the prisoners taken by McPherson and party last season might be released; and entreated Capt. Brown to do all that was in his power with the authorities to effect this. The khan then proffered to remain with his followers near the fort to protect the garrison on their departure from any annoyance, and he faithfully kept his word. He gave them also a confidential guide for the march,—the noble fellow whose generous deeds have been mentioned above.

Before the retreat of Major Clibborn, Dost Alli, the brother of the chief, sent a messenger to make terms, and Doda himself wrote at the same time to a similar effect; but Capt. Brown felt that, under these circumstances, he had no choice left him but to refer them to the authorities at Shikarpore. After the fight, again Doda, once more, of his own accord, sent two or three messengers to Kahun, to make Capt. Brown aware that Clibborn's detachment had retreated from Surtoff; having no other authority on the subject but the statement of the Murrees, it was not thought fit that this should for a moment be listened to.

It is to be hoped that a tribe, whose warriors have shewn themselves so brave in battle, and so chivalrous in the maintenance of good faith in all their treaties with us, will be admitted to the friendship and alliance which they seem so anxiously to desire. In defending to the uttermost of their power their rugged but beloved mountain homes, they did that against us which it is our highest and our justest pride to have attempted against our enemies. If they have been vindictive, we had given them cause for vengeance; and if it cost them dear, they had at Surtoff recompense to their heart's content. Now seems the time for converting those fierce mountaineers—who have shewn how indomitable and dangerous their enmity can be made—into allies, and if possible into friends.

Capt. Brown now takes the command at Lheree.

At the latest date, the troops were continuing to assemble, and the utmost tranquillity prevailed amongst the Murrees and other hill-tribes around, whose movements till of late had occasioned so much anxiety to our detached out-stations.

The Murrees and Boogdees acknowledge their loss in the rencontre with Major Clibborn to have been very great, between 300 and 400, and some of their best warriors; they were, therefore, most willing to enter into arrangements with Capt. Brown, at Kahun; and he has, under the circumstances, made a most honourable one, whereby he, Doctor Glasse and Lieut. Erskine are now safe.

Letters from Lheree, of the 23rd September, express apprehension of an attack by Nusseer Khan, who is said to have 11,000 men. Lheree itself is a very large town, with a rotten crumbling wall all round, too weak and extensive to be defensible, and must be abandoned for the intrenchment in case of an attack.

By letters from Lheree we learn that a large force of Beloochees were concentrating around Poolajee, meditating an attack on our troops at Lheree. The detachments at Dadur and Bhoj had been ordered by Major Smece, commanding at Lheree, to come to his assistance; this appears to be considered a prudent measure, as reinforcements are certainly required to check the advance of the insurgents.—*Bomb. Times*, Oct. 14.

Brown and his gallant band appear to have been determined to maintain the post with which they had been entrusted at all hazards and to the last; and it does not appear that if he had for a moment thought of abandoning Kahun, but that he might with equal safety have earlier secured his retreat. He appears to have felt that it lay not with him to determine whether or not the fortress ought to be given up. He had been appointed to garrison Kahun, and he never seems for a moment to have thought of seeking safety in retreat, till ordered (as explained in our publications of the 10th and 14th October) by his superior officer, to retire at all events, and make the best of his way to the plain on what terms he could.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Oct. 21.

The Meer of Khyrpoor and his brother are quarrelling and fighting. A strong force, consisting of H.M.'s 40th, one company of the 2nd Grenadiers, three companies of the Bengal 38th, and two guns, were about to be despatched from Sukkur, to endeavour to pacify the strife. What was chiefly required was the means of conveying stores and baggage. The country is almost entirely stripped of camels, and they are in consequence dear and very difficult to be come by at all. A good camel will at present cost from 90 to 95 rupees. One correspondent writes: "unless the authorities manage better, we are in a fair way of not being able to move at all for want of these useful animals, the country not affording forage for any other kind of cattle."

The Grenadiers, whose head-quarters had returned to Sukkur, had lost eighty men. Numbers of the camel men, who ran away when the Murrees commenced their attack, had returned with many of their camels, and joined Major Clibborn on his march and after his arrival at Shikarpore. In this way about 400 had lately been saved. Some of the dhoolie-wallahs and horse-keepers had also come

straggling in, so that many supposed to have been killed are safe in camp.

It was reported by stragglers, that John Anderson, an Indo-Briton, one of the buglers of the 1st Grenadiers, had been captured, and kept in safe custody after our retreat, and that he had been marched off to Deera, the capital of the Boogda tribe, forty-five miles from Kahun, his native place. He had been got him safe. — *Bombay Courier*, Oct. 10.

We learn from Hyderabad, that matters for the present begin to assume a less unquiet and troubled aspect than formerly: inasmuch that Major Outram has obtained a short leave of absence, and is soon about to revisit Bombay. It is understood that our forces in Upper Scinde will make no movement of any magnitude or importance for the present season, but will remain in cantonments till the month of February at least. Gen. Nott was understood to be advancing rapidly towards Kelat, where it was believed he would have very easy work of it, and that the enemy would make little more than a show of resistance, till such time as the terms of capitulation could be arranged. — *Bombay Times*, Oct. 28.

Letters from Scinde describe the successes of Gen. Nott as very great; he had given a very signal defeat to the people of the Shal country, many of whom were killed.

Letters from Quettah bring intelligence to the 18th of September. Reinforcements had arrived, consisting of the 2nd Regt. of Infantry, 100 sowars of the 1st Cavalry, and two guns of Shah Shoojah's force, and the 43rd Bengal Regt. Gen. Nott, with the light company of the 42nd Bengal N.I., and eighty of the 4th Local Horse, was expected to arrive on the 19th. Sickness had been extremely prevalent during the month of August, upwards of 800 men having been on the surgeon's list in the course of four weeks. At the same period of the year last season, similar complaints of the unhealthiness of Quettah were made. Accounts of Lieut. Loveday had been received on the 17th. He was then considered safe from personal injury, but was laid up with fever. All his property had been taken away from him, and was in the possession of a native chief. His guard for some time before had been changed every week, to prevent its being bribed to procure his release. He was kept in close confinement, and chained every night. It was not imagined at Quettah, by those considered most competent to judge, that the Beloochees were likely to attempt to murder him; but only that

he was detained as a hostage till we delivered up our prisoners.

The following is reported in the *Bombay Courier*, October 6, as the strength of the British army about to enter Beloochistan. — H. M.'s 40th and 41st regiments; the 5th, 6th, 8th, 20th, 21st, 23rd and 25th regts. Bombay N. I.; the 38th Bengal N. I.; the 1st and 2nd Grenadier regts. Bombay N. I.; a battalion of Foot Artillery; two squadrons 4th Dragoons; 3rd regt. Light Cavalry, Scinde horse, Roberts's horse and 300 Poonah horse; 1st and 4th troops of horse artillery. The infantry will be divided into two brigades, the first under the command of Brig. Valiant, the second under that of Brig. Farquharson. Major General Brooks commands the army. He and his staff, accompanied by Brig. Valiant, landed at Kurachee, on the 21st October.

In consequence of the great force of artillery sent to join the Bombay army west of the Indus, two companies of Madras artillery have been ordered to come from the Malabar coast, to do the garrison duty in Bombay.

The following is a distribution of the troops during the ensuing hot season: — Quetta; — H. M.'s 40th regiment, 3rd Light Cavalry, one troop H. Artillery, one company European Foot Artillery, two regts. of N. I. — Dadur; one company of Golumdauze, one regiment N. I., Roberts' horse. Sukker; — one company European Artillery, 3 regiments of N. I. Kurrachee; — a wing H. M. 41st regiment, one regiment N. I., one troop Horse Artillery. The Brigades are to keep the field from December to the hot weather. The 38th Bengal N. I. is to go to Candahar. The first Grenadiers and the 5th return to India. The 23rd regiment, being the next for relief, go to Kurrachee, instead of the 8th, who are to have the Sukkur station. The 25th regiment has been sent across the country to guard the Pass of Gundava.

The *Bombay Courier*, October 20, says that Lord Auckland had given the Khe-lat affair to Gen. Nott, as it was feared that Gen. Brooks could not arrive in time. The Khelatians are prepared to receive us. They have built up all the gateways, and levelled the walls which afforded cover in Gen. Willshire's attack.

An order from Bombay has been issued for the purchase of ten thousand camels in Scinde, and a remittance of six lakhs of rupees, made to meet the expense. The scale on which this, and all the other arrangements have at present been made, indicates that the campaign of Scinde is considered by those at the head of affairs not likely either to be

limited in the extent of its objects, or transitory in its duration. Ten thousand camels are a formidable baggage train, and ten thousand men, a force far too stupendous to have nothing more than the rescue of Kahun, the recapture of Khelat, or the castigation of the Beloochees in view.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 30.

Letters to the 14th of October have been received from the right wing of H. M.'s 40th Regiment. They state, that intelligence had been received, that the Beloochees were assembled in some force at Kunda, at a distance of from 4 to 5 marches from Luckee, where they were encamped, and they hoped to bring them to action about the 18th inst. Great fears seemed to be entertained that these marauders would descend into the plains, and laying waste the country, render supplies of every kind scarce and exorbitant in price. The left wing of H. M.'s 40th Regiment, with Capt. Cotgrave's company of artillery, marched from Kurrachee at 3 A.M. of the 18th and on the very same day at half-past one P.M., the left wing of H. M.'s 41st marched into camp most opportunely. The 21st Bombay N. I. were to march from Kurrachee on the 20th.—*Bombay Gaz.*, Oct. 31.

*The Punjab.*—The *Agra Ukhar* publishes, as authentic, the following particulars of the proceedings of the Sikh rulers:—

Troops were lately sent by Now Nehal Singh against the Mandi Hill State, on the Sutlej, tributary to Lahore, yielding about six lakhs of rupees annually, and Gen. Ventura was appointed to command them, with orders to levy the tribute. When the General appeared on the frontier of Mandi, the chief discharged a portion of the debt due, by bills on the bankers at Amritsur, and a new engagement was taken from him for the regular payment of the tribute, amounting to Rs. 76,000 per annum; but the seizure of the territory, in fact, being the real object of the expedition, such an arrangement was not agreeable to the Kunwur, and it was intimated to Gen. Ventura, that nothing short of the occupation of the territory would satisfy him. The General accordingly advanced to take possession of the whole states. The Mandi Rajah has since been made a prisoner, not in open resistance, but by stratagem, in a way familiar to the Sikhs. When the rajah believed that he had settled every thing, he was invited by the general to attend upon him, in order that the usual *khilut* might be presented in the name of his government. The credulous chief accepted the invitation: the tent was surrounded by a regiment of infantry, which had been previously prepared for the pur-

pose, while another regiment was engaged in keeping off the few followers whom the rajah had taken with him. Although the *ukhbars* give the above statement, it is difficult to believe that Gen. Ventura could have lent himself to such an action, but by compulsion. Now Nehal Singh is highly pleased with the manner in which his orders have been executed, and a *khilut* has been sent to Gen. Ventura in approbation of his conduct. He has been directed to try to effect the seizure of the remaining Hill States of Kooloo and Sokeit in the same manner. Little Thibet has also lately fallen a prey to the rapacity of the Sikhs. It is well known that Rajah Golab Singh, after the capture of Ludakh, had intended to extend his authority to that territory, but the hospitality and kind treatment experienced by English travellers, who had visited the country, were supposed to have excited a sympathy towards its ruler, Ahmud Shah, which deterred Golab Singh from hastening his design. The maharajah did not also approve of the wanton manner in which he was pursuing conquests in that quarter, Ludakh and Isk'horda both being considered dependent on the government of Cashmere; but the death of Runjeet Singh and the recent policy of the British Government having left Rajah Golab Singh free to act as he pleased, he has availed himself of the opportunity with alacrity. If he should meet no reverse, the result will be, that a vassal of the Sikh government will be brought into immediate contact with new kingdoms, viz., China and Nepal. They have, indeed, already approached the frontiers of those countries. The capture of Little Thibet has, it appears, been effected with no less stratagem than that of Mandi. It is stated, that, on the arrival of Vizir Zorowar Singh, one of the officers of Rajah Golab Singh in the territory of the Rajah, Ahmud Shah, the chief of that place, came to visit him. The poor man was immediately seized and put in chains, and his family was subjected to similar oppressions. One of his sons, having made his escape, proceeded towards British India, with a view to appeal to the British Government in behalf of his father, but on his way he was intercepted by the governor of Cashmere, who put him likewise into confinement. Thus has another state, which had long declared its adherence to the British government, fallen into the hands of the Sikhs. Now Nehal Singh, Bhac Ram Singh and Jamadar Khausul Singh, are doing all they can to destroy the influence of the Jammu family. The district of Manour, a part of Raja Golab Singh's jaghir, has been resumed. An open rupture, which might easily have been anticipated, is likely to take place, between the Kunwur and these powerful chiefs. Dewan Kirpa Ram has arrived in the Punjab—his father and

grandfather filled the office of Dewan to the late Maharajah, and he himself was some years ago the governor of Cashmere, but he was obliged to fly from the Punjab in consequence of the persecution of Rajah Dhian Singh, who found him opposed to his views and impatient of his control. Since his flight, he had been living at Benares. The Kunwar, deeming that the Dewan would be an important instrument in his own hands to counteract the great ascendancy which the rajah had succeeded in acquiring in the government of the country, had no sooner usurped his father's authority, than he sent for him, and it is probable that the Dewan will be appointed to the situation held by his father, *viz.*, that of minister, which, though only of nominal importance in the time of Runjeet Singh, who in fact administered his own affairs, will tend to invest Kirpa Ram not only with the rank and consequence of the office, but the exercise of its high functions, and thus afford him an opportunity of retaliation, which the Dewan is not likely to overlook.

Letters from Landour confirm the report of important documents having been found on the person of a Sikh, who suddenly died there. These papers were copies of letters to the Sikh Rajahs from all the different rajahs between and including Katmandoo and (as we read it) "Queenec,"—a place within three or four marches of some place ending with *dour*, but the first half of which is blotted. The letters are said to have been written in ambiguous languages, and were thus difficult of interpretation; but they were ascertained to be of sufficient importance to be, and they accordingly have been, transmitted to government.—*Englishman*, Oct. 2.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, 13th October, publishes the following statement:—"Each day strengthens our surmise as to the object and destination of the force now assembled at Lahore. We have noticed the interception of fifteen lakhs of rupees, in course of remittance from the Sikhs to Dost Mahommed; and we now learn, that, at the requisition of Mr. Clerk, our political agent at Lahore, a force is in full march upon Ferozepore; consisting of H.M. 3rd Buffs and 19th N.I. from Meerut, 1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery, the 3rd and 5th light cavalry, and the 60th and 39th N.I. This, in addition to the movements mentioned, will form a strong and compact army, fully equal to taking the field in the Punjab."

The *Bombay Times*, October 21, says: "There appears but little doubt that the government of Now Nehal Singh,—for Karruck is a nonentity, though favourably inclined towards his father's allies,—has liberally supplied Dost Mahommed with

funds and letters of credit reported to have been intercepted from Peshawar."

*Nepaul*.—Rumours, with some appearance of truth, but not sufficient to induce conviction, are current, that two regiments from Kurnaul will immediately march for Simla, in consequence of the Nepaulese having reported certain intentions of the Sikhs and the Nepaulese. From Su-bathoo we learn that two companies of the Nusseeree battalions are under orders for Cotghur, in consequence of some movement on the part of the Nepaulese.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 30.

Every eight or ten days we hear new rumours of a Nepaul war. The *Courier* and the *Agra* paper both pretend to be better informed than us at Calcutta, and sound the stern notes of war; but notwithstanding these authorities, and our own deliberate opinion that Nepaul ought to be converted into a British territory, we feel bound to tell our readers that Lord Auckland will not at present be ruled by that united wisdom, but means to do the magnanimous, and spare the offenders.—*Englishman*, Oct. 2.

It would seem, that a report has been made to Government of some combination between the Sikh and the Goorkha governments, and that the Lahore troops, which lately entered the hill states, trans-Sutlej, are absolutely cutting a road by the valley of that river, to facilitate an incursion of the Nepaulese, whilst, as a feint, the Nepaulese are marching small detachments towards the snowy mountains, as if they intended to invade our provinces by the Ruipin Pass; but as it is difficult for an individual traveller to obtain provisions for his followers by this route, it could never be made use of for military purposes.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 3.

Letters from Simla mention that Col. Tapp, suspicious of the movements of the Goorkahs, has written for two regiments and a couple of guns, to enable him to prepare for their reception.—*Hurk.*, Oct. 12.

The resident at Cutmandoo has received authentic information, that a detachment of six persons with secret Nepaulese capital in progress to Lahore some short time ago; they are, however, likely to be intercepted, as their intention has been reported to all the authorities on the road by which despatches are likely to pass, and they are requested to keep a sharp look out and also to endeavour to trace the movements of the Goorkahs. There is no doubt of intrigue being busily at work between the courts, and report gives out that despatches have been received at Cutmandoo from the Chinese frontier; war, we suspect, in spite of the pacific endeavours of the Governor-general, will be the order of the day, though we cannot really wish any accessions to the

already overburthened head that wears the crown of India.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 21.

## EXCERPTA.

The Calcutta papers mention an act of benevolence by a native gentleman, who liberated the whole of the prisoners on the debtor's side of the gaol, 150 in number. The effect of this was to replenish the gaol more quickly. On Saturday night it was empty; on Monday the inmates amounted to sixty!

On the 1st of June, the very Reverend Father Adeodatus, Vicar General of the mission at Cawnpore, received a solemn abjuration of Calvinism from Lieut. Alexander Nugent Murray Macgregor, 66th Regt. N.I. and from Mrs. Eleanor Macgregor, his wife. At the close of divine service, he administered the holy sacrament of Eucharist to the new converts, and he also conditionally baptized their two children.

In the neighbourhood of Agra, thirty convicts, sentenced to imprisonment for life, broke out of gaol and escaped, but without ridding themselves of their irons. The native guards made after them; twelve men escaped, nine were killed and the rest wounded and apprehended. Those who met their death were most dreadfully cut to pieces—of the wounded, one is mortally so.

Captain McNaghten's proposition, regarding the privilege of retired officers to subscribe to the Military Fund, in the superior grades, according to the number of years of service, and on the same terms with officers on the establishment, has been carried by a large majority.

The Court of Directors have allowed one lac and a half of rupees towards the erection of the new cathedral.

The *Courier* states, that the subscription to the erection and endowment of the new Cathedral in Calcutta has, with the liberal aid of the Court of Directors, nearly reached the sum required by the Bishop, of six lakhs of rupees.

A native correspondent of the *Courier* states that the commissioner of the Abkarry department has nearly completed his preliminary arrangements for adopting a better and more efficient system of internal management for this branch of the public revenue. "Every day announces the manufacture and consumption of spirituous liquors throughout Bengal, but this, instead of producing a corresponding accession to the public revenue, rather indicates a defalcation, which could not have been the case but for the gross abuses which have been heretofore suffered to remain unchecked."

Some discussion has taken place in the papers respecting several young native females, who have been kept in the *kuttra* for years. Upon inquiry it appeared that they were brought there when children,

being without relatives or protectors, and having no means of obtaining subsistence, one having been kidnapped, others being rescued from the hands of prostitutes, to whom they had been sold. No person would take them into service, and they were detained, not as prisoners, but to be "kept out of harm's way."

The manufactory established by Capt. Brown, at Jubbulpore, for the imprisoned Thugs, is said to succeed admirably. Towels, sutrinjees, hats, carpets, ropes, blankets, and other articles are made in such perfection, as to relieve the state from all expense on account of these felons. Thus, at a distant station in India, have we the first successful exemplification of the new and sound principle of discipline, that the convict shall support himself, while undergoing punishment.

The *Agra Uhhbar* takes the Bishop of Calcutta to task for what it calls his well-intentioned amusing vagaries, and adds: "the influence of a wild sectarian enthusiasm, and advocacy of ultra-Calvinistic doctrines, by some of our clergy, has decidedly produced the most direful effects, especially on the minds of very young ladies—who, from being good natured, lively, sensible, and rational in their creed, have been thus rendered stupid, morose, bigotted, uncharitable, and exclusive in their religious dogmas."

Mr. D. A. Overbeck, who lately died at Chinsurah, was the last Dutch Governor. He saw it in all its glory, on his arrival in this country; before his death he saw it extinct, and the Dutch population reduced to one family, besides his own. He was a man of great refinement of mind, extensive reading, sound judgment, and large benevolence of character.

The Hindu holidays, in October, did not pass over without reflecting disgrace on the European character in Calcutta. A party of gentlemen went to Baboo Rajkissen Singee's, got drunk, and struck the sporting Baboo, who called in a constable, but the gentlemen could not be identified.

The *Gazette* of October 7th contains the draft of a new law, which may be considered as the first system of Municipal Government for India. The object is gradually to vest the control of the municipal funds in the rate-payers.

An extraordinary case of extortion is reported on the part of a man in Calcutta, who has been in the habit of sitting down before shops with a pot of ordure, and putting it into his mouth, refusing to go away until he had received something. He was committed to take his trial at the sessions.

The Assam Tea Company are building a fine little vessel at Howrah, about ninety feet long, for the purpose of



running up the Assam river to the tea plantations belonging to the Company, and bringing cargoes of tea up to Calcutta for consumption here or exportation. The Company are also erecting at Howrah a saw-mill, which is intended for their settlement in Assam.

## Madras.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor was about to return from the Hills to Madras; the *Gazette* of Oct. 2 announced that "the business of the Government will be conducted at Fort St. George from the 15th." His lordship and suite were to return *viâ* Coorg, Mysore, and Bangalore. He will be accompanied by one of the Mysore commissioners.

The commander-in-chief arrived at the presidency on the 30th September.

#### KURNOOL.

A correspondent at Kurnool writes: "The corpse of the late Nawab of Kurnool arrived yesterday at the Eedgah, a mile distant from the town, at which place a halt was made and the remains were strewn with flowers. The coffin was then covered with two very valuable white Cashmere shawls, and subsequently conveyed (accompanied by a large procession) to the burial-place, where, after the ceremony, the late prince was interred with his ancestors. Although a very large concourse of inhabitants, and all the late nawab's relations, were present on the occasion, none appeared very deeply affected. The inhabitants of the district are well satisfied with the administration of the commissioner for the affairs of Kurnool. Government have at length seen fit to remove the heavy and objectionable taxes complained of on articles of consumption, and duty is only now levied in the manner usual in all other stations; which is a source of rejoicing with all the inhabitants; particularly the poor. Kurnool is a very healthy place, and there is no prevalence of sickness." *U. S. Gaz., Oct. 16.*

#### EXCERPTA.

Government have determined to build more suitable residences for a portion of the poor natives, and have commenced the execution of their praiseworthy design. No less than 350 of the fishermen's huts on the South Beach are to be immediately removed, and neat brick cottages erected in their place. Besides the comfort which will be imparted to the poor fishermen by the contemplated change, the evening drive along the South Beach will be greatly improved by it.

Orders have been issued, directing that the property, amounting to Rs. 47,000, captured at Zoorapoor by the detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Dyce, be surrendered as prize for eventual distribution among the gallant captors.

Arrangements are now being made for establishing a magnetic observatory at this presidency, under the charge of Lieut. Ludlow, of the Engineers. An extensive series of simultaneous observations, embracing the most distant quarters of the globe, and tending to elucidate the laws of terrestrial magnetism, are now about to be carried on, and Madras has been made one of the stations for this purpose.

A letter from our Kamptee correspondent, dated the 19th ult., contains the following distressing intelligence from that station: "A most melancholy occurrence took place here last night. Assistant apothecary O'Brien, lately removed from H.M.'s 89th Regt. stationed here to H.M.'s 41 Regt. at Belgaum, in consequence of a dispute with assistant apothecary Burgess of the former corps, purposed leaving this on the 21st. An improper intimacy with the wife of Burgess was the occasion of O'Brien's removal. Between eight and nine o'clock last night O'Brien was seated at a table in his house, reading, when he was fired at from the direction of the door, and received a musket-ball in his right side. O'Brien's servant immediately ran into the house, and inquired of his master, "Who fired the gun?" O'Brien replied, "Burgess has shot me; go and call the doctor." When the doctor came, O'Brien spoke to him and to his medical subordinates, but expired within an hour after receiving the wound. Burgess has been placed in confinement in the main-guard. The deceased was a very fine young man and of a most excellent disposition; he has left two children, both of whom are motherless, under the care of his father-in-law at Secunderabad. Burgess denies having committed the deed. It is said, that besides the deceased, no one saw the prisoner do the deed but the deceased's horse-keeper. Previous to his decease, O'Brien told second apothecary Theobald and doctor Macgregor, that Burgess was the man who fired the gun. It appears that Burgess knelt down and fired. The horse-keeper was paralysed at beholding him do it, and could neither speak nor give any alarm.—*Athenæum, Oct. 3.*

Certain emissaries have been apprehended near Belgaum, with papers concealed about their persons, containing plans of the several forts in the South Malhatta country; and mentioning the number of troops at the various stations, &c. It is supposed that the Rajah of Kolapore is at the bottom of the movement, and that he has been making similar preparations to those which caused the

late Rajah of Kurnool to be deposed.—*Ibid*, Oct. 17.

The labours of the Hyderabad commission, from which so much was expected, has been brought to a close; and if report speaks true, the important discoveries and disclosures made amount to *nil*—the whole has proved a complete failure.—*Examiner*, Oct. 1.

## Bombay.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### GOA.

An *extraordinary Gazette*, published at Goa, 24th September, contains the following decrees signed by H. M. F. Majesty on the 7th of July last: A decree exonerating Col. Joze Antonio Viera da Fonseca of the command of the troops in Goa and ordering him to return to Europe; A decree naming the Captain and Intendant of the Navy, Joze Joaquim Lopez da Lima, Governor *ad interim* of Goa and its dependencies; A decree ordering an aide-de-camp to be annexed to the Governor of Macao. The preamble to this decree is rather curious: "Whereas the necessity has been made manifest to me, that the Governor of the city of the Holy name of God of Macao requires the assistance of an Aide-de-Camp, as well for the reception and treatment of Foreigners of the highest grades, who frequent that Establishment, as for carrying on the relations with the mandarins of China, which the affairs of that Empire now specially require, and it not being suited to alter the customs, of which the Chinese are such strict observers, I have thought it meet to order that an Aide-de-camp be appointed, &c."

It is stated that orders from Lisbon have come by the last overland mail to the Portuguese government at Goa, to send some of the vessels of war stationed there, as a convoy with ships sailing from Diu and Damaun to Mozambique, in order to prevent their capture or seizure by the English cruisers. This proceeding is said to have been adopted by the Portuguese government, at the instance of Senhor Andrade e Nery of Mozambique, who is now in Lisbon, acting as Commissioner on the part of the Commercial Company of that province.—*Bombay Cour.* Oct. 20.

#### ADEN

Letters to the 1st October state that, at Aden, the climate was, though hot, very agreeable, and the Europeans were in the greatest health:—in H. M. 6th, only 13 were sick out of 275, and only 19 sick out of 350 in the European Regiment. The Artillery, of which the privates are some-

what dissipated and troublesome, have 11 sick out of 100; but this they owe chiefly to their own imprudence and irregularities. The duties on all the men are at present easy, and are only oppressive when an attack is expected—then they are severe. The garrison had within these some weeks been more than once ready to take to arms, but the Arabs seem to be beginning to think, that it is losing labour to continue their assaults. The Arabs have been perfectly quiet ever since their fatal repulse on the 5th of July, and though rumours were occasionally afloat of fresh risings in-land, no serious apprehensions were entertained by the garrison of any immediate movement.—*Bom. Times*, Oct. 14.

A letter from Aden, dated September, 30th, says: "Some days ago, there was a report of a new attack being contemplated by the Asseer tribe, which lately took possession of Mocha. The roads communicating with the country, which had been closed three months, were then open, but on the news of the approaching attack being circulated, they were ordered to be closed again. The alarm has blown over, and the supplies are allowed to be brought in again, particularly since we hear nothing of a meeting of the tribes. Those Arabs are strange fellows, or here is a screw loose somewhere, for the machinery does not work well. The poor soldiers suffer greatly in this place. There are now 161 of the 10th N. I. in the hospital. Scurvy is the general complaint among the natives, and who can wonder at it? The flour here is so bitter and weevil-eaten, that nothing short of starvation could induce one to eat of it. As for the soldiers, it is manifest that a change of diet becomes a matter of necessity. Why not send 5 or 6,000 lbs. of vegetables by the steamers from Bombay? Pumpkins, melons, yams, &c. would be most welcome. Vegetable food for seven days in the month would be an amazing relief to the sepoys. There is a talk of the new fortification, which is a work of great magnitude, for every piece of the old one on the height must be pulled down, as being composed of loose stones. At present, there is a quantity of *chevaux de frise* making, to be put round the redoubts and redans at the Turkish wall. The mole is to be repaired and partly enlarged, and to have a good battery on it: at present, there are only seven heavy long twelve-pounders; besides the work is in a bad state of repair. The Government of Bombay is paying dear for its experience, or else it would find means of selecting some persons speaking Arabic fluently and send them here to hold communications with the neighbouring tribes; you cannot understand what tricks are played upon the chief authorities here."

## BOMBAY MILITARY FUND.

Statement, shewing the value of annuities to widows and children of the Military Fund, the 1st May, 1839, with the amount of capital remaining to provide for their discharge, and for the payment of an instalment then due, but not included in the cash account of 1838-39.

Amount of capital funded on the 1st May 1839, as shewn in general cash account.....	Rs. 21,29,294 0 0
Deduct estimated value of annuities.....	£109,386
„ Value of allowances to 147 children.....	13,309
„ Value of half-annuity to 17 remarried widows.....	9,950
„ One year's payment due to widows in England, including those remarried 1st May....	6,334
„ Ditto to children ..	2,871
	£171,360
	Rs. 15,23,203 12 5
Leaving a surplus the 1st May 1839 of.....	Rs. 6,06,090 9 7

## EXCERPTA.

On the 21st September the ceremony of driving the silver nail into the 1000-ton steam ship, now lain down in the dock, took place. The ceremony was performed under the auspices of the lady of the Hon. Mr. Anderson, Member of Council. After some Mussulman priests had chaunted a stave (though all the chief performers were Parsees), the silver nail was placed, while incense from sandalwood in burning censers sent forth its odoriferous breath. A hammer was now placed in the hand of the lady, and the nail yielded a gallant and devoted obedience to the fair tap.

The number of covers despatched by the *Berenice*, on the 1st October, was 25,681. She was prepared for defence in case any attack should be made in the course of the voyage. She was to have started on the 30th September, but was twice delayed in consequence of the non-arrival of the Calcutta *daks* of the 13th and 14th, and the subsequent express of the 18th. The delay occurred in the districts dependent on Bengal. The Calcutta *daks* of the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th arrived in Bombay simultaneously on the 2nd October, the first two having been stopped at Sumbulpoor.

The chief cause of the officers of the Bombay troops being found to leave their stations in Scinde on medical certificate, is the guinea worm, which in its worst form has appeared among their detachments; yet, strange as it may appear, the climate, which produces this painful and loathsome disease, is highly beneficial in cases of that obstinate disorder, the spleen.

The arrangements have been made for taking into the possession, by the officers

of the Bombay government, of Angria's Colaba.

The names of twenty-three Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan gentlemen are published in the official *Gazette* of October 8th, as being appointed her Majesty's justices of the peace for the town of Bombay.

Ardasseer Cursetjee, who lately went to England for his education, has been appointed to the Steam Factory now erecting here, on a salary of 600 rupees per month. The *Bombay Times* remarks: "We doubt the competency of a native, however able or educated, to take charge of such an establishment as the Bombay Steam Factory, with a body of English workmen to be directed, superintended, and controlled."

Mr. Spooner, the late resident in the Sawunt Warree State, has been placed on his dewanny allowance, and is now without employment.

A sale of bills on the Bengal government, to the extent of five lakhs of rupees, took place on Thursday, at the general treasury, which, to the astonishment of those not in the secret, averaged no less a rate than Rs. 101, 10, 11 in Bombay per 100 in Calcutta. This high exchange is understood to have been brought about in the following manner. It appears that bets, to an amount aggregating Rs. 50,000 had been taken by a club of three or four gamblers, that the average of the sale would exceed a certain rate— $1\frac{1}{4}$  or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium—there being no reason to suppose from the course of exchange between the two presidencies that it would go much beyond par. To raise the average of the sale above the former rate, and thus secure to themselves the sums depending on it, the story goes that the knowing ones employed certain parties to bid at the sale, until a sufficiently high rate was obtained to enable them to gain the bets. The consequence was, that nearly the whole of the bills were purchased by three parties, and as the same bills could, we believe, have been bought yesterday at about par, a considerable loss, arising from this cause, would appear to be sustained. If the circumstances be such, however, as are currently reported, namely, that the aggregate of the bets made between the concoctors of the scheme and some couple of hundred of silly individuals, who have allowed themselves to be thus overreached, amounts to Rs. 50,000, there will still be a handsome profit on the transaction, for supposing the bills to sell no higher than par, the loss will only be about Rs. 8,400, leaving a balance of upwards of 40,000 to the credit of the operation.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 17.

At no period since the East has been under British supremacy, was ever the

grand arsenal so extensively drawn upon for munitions of war as it has been for the last couple of months. We are told that many of the departments in the castle have been almost literally emptied, notwithstanding the quantity of ordnance stores that have lately been received at the presidency from the subordinate stations. Among the numerous descriptions of stores forwarded for the use of the expedition, several three-pounders (brass) have been issued, which are considered to be better adapted for mountain service than any hitherto used. One of these could be wheeled about with rapidity by a single person, and the ammunition boxes are to be slung on a pole, and carried by two men. The charges are made up on a new principle,—the cartridge and ball or grape being fixed to each other, and this expedites the loading of the pieces, which can be fired with rapidity almost fifty per cent. above the common musket.

### Ceylon.

A most audacious attack was made yesterday upon a gentleman, the purchaser of some lands which had been lately sold at Morotoo. He was accompanied by Mr. Robertson, the surveyor, in order to have the lines of the land correctly pointed out, and to take possession of them. He and Mr. Robertson were desperately assailed by a party of the natives who came to the spot, and many blows were given and received, it is said, on both sides. The numbers of the natives increasing, fatal results were entertained by the gentlemen and their small party. It is strongly suspected that these rebellious natives were greatly spurred on to this infringement of the laws by one of the headmen. It was a regular mutinous mob. We understand that the motive which induced them to make the attack was that they had been disappointed in their attempt to purchase the lands. The gentlemen were compelled to return home late last night, and the matter has been laid before the governor. It is greatly to the general interest of the island that the interior possessions may be protected from the like attacks. The executive power in Ceylon is, we fear, in but an inefficient state. *Ceylon Herald, Oct. 6.*

The painful task devolves on us of announcing the re-appearance of cholera; many individuals have been suddenly attacked, and a few have fallen victims to the disease. It is said to have been raging with violence in the district of Matella for months past, depopulating villages, and consigning to a premature grave some hundreds of the inhabitants. The

Ratte Mahatmeya of the infected district, it is said, manifested no anxiety, nor took any measures to communicate the alarming circumstance to the authorities, until the rapidly increasing number of deaths aroused him from his lethargy.—*Ceylon Herald, Oct. 13.*

### Penang.

Tuanka Mahommed Saad, his two brothers, and seventeen followers, were committed to H.M. gaol for the supposed crimes of piracy and murder. The principals are in irons, a circumstance which argues the want of proper security at the gaol.—*Malacca Weekly Reg., Sept. 10.*

### Singapore.

This port and straits are infested with pirates. The Government authorities have succeeded in capturing several. A Sampan pukat, a Chinese junk, and the bark *Mary*, South Sea whaler, were both recently attacked, but escaped without very much injury. One poor fellow was killed in the *Mary*, and some of the rest of her crew the pirates would not give up.

The bark *Crescent* and *Mangalore*, both for London, had been lost. The crews and passengers of both ships were saved.—*Sing. F. P., Aug. 29.*

### Burmah.

There is a report that nearly the whole of the city of Amarapoora was destroyed by fire, a few days after the ceremony of the king's coronation. If true, the present king will have commenced his reign under very inauspicious circumstances. There is also a report of the death of the myo-woon of Rangoon, from the disease under which he has long been suffering.—*Maulmein Chron., Aug. 12.*

The report alluded to in our last of the occurrence of an extensive fire at Amarapoora has been confirmed, though it appears that the number of houses destroyed was not so great. We have not learned any particulars, or whether the fire was ascribed to accident or design. Burmese towns, however, are so liable to these disasters, owing to the manner in which the houses are huddled together, and the combustible materials with which they are constructed, that it would be difficult to prove design in any one case.—*Ibid., Aug. 19.*

The country is very tranquil; it, in fact, requires repose, for since the revolution of 1837, it has been sadly harassed with internal revolts and external doubt-

ful relations. The coronation of the king of Burmah, which took place on the 10th of August, went off with all due *éclat*, and abundance of festivities, which lasted many days.—*Maulmein Chron.*, Sept. 23.

## Siam.

Letters from Bangkok to the 25th July contain very unfavourable accounts of the state of affairs in that quarter. Business was altogether at a stand still, produce scarce and high-priced, and the king had prohibited the exportation of rice, the grand staple of the country, by every body but himself. The cause assigned for this prohibition is the inundation of the upper provinces of the country, which prevents the paddy from being put in the ground; but this does not prevent the king from sending down the vessel which brings this intelligence with a cargo of rice, nor from preparing further shipments. The restrictions upon the commerce of the country, all tending to create a royal monopoly, combined with the ruinous effects of a pernicious system of gambling, patronised by the king for his own purposes, began to impoverish all classes, and the foreign merchants at Bangkok have lost all confidence in the government, from the oppressions and exactions to which they have been subjected under colour of the new law to suppress the opium traffic. Robberies had become of frequent occurrence; the servant of a European gentleman, long established at Bangkok, was knocked down and robbed in the middle of the town in open day, and when that gentleman, after soliciting an interview, went to the Pra Klang to prefer his complaint and demand redress against the perpetrators, he found the palace of the minister surrounded with men, armed with bludgeons, every thing in a state of uproar and confusion, and admission rudely denied him.

A rumour has reached us, connected with our hostilities with China, to the effect that the king has threatened to extirpate all the Europeans resident at Bangkok, whenever it shall come to his ears that the English have seized a single Chinese junk! It is difficult to say what degree of credit ought to be allowed to a report of this nature; but it does not appear to us improbable that such a menace may have been uttered, either by the king himself, or those about him, nor do we consider it so unlikely, as to render all caution superfluous, that some severities at least may be put in practice against British subjects resident within his territories, by a potentate who regards the Emperor of China as lord paramount over the whole earth, and to whom he transmits tokens of homage as his immediate superior. It may be seen from edicts issued at Canton, and to which we

have before referred, that his imperial majesty is in the habit of communicating to the kings of Siam and Cochin-China, the policy which he desires may be pursued in regard to foreigners; and it is more than probable the measures of late pursued in Siam against opium, are either in imitation of his own example or in obedience to his expressed wishes.—*Singapore F. P.*, Sept. 4.

## Ultra-Gangetic Provinces.

The following notice relative to the Archipelago of Mergui by the late Dr. Helfer, appears in the *Maulmain Chronicle*:—

"Jan. 19.—Spent the day amongst the Seelongs. At my first arrival in the night, a general terror spread over the defenceless community, they not knowing whether friend or foe was approaching. Suspecting an incursion of Malays from the south, the women and the children had fled into the interior, and their best property, sea slugs and rice, had been buried in all hurry in the jungle. Finding that a white man was come amongst them (it was on their parts for the first time), their apprehension changed into joy, and the whole community came in the morning where I had landed to welcome me. There were about seventy men, women, and children, altogether. They had encamped on the sandy beach. Each family had erected a little raised shed, covered with palm leaves, where all the members huddled together in the night. There they sat, a dirty, miserable-looking congregation, the women occupied in making mats of a peculiar description, from sea-weed (which are sold in Mergui and Maulmain and much sought after), the children screaming apparently out of fear at the strange apparition, dogs, cats, and cocks, all joining to make the full chorus. Every thing had the appearance of confusion, and even the animals seemed to be aware that my arrival amongst them was an extraordinary event. Some of these sheds appeared like butchers' stalls; large turtle cut in pieces, and rendering the atmosphere pestilential, were everywhere drying in the sun (it is their main food); shell-fish were seen to be extracted from the shells, and wild roots of a species of *dioscorea*, as well as the foetid shoots of *cycus circinalis* were prepared for cooking. On the beach lay about twenty or thirty boats, well built and light, like nut-shells swimming on the surface; the bottom built of a solid trunk, the sides constructed of the slender trunks of palms, strongly united and corked with palm hemp. These boats, not longer than twenty feet, are the true houses of the Seelongs; to it he intrusts his life and little property; in it he wanders during his lifetime from island to island; a true ichthyophagus, to

whom the earth has no charm, and whom he neglects so much, that he does not even entrust to her care a single grain of rice. But even as fishermen, these people are to be considered yet in their infancy, they have even no nets; the trident is their only weapon, with which they spear sharks and other fish as well as turtle. All the rest they want is done with the dah or with the hand; they know no other instrument. In their exterior they are well-built, apparently healthy, darker than the Burmese; part of them approach the Malay type, part of them the Ethiopian; the curly hair of some of them especially speaks in favour of Negro origin. Might they have had formerly communication with the Andamantese so close by?

"I spent the whole day in conversation with them, through the medium of their head man, who understood Burmese. Besides him and two others, the rest were unacquainted with it, some spoke, besides their own idiom, Siamese, some Malay. They behaved with remarkable civility and decorum: they related that their children are exposed to sickness and death from three to six years; who survives that period is considered safe. I think they die, to judge from the description, in consequence of dysentery, not improbably caused by the indigestible nature of their food at that tender age.

"They know no medicine whatever; a strange exception, uncultivated nations being generally in the possession of the greatest number of simples, besides the host of charms and other different substances to which great virtues are attributed. To get physic and charms from the Chinese, they sell their most valuable produce, pearls, amber, lignum aloes, &c. The greatest present I could make them, besides some ardent spirits, was medicine. When they saw me drink coffee, and heard that I drank the black substance every day, they concluded this to be the great medicine of the white man, and were not satisfied until I gave them a good portion of it.

"They are addicted to liquors in a frightful degree; intoxication is the greatest enjoyment they know. By all who have to do with them (Chinese and Malays), they are provided with toddy in the first instance, and during the subsequent state of stupor, robbed of every valuable they possess. They gain, however, so easily what they want, that they do not seem to mind much the loss when they come again to their senses. They are indolent; only young men work, that is, collect what falls under their hand. Surrounded with valuable riches of nature, they remain miserably poor; the regeneration of this race will probably never be effected, but the Seelongs open a fine field to a truly philanthropic missionary; if they remain much longer in this state, their name will soon be erased

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from the list of nations. Their ideas of Deity are very imperfect; they believe in superior agencies, without any distinct idea. The immortality of the soul, is an idea too high for their comprehension. When asked what they thought would become of them after death? they answered, they never thought about it; and added, by way of excuse, "we are a poor people who know nothing." They are full of superstition and fear. When a person dies the body is exposed in the jungles; the whole congregation leave instantly, and do not return till after years, when the bleached bones are collected and buried."

## China.

The intelligence from China this month is to the 4th August.

General Oglander, the commander of the expedition, died of chronic dysentery, on the 22nd June, to the great grief of his regiment and of the troops generally. He was one of the good and the brave, a worthy man and a gallant soldier. He was buried at Buffalo Island, in the Chusan archipelago.

On approaching the place of rendezvous, orders were circulated, pointing out to all persons composing the expedition, that its object is to exact reparation from the Chinese government, not to war with the people: that all chance, therefore, of collision should be carefully avoided, and the good will of the natives sought by all honourable means.

The scenery of the Buffalo Islands is described as very beautiful. The entrance of the fleet created much astonishment to the hundreds of fishing boats that passed through it. Some of their crews came on board and were amazed at the scene. "Nothing that I could write," says a letter-writer, "would come up to the beauty of these Islands. They are all exceedingly pretty, the houses seem few, and none of a superior description, but the whole of the hills are richly cultivated; the fishing boats are innumerable, and occasionally we pass a few junks, but none appear to be armed that have as yet been seen by us. All the Chinese appear stout able men, with but few exceptions."

From a bay, formed by several small islands in the N. W. and Buffalo Island on the E., the coast appeared from the ships bold and hilly; the soil light and rocky, with very few trees, but covered with vegetation consequent on the beautiful cultivation of every available scrap of ground. The fishermen sold some fish (amongst others some capital pomfret) and took rice in return: rupees appear useless; the only coin they seem-

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ed willing to take were Spanish Carolus dollars; Mexican they did not like. The boatmen were civil and obliging and apparently quite devoid of fear; they had tolerable clothing and seemed fully as comfortable as men of the same class in other countries; decidedly superior to the Hindoo mucheevallah. They asked for opium and drank a glass of stiff grog with infinite gusto.

The fleet left Buffalo Island on the 2nd July, in company, and anchored about eight miles below the harbour of Chusan, having worked up narrow, winding, but very deep creeks (30 and 40 fathoms within 100 yards of the banks) between the small islands, and surrounded by steep rocky hills. "The cultivation of the country is beautiful; so industrious and persevering do the husbandmen appear that, not content with their natural allowance of soil, they have at the bottom of each ravine gained a little from the sea by running a substantial stone and mud dyke from point to point of the contiguous hills. Rice seems the only crop on the ground thus obtained. Indian corn is also grown in considerable quantities."

Previous to sailing, the brigadier issued orders preparing the troops for landing at Chusan: "The corps will land in full uniform, with blue trowsers, each man taking in the boat his great coat folded, with a second pair of trowsers; the men to enter the boats by companies from the right of battalions, and rendezvous at the head-quarter ship of the corps, and from thence proceed in regular order, each company being in its proper place on reaching the beach. The men to be supplied with sixty rounds of ball-cartridge and six flints. Band-men may be left with the boats to take care of the great coats.

"Orders will be given as to the provisions to be taken on shore, but as it is possible one day's allowance will be required in the haversacks, officers commanding corps will be prepared to make arrangements on the shortest notice. Officers commanding corps and detachments are requested to make known to officers under their command the instructions of the commander-in-chief, relative to the conduct to be observed to all Chinese not bearing arms, and to impress upon the minds of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, that all civilians are to be treated with civility, and private property respected in every instance."

This order "to land in full uniform," it is said, "was received on board the ships with a groan of horror, and an anxious look at the thermometer. Certain field officers broke into a profuse perspiration, choleric subalterns were heard to utter oaths both loud and deep, and several apoplectic gentlemen made their wills.

The brigadier, however, relented; the order was rescinded, and all restored to good humour."

The landing at and capture of Chusan are officially detailed in the following despatch published at Calcutta:

"Brigade Head-quarters, City of Ting-hae-hëen, July 18, 1840.

"To his Exc. the Right Hon. Earl Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-general of India, &c.

"My Lord: I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that on the 4th inst. H.M.'s ships *Wellesley*, *Conway*, and *Alligator* (to the former of which I had transferred brigade head-quarters, in compliance with the wishes of Sir Gordon Bremer), with the troopship *Rattlesnake*, and two transports, arrived in the anchorage of Chusan harbour, the ships of war taking up a position in front of a hill, upon which there was a large temple or joss-house. In the evening, a summons was sent to the admiral, who was also governor of the Chusan group of islands, calling upon him to surrender the island, and soliciting him to do so that blood might not be shed in useless opposition. The officers bearing the summons returned with the Chinese admiral to the *Wellesley*, accompanied by two mandarins; and, although they acknowledged their incapacity to resist, they attempted by evasion and requests to obtain time, and left the ship without any satisfactory result, but perfectly understanding that if submission was not made before daylight next day, hostilities must commence.

"On the morning of the 5th, the hill and shore were crowded with a large body of troops, and from masthead of the ships the city was seen at the distance of a mile from the beach, the walls of which were also lined with troops. On Temple-hill, the landing-place or wharf, and around tower adjacent, there were twenty-four guns of small calibre, independent of a number of war-junks; and, from their proceedings, it appeared that resistance was to be offered. As both wind and tide were against the transports, and only 350 men, including marines, were in the harbour, I availed myself of the time offered to reconnoitre the beach beyond Temple-hill, with a view of landing at some distance from the batteries, but which I abandoned, as, if opposed there, the shipping must have opened their fire on the different batteries, and the result have been the same with respect to loss of life as of opening upon the batteries at once; besides which, it was not considered expedient to take from the ships of war, under the prospect of action, so many hands as were required to man the boats,

"About two o'clock P.M. her Majes-

ty's ships *Cruiser* and *Algereine* had got into position, and as the transports were then entering the harbour, the signal was given for landing in rotation, as boats could be supplied, in the following order: 1st division—the 18th Royal Irish, Royal Marines, two nine-pounders, and 26th regt.; 2d division—Volunteer Corps and 49th regt., and detachment of sappers and miners. On the 48th and Royal Marines quitting their ships for the boats, the waving of flags and beating of gongs and drums gave further intimation of decided hostile intentions on the part of the Chinese,

"As previously arranged with his Exc. Sir G. Bremer, commander-in-chief, a gun was fired from the *Wellesley*, after the 18th and Royal Marines were in the boats, with a view of ascertaining whether resistance was intended. The gun was fired at the round tower most correctly, and no individual injured thereby. As the whole of the guns on shore were manned, a return fire was instantly given from them and a number of war junks, which brought a fire upon the batteries and junks from the whole of the ships of war, but of very short duration, the guns and hills being abandoned, and suburbs evacuated, in a very few minutes. The beach and wharf and Temple-hill being cleared, the troops landed without opposition, and I immediately took possession of the city, and obtained a very good view of the city is obtained, at the distance of about 1,500 yards. As soon as the landing of the 26th regt. was completed, I pushed forward advanced posts from the 18th and 26th regts, to within 500 yards of the walls of the city, which, although in a dilapidated state, are extremely formidable, and difficult of access, being surrounded on three sides with a deep canal of about twenty-five feet wide, and a continued flat of inundated paddy land.

"Having consulted with Lieut.-col. Montgomerie, C.B., of the Madras artillery, and Capt. Pears, the senior officer of the Engineers, I decided upon breaching the walls of the city near the west gate, and throwing shells into the north-west angle, so that, in the event of the ordnance being inadequate to breach the point already specified, the north-west angle, which I meant to attempt by escalade, might be more easily carried from the fire kept upon that point having weakened the defence. On the advanced post taking up this position, a fire was opened upon them from the walls of the city, and kept up at intervals till nearly midnight. A few shots, not exceeding eight or nine, were fired from our battery, which tended to silence their firing, without doing any injury. Whilst I was visit-

ing them, several shot were fired without any other effect than proving that the Chinese were utterly ignorant of gunnery. The second division, consisting of the Madras Sappers and Miners, Bengal Volunteers, and 49th regt., were landed without delay, and, having taken up their position, threw out advanced posts to the front, the latter corps protecting the left of the suburbs.

"Early on the morning of the 6th, I was happy to find, from the very great exertions of Lieut.-Col. Montgomerie, that during the night he had, in addition to the two 9-pounders landed with the troops, got into position six other guns of the same size, two 5½ inch howitzers, and two mortars, making a total of 10 guns, in a position within 400 yards of the walls. From the stillness of the city, I apprehended a change had taken place there, and I waited for daylight before issuing orders for offensive operations. On the first dawn, the flags were seen on the walls, as they were the preceding evening; but, as the light increased, there did not appear a single person where there had been thousands the preceding evening, which gave reason to suppose that the city was evacuated, and I sent forward Lieut.-Col. Montgomerie, Major Mountain, Deputy Adj.-General, and Captain Pears, field engineer, with a small escort, to reconnoitre as closely as possible the state of the works, and endeavour to ascertain whether the city was abandoned or not. These officers passed the canal (the bridge over which had been broken up), by throwing spars across; and with Capt. Bethune, of the *Conway*, who had now joined them, scaled the wall by means of a ladder, and entered the buildings outside. The Chinese, who appeared above the gate, hung a placard over the walls,\* and refused by signs to admit them, but offered no other opposition. The gate was found strongly barricaded within by large sacks of grain; and by the time that a few planks had been thrown over the canal, a company of the 49th, which I had sent for, took possession of the principal gate of the city of Ting-hae-hien, upon which the British flag was hoisted. Guards were quickly posted at the whole of the gates, and every protection given to life and property. I lament that several houses in the city had been plundered by the lower order of the Chinese people before we took possession, and that it was carried to a considerable extent in the suburbs by the same class of people on the night of the 5th and 6th, from their occupying houses which were ultimately proved not to belong to the parties claiming them. Order is now restored, but a

\* This placard, it appears from a private letter, contained the following words: "Save us, for the sake of our wives and children."



large portion of the people who went into the country have not returned.

"A return of the ordnance captured on shore is herewith transmitted: that on board the war junks was considerable, but of which I have not a return. The loss of the Chinese is estimated at about twenty-five killed; the number wounded I cannot learn, but it must be very small, from round shot having been fired. The admiral is said to be among the latter. I am happy to say H.M.'s troops escaped without loss of any description, and are prepared for any further services required.

"The city of Ting-hae-hên is extensive, the walls being about six miles in circumference; they are built of granite and brick of inferior quality, and, with the exception of a hill, where the defences are unusually high, there is a deep ditch or canal about twenty-five feet wide carried round the wall at the distance of a few yards. There are numerous bastions in the works, and with good troops, in its present state, the city is capable of making a good defence.

"This despatch will be delivered to your lordship by the Hon. Capt. Osborne, to whom I beg to refer you for further particulars respecting the island of Chusan, and

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"GEORGE BURRELL, Brigadier,

"Commanding the Eastern Force."

"Return of Ordnance captured at Chusan (on shore) by the combined Naval and Military Force, under the command of Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B., and K.C.H., &c., and Brigadier Burrell, on the 5th July, 1840.

Ordnance, where found.	Guns. Iron.			Guns. Brass.		Total.
	2 to 3 pounds.	4 to 6 pounds.	6 to 8 pounds.	9 pounds.	6½ pound- ers.	
On sea face - - -	9	10	3	1	1	24
On walls of town - -	6	9	8	0	0	23
In the Arsenals - - -	15	21	4	4	0	44
Grand total -	30	40	15	5	1	91

"The guns, with the exception of the brass one, are all apparently of Chinese manufacture, and of a very inferior description. The brass gun has the date of '1601, made by Richard Phillips'; place not mentioned. A considerable quantity of gunpowder has been found, and three magazines, containing an extensive supply of iron shot, jinjals, matchlocks, swords, bows and arrows, &c. with steel helmets, and uniform clothing for a large body of men, the particulars of which have not yet been ascertained, but of which an inventory is being made. With the exception of the ordnance, most of

the articles are packed and stored with much method, and are in very good order.

"P. MONTGOMERIE,

"Lieut.-Col. Commanding Artillery,  
"Eastern Expedition.

"GEORGE BURRELL, Brigadier  
"Commanding.

"Camp Chusan, July 10, 1840."

Admiral Elliot did not arrive till the 6th; the day after the capture of Chusan.

We subjoin some private accounts, which contain additional particulars:

"Chusan Harbour, 16th July:—We had a fine weather passage to the entrance of Canton River, where the Commander-in-chief left us, to our surprise, to cruise about for a couple of days, then sent a frigate out to carry us all to the northward. This was a sad disappointment, the storm and sack of Canton having been fully determined by our gallant passengers: we were all abroad until we hauled in for the Chusan islands, and anchored under the sea of of a group called Buffalo. This group and several others we had passed were cultivated to their summits, and presented a rich and beautiful appearance, great numbers of fishing and small merchant junks were moving amongst the islands. We remained until the Commodore arrived with several other vessels from Macao, and then pushed on for Chusan. One day's run was very interesting amongst the very beautiful islands, and when we closed with the main land, the delight was universal. Neat, well-built villages along the coast with each its picturesque 'Joss House,' groves of fruit trees and plains of gardens, rising some 1,500 to 2,000 feet for a background. On the 4th, we anchored near Chusan; the *Atalanta* steamer went in, explored, and eventually tugged the huge *Wellesley* in. The transports, through an unintelligible signal, remained in the channel all night, but early on the 5th ran in; we found the *Conway*, &c. moored along shore, when twenty-four of the emperor's war junks had the insanity to present their puny broadsides to them, backed, it is true, by two or three batteries of three to seven guns, and some three hundred soldiers of the Tiger battalion (judging from their shields); crowds of the inhabitants upon the neighbouring hills looking on as coolly as possible, the women sitting upon the grass, men smoking and lounging about, much after pic-nic parties. Our men were in the boats and all ready, when the seventy-four threw a shot into a three-gun battery; about a minute after, the Chinese admiral returned it, and then the rowing commenced. Two broadsides settled the affair. Upon the smoke clearing away, not a living being was to be seen, except

upon the distant hills; the little-fee, left to themselves, were painfully yet ludicrously trying to run away. The soldiers landed without any opposition, and took possession of the suburbs. We found that terms had been offered the Governor, but declined upon the plea that he was answerable to the emperor with his head, and *must* fight.

"The spirit of mischief must have animated our men: soldiers and sailors, finding no one to fight with, broke open the houses, tore every thing to pieces, and were eventually floored in good round numbers by the spirit of samchoo, thousands of jars of which were stored in this suburb. The city still held out, and it was evening before the artillery were ready to reduce it; a shot came whistling towards us now and then, with very tolerable aim, but two or three shells sent all hands to sleep that were upon the walls. At daybreak I went ashore, to see the storm, and saw only our own men marching file after file very quietly into the principal gateway. Following their example, myself and some other skippers walked in, rambled all over the town, peeped into mandarins' houses and gardens, took a look at their ladies' boudoirs, and returned to breakfast. The town was completely deserted, and sentries having been very properly planted to prevent disorder or plunder, we did not bring out with us a single trophy. Some very rich dresses and pieces of silk were 'in charge for the Staff officers.' Like most Chinese towns, the houses are well built, the streets narrow and paved and swept very clean, but a most intolerable smell met us at every turn from rows of large jars, teeming with every thing nasty, in due process for manure; and every two hundred yards, public houses, of the 'who wants me' description, were indescribably filthy: we were glad in one instance to get or rather break into a house of the better class, pop through it into a very pretty garden free from any abomination, to breathe a little fresh air in. This garden had its little parterre of flowers, a basin (richly ornamented with grotesque rack work and creepers) for its gold and silver fish, but the greater part was devoted to the kitchen department; the family had evidently decamped at short notice: their food was upon table and not a symptom of disorder in any of the numerous prettily furnished rooms. On our return to the suburb, we learnt some twenty bodies had been found, that other forty had been wounded, and the unfortunate Admiral was also killed; many of the chiefs were returning, but when Admiral Elliot arrived, the salute from the squadron to his flag sent all off again more frightened than ever. The tea-plant grows upon every hill."

The foregoing statement of the misconduct of our people is confirmed by other letters; "It is to be regretted", says a correspondent of a Calcutta paper; "that, notwithstanding strict orders had been issued to respect private property, the sailors were allowed to leave their boats and plunder the town on the beach. In a short time they had reduced it to a perfect wreck, wantonly destroying what they could not carry off. It is no palliation to say that the property destroyed and carried off was of little value. The work of destruction was completed by a number of rascally Chinamen, who were allowed to land, and carry off every thing they could lay their hands on. This was allowed during a whole day." Another writer draws a still more appalling picture: "The troops were landed, the British Flag hoisted, and a more complete pillage could not be conceived than then took place; every house was indiscriminately broken open; every drawer, and box ransacked; the streets strewn with fragments of furniture, pictures, chairs, tables, grain of all sorts, &c. &c. and the whole set off, but the dead, or living bodies of the inhabitants, who had been unable to leave their city from the wounds received from our merciless guns. Some were lying with one leg shot off,—others with two; some with awful wounds from thirty-two pound shots passing through their bodies; and others, with legs from which the bones had been partly shot out, by grape and cannister. For two days the bodies were allowed to lay exposed to sight where they fell; their swelling, and the accumulation of flies, at last, rendering them disgusting, they were buried on the spot. The plunder, however, was carried to an extreme; that is to say, did not cease, till there was nothing else to take; and the plunderers will no doubt be able, on our return to Calcutta, to place at their friends' disposal and for the ornamenting of their houses, trophies gained, not from Chinese soldiers, or from a field of battle, but from the harmless and peaceable inhabitants and tradesmen of a city doomed to destruction, by our men-of-war, who a few days previous issued a very strict order to all the transports, to use forbearance towards all the natives, in our dealings with them, as we did not war with the people, but required reparation at the hands of the Chinese Government."

Another letter, dated Ting-hae, July 17, says: "The suburb where we landed was a perfect distillery of that vile samshoo, every house crammed with it, and there was, I am sorry to say, a good deal of drunkenness, the first two days; in fact, any man inclined to drink could get drunk in the first house he came to, and in the dark it was perfectly impossible to

keep the stuff out of the quarters where they were placed. The 49th were re-embarked on the 7th, where they remained for several days. This made the duty fall very hard on the 18th and 26th; indeed for the first six or seven days the men were often ordered on guard in the evening of the day they came off the preceding guard; this, together with innumerable fatigue parties, has fagged the men a good deal. On the 13th, the 26th, were moved from the suburb and encamped on a steep hill over Tinghae. The 18th still remain where they were first placed in a large pagoda on the hill over the landing place, and the volunteers, sappers and miners and artillery, are encamped between the suburb and the town."

Another letter states that there were some fires during the night of the attack, and one very serious one in the smaller town (occupied by us) towards the morning of the 6th, when the Cameronians were sent down to stop its spreading more. "The attack of the fortified town was to have taken place on the 6th, but the enemy had evacuated it, and possession was taken by the grenadiers of the Cameronians, under Capt. Caine, those of the 49th under Capt. Stean, and a company of the Cameronians, under Capt. Moorhead, with other troops keeping up the communication between both towns close up to the main gate, the whole under orders of Col. James, who made all the necessary arrangements for defending and keeping the place. The Chinese were terrified at the effects of our fire, and all were most abject and servile in their demeanour towards us: they were carrying off their property in all directions; they offered tea to our men, cooked dinners, and assisted the different guards in every way in their power, by offering eggs and fowls, and pipes, and unhappily *sam-shoo*, of which they have a most enormous quantity, and it has played the very deuce with all the regiments, but particularly the 49th, who were in so great a state of drunkenness that they were ordered on board of their transports on the 7th. Six or seven sergeants were reduced and several men tried and flogged. Some fifty or sixty guns are mounted on the walls, but of a most contemptible description. The island is most beautiful, but the town is very low and swampy, abounding with paddy fields. The fortified town is about four miles in circumference, one face being built close to a hill up which a part of the fortifications run, the remainder forming three faces of a square: there are four gates; the walls are of stone, the streets all paved, walls about twenty-five feet high, with a canal very deep running all round, and small bridges thrown over the canal at each gateway; these

bridges can be knocked down in one minute. The town is commanded by the hill, where the works partly run over, and consequently it is not a place of strength, though, in our hands, all China could not take it from us with even our present force. We have had a good deal of rain, and inside of the houses it is close, but pleasant and cool outside in the shade. The mosquitoes are enormous and most numerous. The joss houses here are innumerable, and abundance of gods grace our breakfast and dining apartments. The houses are mostly of wood; all tiled and neatly and regularly built, but all seem more adapted for cold than hot climates, and the stench is intolerable in all the streets, lanes, and corners, where all sorts of abominations are collected. Picture to yourself one of our men bringing me the hind quarter of an evidently well-fed rat, all ready for a Chinaman's breakfast, and you may imagine our horror at a Chinaman shewing us the same a quarter of an hour afterwards, and very civilly asking us to allow him to dress it for us. When Tinghae was taken possession of, on the 6th, the following appeal to us was posted on the gates in the Chinese language: '*Spare the Living.*'"

The *Canton Press*, Aug. 1, contains the following extracts from a letter dated Chusan, 11th July:—

"There are sentries posted all round the city, and no one can enter without a pass, neither are the people allowed to take out their property, as it is impossible to tell whether the actual owners came for it or not. We have been doing every thing in our power to induce the people to return to the city, but at present have not succeeded. They are dreadfully frightened, and the contrast is very great compared with their former behaviour. They now, instead of abusing us, and pelting us with stones, actually tremble when they see a foreigner, and make all sorts of salaams.

"The Governor of the city of Tinghae received a shot in the thigh, which killed him on the spot, and the people say that is the reason why the city was given up. The number of war junks taken, and none escaped, I should suppose to be about 30.

"The harbour, though small, is good and sheltered from all winds; 60 sail of vessels might ride here well, but the entrance is bad, on account of very deep water, and strong tides and eddies rendering the ship quite unmanageable. Several opium vessels are lying outside, but the Admiral will not allow them to come into the harbour.

"These islands are very beautiful and populous; much trade must pass through the numerous channels, but they are now

completely deserted, and of the myriads of fishing junks which met us upon our arrival, not one is now to be seen. The arrangements made by our authorities do not appear to have given confidence to the natives, and the mandarins are fulminating edicts all over the islands."

The number of Chinese troops in Chusan, at the time of the attack by our force, appears to have been about 4,000 or 5,000. A private letter states that the number of killed and wounded could not be accurately estimated, many of the latter having been carried off; but it is ascertained that the Chinese Admiral drowned himself, and that the second in command is wounded, and has escaped to Ningpo. "One poor man was found in the battery with his legs shot away. He was alive, but refused assistance from the surgeons. Four men were carried to the *Wellesley*, and amputation was performed on them, but only one survives. He appeared to consider the operation to be inflicted as a torture. Four or five priests were discovered concealed, and half dead with terror, and re-assured with difficulty. About 20 men were found killed in the junks."

The population of the island seems to be chiefly agricultural, nor does there appear to be any town or even village of any importance, with the exception of Tinghae. The population is distributed in small hamlets of from five to twenty houses. Each hamlet cultivated a small patch of tea, apparently for home consumption only. Very little live stock was found on the island.

Opium was in great request by the returned inhabitants of Chusan. Judging from the condition in which the houses were found, this drug must have been smoked by both sexes of all classes. The Governor's house was well supplied with the legitimate apparatus, in a very snug drawing-room, where every thing was found just as he must have left it.

Brigadier Burrell is made Governor of the Island. A commission has been formed consisting of Major Stevens 49th, and Capt. Caine 26th regt., to seize on all government property; they are to receive salaries of 300 rs a month each. Mr. Gutzlaff is *pro tempore* Chief Magistrate, Lieut. Milford, of the 18th, Fort Adjutant. Lord Jocelyn is appointed Military Secretary to the Admiral, who arrived in the *Melville*, which got on a rock coming in, and was so seriously injured as to make it necessary to heave her down for repairs.

The following Brigade Orders were issued on the 15th July: "As there appears to be no immediate prospect of ulterior operations for the land forces, Brigadier Burrell, the Governor of Chu-

san, will no longer delay expressing his thanks to Capt. Ellis and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Royal Marines, who in conjunction with the troops took possession of Chusan on the 5th inst. The flight of the enemy gave little opportunity for which all were anxious, but Governor Burrell had the satisfaction to observe the cheerful zeal with which the Royal Marines entered upon the service, and the steadiness with which they formed upon landing, and his Exc. considers it highly to the credit of this distinguished corps that amongst the considerable body taken from different ships, not a single instance of misconduct was laid to the charge of any individual during bivouac on shore and re-embarkation."

This "buttering of the marines," as it is termed, has provoked some jealousy, owing to the invidious non-mention of the other corps. "The marines deserve the praise they have received," observes a writer, "but it is surely an invidious distinction to mention them alone. They certainly had not so many men unfit for duty from intoxication, but neither were they so exposed to temptation, as they only remained on shore one day, and then they were strictly confined to the Pagoda Hill."

The people, at the date of the letters, were, some of them, returning slowly to the town, "but when they arrive, and see their plundered and devastated houses, they stand thunderstruck; and, in some instances, fall down crying like children, at their entire misery and destitution."

When the *Enterprise* (the vessel bringing the despatch) left Chusan, the admiral, accompanied by Capt. Elliot, was about to proceed northward.

The *Blonde* frigate, in coming up, went into Amoy, on the 3rd July, with instructions from the Admiral, and on sending a boat on shore, with a flag of truce, she was fired at—so the boat returned, and they cannonaded the city and forts for two hours, and then left them all knocked to pieces. It appears that the mandarins refused (or promised in a way which amounted to a refusal) to forward the Secretary of State's communications to the Pekin Government. "Amoy has been levelled with the ground," says another account, "and I believe a large number killed and wounded by H. M. S. *Blonde*. That ship went into the harbour, and sent a flag of truce, which the Chinese, drawn up in line on the beach, fired on, and the consequence was, that they were mowed down by grape and cannister where they stood."

An officer on board writes: "The *Blonde* looked in at Amoy, and sent a flag

of truce, and was told that a boat might be sent, but as soon as the boat reached the shore with only four boys and an interpreter (Mr. Thom), the shore was lined with soldiers, who fired upon the boat, while junks and batteries opened upon the frigate. The *Blonde* returned the fire and brought down the fortifications, the soldiers, running away. The junks were likewise destroyed. The hills in the rear were covered with Chinese, who took no part in the fray, and no molestation was offered them."

The effect of the destruction of the fort seems to have caused the communications with the admiral at the mouth of the Ning-po river to be extremely courteous, and for the first time, perhaps, in the Chinese annals the Governor of the Che-keang province conducted his correspondence with the English on terms of equality, calling them "the Honourable officers of the Great Foreign Nation." The letter to the Emperor was not formally sent by the Governor, but an open copy of it was shown to his excellency, who it was believed would immediately despatch an express to the Emperor, mentioning its purport. The blockade of the Ning-po river had been established—fifty or sixty junks were turned back, but no attempt at resistance was made by this accommodating Governor, although the boats of the squadron, constantly employed in enforcing the blockade, were close in shore. The Admiral only waited the arrival of the *Blenheim*, when he would proceed to the mouth of the Peiho, to deliver the ultimatum of the British government and the documents of which he is the bearer. The ships off Ningpo were the *Cruizer*, the *Conway*, the *Alligator*, and the *Blonde*, blockading the port, and another squadron had gone to blockade the Yang-tse-keang, leading to Nankin. One letter states that the governor of Ning-po had refused to forward the Admiral's letter to the Emperor.

With respect to the blockading squadron off Canton, the *Singapore Free Press* of the 11th September states from its correspondence:—"Six men of war proceeded to the Bogue, the 3rd of August early, and by this time have doubtless succeeded in reducing the batteries and clearing the passage up to Canton." "We have just discovered that the men-of-war, which went up the river yesterday, are in sight, making for Macao. What it means none can say. The Chinese have blocked up the passage with chains and stones."

The six men-of-war alluded to, are the *Druid*, *Nimrod*, *Larne*, *Hyacinth*, and *Columbine*, with the steamer *Enterprise*.

Much dissatisfaction prevails at the very inefficient manner in which the blockade is said to be maintained. It seems that such junks as are taken laden

with salt are restored, but the cargo detained, as the article forms one of the government monopolies, while rice and other grain pass free, the Macao passage being left open, and the exports from Macao remain unmolested, apparently with an understanding to that effect. The force is also considered too small. The *Canton Register*, July 21, says:—"It is quite true that 'a great stroke of business' has been done and is doing through the inner passage: now while trade is alive it must be more or less beneficial to all parties engaged in it; but in the present instance more particularly so to the Chinese. Well, we do not quarrel with this: but why has the English government published, through Sir J. J. G. Bremer, an official lie to the world—declaring what is not, nor ever has been, and from all appearances never will be, the fact,—that the port and river of Canton has been blockaded since the 28th of June by all its branches?—this proceeding must be explained to the English people."

The *Canton Register* states, that a fast boat from Canton has brought the intelligence that all the Hong merchants were sent for into the city by the Governor, who expressed a wish to see all foreigners in Canton within the city; this wish he afterwards abandoned; but the Hong merchants, when they returned from the city, described the Governor as being highly enraged at the capture of the salt junks, and recommended all the foreigners forthwith to leave Canton. An American gentleman was knocked down and ill-used by the rabble in Canton. American merchants have been refused chops to proceed to Canton.

It is certain that the preparations of the Chinese for an attack on the blockading squadron have of late been carried on with considerable energy, and it is even said that a great many boats, to the number of upwards of 100, ventured a little beyond the Bogue, but soon after withdrew again within, without venturing any attack. In Canton everything remains quiet, though the Government threatens to expel the two remaining American ships, although their cargoes are only partly discharged. The regular mail-boats have ceased to run, and communication between this and Canton is very uncertain. Only two Americans, one Dutch, and one Portuguese, now remain there.—*Canton Press*, Aug. 1.

The following is the abstract of a proclamation, dated July 2, by the Keangshan-hên, or chief magistrate of the district of Keangshan, to whom the Chinese authorities of Macao are subordinate:—

"The Keangshan-hên has received a communication from his Exc. Lin, Gover-

nor of the two Kwang provinces, according to which it has been discovered that lately English ships of war have appeared off the coast, which, however, not daring to attack the Government forces, are merely there to protect the opium smuggling trade; his Exc. Lin has, therefore, commanded the imperial cruisers to station themselves outside the mouths of large rivers, and those of the smaller to be blocked up, in order to prevent the English ships of war from entering them. The high provincial authorities call upon the people—this being a case in which all are equally concerned—to unite heart and hand with the Government in opposing the barbarians, and order that no Chinese vessels be allowed to proceed seaward, except such as are laden with combustibles wherewith to destroy the English vessels." Fishermen and other seafaring people are called on to go out and destroy foreign vessels, and whilst thus engaged are promised that their families will be housed, clothed, and fed in the public offices and at the public expense; and, says his Exc. Lin, they will be entitled to even higher rewards than have already been offered them in a former proclamation. The people are again told that rewards will be given them for killing Englishmen, but they are cautioned not to mistake such for Portuguese or individuals of any other nation than English, as such mistake will be punished according to the existing laws against murder. The proof required of having destroyed a ship is the board with her name; that of having killed an Englishman, his head; either of which, on being delivered to any district magistrate, will entitle the bearer to receive the promised reward. Englishmen sailing or pulling in small schooners or boats are ordered to be attacked and exterminated. Honours, rewards, and happiness will be the lot of him who kills an Englishman! The document winds up with an exhortation to the people, representing to them that now is the moment to improve their conditions; "Why," says Lin, "will you continue poor and servile, when by one effort you can become rich and honoured? For not only the rewards now promised will be given, but you may expect greater favours at the hands of the paternal Imperial Government."

Towards to soldiers the destruction of English vessels and killing Englishmen has been published in all the villages of the neighbourhood of Canton. Governor Lin has given orders to the Hong merchants to enlist men for the defence of the country—5,000 in all; 2,000 to be at the charge of the Hong merchants, 2,000 at that of the salt monopolists, and 1,000 at the expense of the Chin-chew merchants. The Consol-house is consequently filled  
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with expectant recruits, whose pay is to be Drs. 8 per month, and Drs. 8 per man bounty. They are to be sent outside the Bogue in fishing-boats to attack the blockading squadron, and are promised Drs. 100 for every white man's head they bring home, and Drs. 200 to the families of such as should lose their lives. Junks in great numbers are fitting out for this service. Lin, indeed, has become very warlike and threatening since the English squadron has passed by his province, fearing now no attack upon his own. It is much to be regretted that Canton had not been first demolished; it would have produced a great moral effect, and perhaps have shortened the war, and saved much bloodshed.

There was a severe easterly gale experienced at Macao on the 19th of July, but the barometer having given timely notice of the approach of bad weather, all the ships in Macao roads took shelter at Cap-singmoon and the Typa. Vessels from the coast describe it as nearly a typhoon, but no serious disaster was heard of. The *Jardine* lost her main-mast, and several other vessels smaller spars and sails. The gale appears not to have extended to the southward.

Letters received from China at Madrás speak of the measures of the mandarins to put down the opium trade on the coast as having become exceedingly formidable, and evincing a degree of vigour and well-planned arrangement far beyond any thing that has hitherto been experienced. Among other instances is mentioned the narrow escape of the *Black Joke*, which was attacked while at anchor in the most vigilant state of preparation in Chin-chew Bay by sixteen junks, and was chased twelve miles off the coast under a smart and well-directed fire, with great damage to the sails and rigging, as well as some injury to the crew.

The following are extracts from private letters received in Bombay:—

"Canton, July 6.

"All is quiet enough, Lin assures us of his protection, but the rabble are becoming ruder and ruder. Notices offering rewards for the seizure or the bodies of the English are stuck up every where, and the subject of remark by all the vagabonds in and about Canton, but these we suspect are intended merely to ascertain public feeling. Lin is endeavouring to raise a body of volunteers to be sent down to destroy the ships of war," but very few join this corps. Lin promises Drs. 6, and makes the Hong merchants give Drs. 6 per mensem, and he promises Drs. 100 to the families of those who may fall."

"Macao, July 9.

"Some ten or twelve junks have been  
 (2 Y)

taken under the guns of the Bogue Forts, and carried into Capsingmoon. Some were grain, some salt junks. One mandarin boat that would not attend to the warning shots, was sunk. The American ships *Merchant*, *Wellington*, and *Adelaide*, were detained in coming out of the Bogue by the blockading squadron, and sent to Capsingmoon to have their papers examined by Capt. Smith. By this time I suppose they have been released, but this shews that now the blockade is enforced. The inner passage is not blockaded, but is said to be open by private understanding, though not by public proclamation. At any moment, therefore, goods going that way may be seized. The *Charlotte's* cargo has been all landed here, and goes to Canton by the inner passage. Nothing is allowed by Lin to come down that way, so not much is likely to leave this for some time.

As a proof how strong Lin's party is in the cabinet, all the men who were especially recommended to the imperial favour, for having shewn great zeal in managing the barbarians have been approved of by the monarch. The *Gazette* of the 5th of May contains a list of all those worthies. Amongst them nearly all the civilians in and about Canton; the famous Yu, now chief magistrate of the provincial city, who, with Lew, the weiyuen of Chuen-pee and Macao, are the first, on account of their great services. Tseang, the active keun min foo, has also obtained his share, and likewise Choo, the late che-foo of Canton, and the district magistrates of Nanhee and Pwan-yu. Five of the naval officers of Admiral Kwan's squadron have received peacocks' feathers; others have been promoted for their bravery, whilst not a small number will rise to higher rank on the first vacancy. Never were favours so abundantly showered down upon so large a host of expectants. The officers whom Lin brought with him from Hoo-kwang have likewise shared in the sovereign's bounty, and one of them is sent home to take possession of his new and lucrative appointment.

Statement of the export of tea shipped from the anchorages of Hongkong, Toon-koo, and Capsingmoon, to various ports in Great Britain between July, 1839, and July, 1840.

Black tea .....	19,463,188 lbs.
Green ditto .....	6,830,303
Direct .....	26,295,491 lbs.
Teas taken to Singapore and Rhio for transshipment to Great Britain .....	3,000,000 lbs.
Total .....	29,295,491 lbs.

## Australasia.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*New Zealand.*—The Council were engaged from June 16th to July 9th in considering the objections of parties to the Claims to Grants of Lands in New Zealand Bill, *i. e.* a Bill authorizing Commissioners to investigate Claims to Land in New Zealand, declaring titles not in conformity with the proclamation null and void.

A petition was presented from Mr. Henry Bushby, formerly British resident in New Zealand, and at present proprietor of land there, in which he stated that his claims would be considerably affected by the appointment of Commissioners, and that the bill relative to their appointment could not pass without great loss to himself and many of her Majesty's subjects.

The Governor stated that it would be consistent with the standing orders of the Council, that Mr. Bushby should be heard previous to the second reading of the bill, and, if any others wanted to be heard, they could make application previous to that day.

Mr. Bushby was accordingly heard. He submitted that the Council would exercise a power contrary to the British constitution if they proceeded to the confiscation of property, whether justly acquired or not. He had acquired his land fairly and justly, but by one of the clauses of the bill he should be despoiled of it; that clause declared, that no claims should be allowed which comprehended the sea-coast, the banks of navigable rivers, or any promontory or head-land. He produced conveyances from native chiefs, with a certificate of a missionary that the chiefs understood the nature of the contract. Forty-five native families held lands under grants from him, and if they were despoiled, it would have evil consequences to settlers. For a tract of 300 acres, at the Bay of Islands, he had given to natives and to English residents 146*l.*; for another tract of 3,000 or 4,000 acres of swampy ground he had given a consideration equal to about 1,000*l.* He admitted that there were many claims which would not bear investigation; still there were many possessors of land on the banks of the various harbours and rivers who would suffer; among others, the missionaries, who, although the principal benefactors of the country, would be deprived of any interest on its soil even if fairly and honourably acquired. No attempts had been made on the part of the government to prevent British subjects from acquiring property in New Zealand, although it was well known that many instances of such requisition had occurred. Another proof of the

injustice of such an interference was, that up to the time when New Zealand was taken under the protection, or rather control, of the British crown, its sovereignty as an independent foreign state had been acknowledged, and its flag not only saluted on its first display by twenty-one guns from a British man-of-war, but subsequently acknowledged at the various ports into which vessels bearing that flag had gone. The declaration of independence made by the Congress of Chiefs was sent by their desire to the home government, by whom it was printed as a state paper; and Lord Glenelg, in a despatch to Sir Richard Bourke, not only acknowledged its receipt, but expressed an anxiety on the part of the government to conciliate the New Zealanders, and afford them every assistance in their power. In the treaty also which was entered into between Capt. Hobson and the assembled chiefs of New Zealand, the latter, in consideration of the protection to be afforded them by her Majesty's government, agreed to forego their right of selling land to any except the English government, thus giving her Majesty a right of pre-emption. But why should there be a necessity for them to relinquish a right which, in fact, it was contended they had never possessed? He considered that he had not acted wrong in purchasing land, though living there as British resident and representative. Governors of this colony and Van Diemen's Land had made purchases of land, and although the same reason which actuated the first purchases could not apply to the remaining thirteen or fourteen thousand acres, yet, as others were purchasing lands all around, he had thought he could not be very far wrong in doing the same. He had resorted to the expedient of advising the declaration of independence on the part of the New Zealand chieftains on account of the expectation of an invasion from the Baron de Thierry. The flag he had established had been duly authorised by Sir Richard Bourke; but the declaration of independence had not met with similar approbation. There was no corresponding word to 'liberty' or 'independence' in the language of the New Zealanders, but they had a clearly defined idea of its meaning. He thought it indispensable that a flag of some kind should be established, inasmuch as many vessels had been built upon the island, and consequently beyond the bounds of the British dominions. By this he also carried out a part of his instructions, which were to bring the New Zealand chiefs together in friendly intercourse as often as possible. The resolution to meet once a year, contained in the declaration of independence, had never been acted upon, nor had any act of sovereignty

ever been done. Even the prohibition of the importation of spirits at Hokianga he regarded as an unauthorised proceeding, inasmuch as the chiefs, who made that declaration, or law, formed a part only of the national convention, and acted entirely under the guidance of another person. The natives were fully sensible of their want of laws, and were fully competent for their making, but did not possess any means of carrying them into force. Before the confederation, the chief of every tribe possessed the sovereign rights; but those rights ceased, or rather ought to have ceased, with its establishment. The confederation had been of great use in a negative sense, by restraining many chiefs from an undue exercise of their power. There was such a thing as individual property among the New Zealanders, although it was by no means general; but it chiefly occurred in the claim of cultivated lands. Every man was considered as a chief who was not really a slave; but there was nevertheless a species of sovereign chief to each tribe. The chiefs which met at the congress were selected from the various tribes by himself and the missionaries. He had long letters in his possession written by natives in their own language, chiefly respecting disputes about land, many of which displayed great talent in their recitals; and he therefore thought the New Zealanders fully competent for the purposes of granting titles to land.

Mr. Wentworth appeared to oppose this bill as a proprietor of land acquired, both in the Northern and Southern Island, by purchase; and some in the Southern Island purchased since the proclamation of January 16, and that of January 30, published by Capt. Hobson, in New Zealand. These proclamations he considered null and void. A proclamation to be valid must be founded on law, but these proclamations could be founded on no law; they were not issued after the cession of any part of New Zealand to her Majesty. But the Queen had deprived herself of any authority over any ceded territory in New Zealand by annexing it to this colony. The bill and the proclamations are contradictory; the latter declare that all future purchases shall be null; the former nullifies past purchases. The preamble of the bill declares that "neither the chiefs or other individuals of uncivilized people, such as inhabit the islands of New Zealand, have nor can have a right so to dispose of the territory occupied by them as to convey to individuals, not forming part of their own tribes, and not being aboriginal inhabitants of such territory, a permanent interest in the lands or any portions of the lands, which are held by them in common, and for the said tribe," Upon



that principle the bill is sought to be justified. But Lord Normanby's letter and the official despatches and instructions are founded on the assumption that the native inhabitants of New Zealand have the indisputable right to the soil of their country. Upon that principle Capt. Hobson is authorized to treat with the natives. If the principle contained in the preamble be true, then the principle contained in the despatch is false. If it be assumed that the natives have not the power to sell, it follows, as a matter of course, that they cannot sell to the British Government any more than to a British subject. In America, the right of the native Indians to dispose of their own soil was always acknowledged.

The Governor: If you can adduce any instance where a purchase from natives was held to be good, and acknowledged by a court of justice, in opposition to the Crown, it will be in point; but it will not be difficult to find instances where purchases from the natives were upset.

Mr. Wentworth did not recollect such a case in the reports; if the point did arise, it would have to be decided in the Provincial Courts, and not in the Courts of Westminster. In all former prohibitions of purchases from aboriginal natives, they have been prospective only. Whether the natives of New Zealand are independent or not, upon what ground is the right of the New Zealanders to dispose of their lands to be interfered with, when there was a contrary practice in America, even with respect to land within the King's commissions, where the natives sold to all, even to the Crown? Why is that which was conceded to the natives of America to be withheld from the natives of New Zealand, who are in a more forward state of civilization? The British authorities are not authorized, by force, to dispossess any one, and take possession, as of a conquered country; but only to treat with the native chiefs for the cession of the sovereignty, leaving to the natives the possession of the soil. This bill is, therefore, the more outrageous, as it is contrary to the principles laid down in the proclamation, which was issued before the Queen had a foot of land in New Zealand, and *non constat* that a large quantity of land ever will be ceded to her or her subjects. There are the strongest reasons, both of law and justice, why the possession of the soil should be left to the native inhabitants of New Zealand. With regard to America, the result to be ascertained from all the authorities is clearly, that the right of pre-emption is founded on the municipal laws, first, of the different colonies, and afterwards of the general confederation; and these authorities also conclusively show that

until such laws were passed, no such rights existed; and until such a law is passed with respect to New Zealand, British subjects may continue to buy land from the natives; until such a law is made and passed by this Council, the right of British subjects to buy land from the natives is as indisputable as the right of the natives to sell it to them. With respect to the treaty entered into with the natives by Capt. Hobson, it may be for the benefit of New Zealanders, but it is a right which the enlightened should not exercise over the ignorant—the civilized over the savage—the Christian over the heathen. It is to tie up the hands of the natives, and only to the British Government, who will only buy what they want, and who may not want 10,000 acres. Unless the land is rapidly purchased, there will be universal dissatisfaction among the natives, the result of which may be disastrous. Vattel says, where a country is inhabited by several independent tribes or families, they have the domain of the country, but no sovereignty, but no man can acquire the empire without their authority; and if they have fixed settlements, that part which they occupy belongs to each. What does this prove? Why, that whether the natives have the sovereignty or not, the domain belongs to them, and that it is clear they only have a right to dispose of it. What is the legal deduction from all authorities? Why, that up to the moment that this Council shall pass a restriction act, the natives have the clearest right to give or dispose of their land in any way or in any quantity. There may be fraud,—there may be inadequate consideration, but these are points to be decided by a court of equity; it is a question with which the Government has nothing to do. All the Council has to do, is to establish a court with competent jurisdiction, and then if the natives are aggrieved, let them appeal to it. One proposition that has been laid down with respect to this part of the case is, that British subjects have no right to form colonies without leave of the King; whether they have a right to purchase land in a country inhabited by independent families or tribes is another proposition, and what has been advanced with respect to both of them is erroneous. Vattel says: "If an independent individual, whether he has been driven from his country, or has legally quitted it of his own accord, settle in a country which he finds without an owner, and there possess an independent domain, whoever would afterwards make himself master of the entire country, could not do it with justice, without respecting the rights and independence of this person. But if he himself finds a sufficient number of

men who are willing to live under his laws, he may form a new state within the country he has discovered, and possess then both the domain and the empire." This goes the full length of establishing a colony, for it says a person may acquire both the domain and the empire. Certainly this proposition depends upon its being a vacant country; and if it can be done in a vacant country, *a fortiori*, it can be done in a country already peopled and with some sort of government, if the tribes submit to its being done. All that has been done at Port Nicholson is lawful. There are many instances to show that British colonists, when out of the pale of a Royal charter, can form governments. Having thus established the right of the New Zealander to sell land, the next proposition is, is there anything to prevent a British subject acquiring land from a native, or is there anything in his allegiance, of which a British subject cannot divest himself, which militates against his right to do so, a right quite clear from a variety of cases? The first is Calven's case in Coke's Reports, from which it is clear that a British subject may owe a double allegiance, and be subject to two sovereigns, although it may sometimes be inconvenient. Foreigners are permitted by the law of England to settle in England, and by the law of nations they can acquire a double allegiance. If this was not allowed by the law of nations, there might be some reason for saying that British subjects cannot acquire lands in New Zealand. It is said that a British subject cannot hold land in New Zealand, that being an independent state. The proposition must go that length; for if New Zealand is not an independent state—if the inhabitants have not a form of government to which allegiance can be owed, then the argument will not arise. But supposing there is such a form of government that allegiance can be shown to it—that, in fact, it differs not from other foreign states, then it is clear that an Englishman, by becoming a subject of that state, does not forfeit his allegiance to his own state, nor violate the law of his country. As to the right of the New Zealanders to sell, and of British subjects to buy the land, although, in the first letter, Lord Normanby makes no difference between the north and south island of New Zealand, and the bill makes no distinction, a distinction is sought to be established by Capt. Hobson, who adverts to the comparative state of civilization, and the small number of natives in the south island; upon which Lord Normanby says that his remarks relative to the independence of New Zealand refer only to the north island; and that if the number of inhabitants in the south island is small, and it is found difficult to enter

into a treaty with the natives, Capt. Hobson is authorized to assert her Majesty's right to the sovereignty of the island by virtue of discovery. Here, then, is a distinction endeavoured to be established between the north and south islands, which materially affects the rights of some of her Majesty's subjects. It is said in this despatch that the natives of the southern island of New Zealand are few in number, and inferior in civilization to the natives of the northern island. But there is no difference between them, or if there is any, the inhabitants of the southern island are more civilized than those of the northern. Discovery gives no right to the occupation of an inhabited country. The right of discovery gives a sort of right of priority to the discoverer of a desert or uncultivated country, who has a right to settle in it if he chooses; but this right does not extend to any except a desert, uncultivated, and uninhabited country. Vattel says: "All mankind have an equal right to things that have not yet fallen into the possession of any one; and those things belong to the person who first takes possession of them. When therefore a nation finds a country uninhabited, and without an owner, it may lawfully take possession of it; and after it has sufficiently made known its will in this respect, it cannot be deprived of it by another nation." It is asserted in the despatches, that the only ground-work of interference upon the part of the British Government, is the necessity that exists for it. It is stated that, at the beginning of the year 1836, there were 2,000 British residents in New Zealand, who were alternately the authors and the victims of every description of outrage. Upon this allegation the ground of the interference exists, and if the allegation were true it might perhaps be justifiable. But it is not true. Framed as the bill is now, it is a bill of confiscation and spoliation; it denies the right of the natives to sell the land, and of British subjects to purchase it; it sweeps away the whole of the possessions in the country; it takes away everything and gives nothing.

Mr. Wentworth was then examined by the Council.

"By the Attorney-general: To what extent do you claim land in the southern island?—I and my associates claim all the land that was ungranted by the natives at the time of our agreement with the chiefs.

"By the Governor: Are you a naturalized subject of New Zealand?—No.

"As yet, you owe no portion of your allegiance to the chiefs of New Zealand?—Certainly not.

"There were some New Zealand chiefs in this colony a few months ago; are they the parties in whom the govern-

ment of what is called the Middle Island exists?—Yes; if there be any government, they are the parties,

“If they are sovereign chiefs or princes in their own island, they were princes when they were here?—Yes.

“How many of them got into the watchhouse while they were in Sydney?—I do not know; but as they were not men that would drink, I do not believe any of them got in.

“Are you aware how they expended the twenty sovereigns they received from me, and of the circumstances under which those sovereigns were paid?—I had heard the circumstances from a private party who was present, and I afterwards heard from your Excellency, and there was certainly a difference in the two accounts.

“Do you not know that they received ten sovereigns each upon a promise to sign a deed?—I heard that they only signed a deed conveying the sovereignty of the island to the Queen, if the grants which they had previously made were confirmed.

“Is it not within your knowledge that the chiefs came to me, and, under a promise that they would sign a deed conveying the sovereignty of the island to her Majesty, I gave them ten sovereigns each, and that a few days afterwards they came to me, and refused to sign the deed?—No; they did not, as I understand, promise to sign the deed, unless the reservation was made.

“Did they not at first promise?—They say no.

“I expressly and explicitly declared to them, through the interpreters, that I would not confirm what they had previously sold—and the interpreters said they had explained this; if, therefore, the chiefs changed their minds upon acquiring a knowledge of what they had promised, the breach of faith is shifted from the shoulders of the chiefs to the interpreters. You claim possessions both in the northern and southern islands?—Yes.

“And purchases in the southern islands were made after my interview with the chiefs. You say that you think the inhabitants of the southern islands are more civilized than the inhabitants of the northern; do you think intercourse with the whalers or the missionaries more likely to civilize the natives of New Zealand?—I know nothing of the proceedings of the missionaries, but I think commerce is more likely to introduce civilization than religion.”

By the Colonial Secretary: “Can you give us any idea how much land you possess in the southern island of New Zealand—something near the number of acres?—I cannot; I understand that the New Zealand Company claim nearly half

the island, which they say they have purchased from the chiefs of the southern part of the northern island who have been at war with the chiefs of the northern part of the southern island, and having worsted them, claim their country.”

By the Governor: “Have you read the Company’s prospectus and declaration, and the pledges made by the Company in England?—I have not, but I understand they pledge themselves to devote three-fourths of the proceeds of the land to immigration.

“Do you know that they sell land at 1*l.* per acre, and are ready to give the government 15*s.* for every acre they sell, or, what is the same thing, devote it to immigration?—It is the same result.”

By the Attorney-General: “From how many chiefs did you purchase the south island?—All of them; nine or ten I believe, signed the deed.

“Were they all in Sydney?—No; some of them signed in Sydney, and the deed was sent down to New Zealand to be executed by the remainder.

“How many partners have you?—Four.

“How much land do you claim in the northern island?—With six others, I believe, we hold about two hundred thousand acres; but it was not all purchased from the natives.

“Have you made any improvements upon the land?—We sent a person down there for that purpose, after the proclamation.”

By the Chief Justice: “Have you been able to ascertain how much per acre you gave for the northern island?—No; because I do not know how much land there is there; but we gave two hundred sovereigns, and are to give the ten chiefs 100*l.* a year as long as they live, to be divided among them.

“Are you aware how many acres there are in the island?—About twenty-five millions of acres.

“Do you claim the whole?—No; before we purchased, the chiefs had sold four or five millions of acres, and the Company claim half the island, but whether they will be able to make good their claim I do not know.”

By the Governor: “Then, in point of fact, although you claim twenty millions of acres, you do not expect to get above ten millions?—No.

“Who are your partners?—Mr. C. Brown, Mr. R. Campbell, tertius, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Unwin; the land is conveyed to us in common.”

By the Colonial Secretary: “Is there any condition assigned to the deed?—None but the payment of 100*l.* a year.”

By the Attorney-General: “Supposing you could not pay the money,

what then?—The natives could come here and sue me, as you very well know.”

On the second reading of the bill, the Governor explained at great length the principles on which the bill was founded. His Exc. justified the proclamations, from examples at Demerara, Ceylon, and other British colonies. Subjects of Britain, he said, could not found colonies, or purchase land from natives, but by the intervention of the Crown; that had been laid down by the highest authorities. The independency of New Zealand had now been acknowledged authoritatively. The right of discovery had been universally admitted. If the right of purchase by private individuals from native chiefs were admitted in the case of one island, or part of an island, the whole of the islands in the Pacific might be obtained in the same way. The bill was not a measure of spoliation; it empowered commissioners to call witnesses, and cause titles to be produced. He was not sure that Mr. Wentworth (who would not get a foot of land in his grant) was safe from being prosecuted for a conspiracy.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Finance.*—The financial minute of the Governor, laid before the Council, July 29, shows the gross expenditure for 1839 to have been 567,966*l.*; and as the gross revenue for the year was only 427,368*l.*, the apparent excess of expenditure over income was 140,598*l.* As some sums, however, are included in the expenditure which are only advances, hereafter to be repaid, the real excess in the expenditure over the income of the year was only 102,305*l.* The ordinary revenue consists of nine heads, whereof the largest was that of indirect taxation, which amounted to 179,743*l.*: the other items of ordinary revenue were 65,034*l.* The Crown revenue was 167,925*l.*, of which the proceeds of land sales yielded 162,952*l.* The remaining receipt consisted of re-payments, 14,665*l.* The expenditure consists of twelve heads, of which we specify the following:—

Government and public offices .....	£54,325
Administration of justice .....	30,354
Police and gaols .....	90,321
Public works .....	107,548
Clergy, viz.	
Church of England .....	16,422
Presbyterian .....	2,751
Wesleyan .....	1,222
Roman Catholic .....	3,968
Schools, viz.	
Orphan establishment (Protestant) ..	6,116
Church of England .....	3,782
Presbyterian .....	1,757
Wesleyan .....	141
British and Foreign .....	424
Irish system .....	31
Other schools .....	2,346

The total charge on the ordinary revenue is 346,241*l.* The charges on the land-fund amount to 187,500*l.*, of which

the largest item is “immigration,” 158,515*l.*

The land-fund and immigration account stands as follows:—

Sale of land, &c. ....	£162,401
Charges on the fund .....	28,966
Applicable to immigration .....	133,415
Excess in the expenditure .....	25,100
	<hr/> 158,515

The estimate for 1841 of the gross expenditure of the colony, including Port Phillip, and excluding immigration, is 397,900*l.*, exceeding that of 1840 by 11,501*l.*, the increase in Port Phillip being 10,088*l.* The Governor proposes, in his “ways and means,” to apply to the ordinary expenses portions of the Crown revenue, to charge the land-fund with the expense of surveys, &c., to enforce payment of quit-rents, and to sell portions of the estates of the late church and school corporation. There will still be a deficiency of 32,000*l.*, which he proposes to meet by increasing the duties of customs, and on spirits.

*Education.*—The Governor has laid before the Council the following minute on Education.—“The system which has been followed since 1836 is one which I consider faulty. Though apparently based upon the principles of equality, it is very unequal in practice, and the rule which we profess to be guarded by is not even invariably or impartially followed. The rule is, that the assistance given to any school shall be measured by the sum which is raised for its support by private contributions; but it is well known that exceptions from this rule are made in favour of certain schools, solely because they have been longer established than others; exceptions which I cannot consider to be founded on any principle of utility, expediency, or justice. That the rule is faulty in practice, cannot, I think, be denied, inasmuch as, under it, every religious sect or denomination is anxious to have its own separate schools; and, as a necessary consequence, many more schools are established than in our thinly-scattered population are wanted, or can be supported in efficiency; and, in consequence of the amount of private contributions being made the measure of public assistance, the poorer denominations, or those which stand most in need of assistance, obtain the smallest share of it. Whilst, therefore, I repeat that the Government can have no object in view in this matter, separate from the welfare of the people, and no desire to force upon the people of this colony a system of education which they are not prepared to receive, I think it my duty to put fairly before the Council my opinion of of the course which we are following,

and to declare my readiness to introduce a better system, whenever it may be called for by the advancing progress of public opinion. At the same time, also, I think it right explicitly to state, that a deliberate and anxious consideration of this very important subject has led me to conclude, that the only way in which education can be extensively advanced in this colony, will be found to be, by the instituting of Government schools, from which no persons shall necessarily be excluded by reason of their religious persuasion, and by giving to no other schools whatever any assistance from Government. The failure of the plans of education, which have hitherto been brought forward may, I think, clearly be traced to the error of proposing that other schools, almost in an equal degree with those of the Government, should receive assistance out of the public funds."

*The Emancipists.*—A petition from the emancipist party against certain clauses in the Municipal Corporation Bill, alleges that "some of the provisions of the proposed bill are illegal, and an infringement of the rights and liberties of a numerous and respectable body of free British subjects residing in the colony, and inconsistent with and repugnant to the existing laws and institutions of Great Britain and the principles of the British constitution." On the 23rd June Sir John Jamison presented this petition to the Council, observing, that there was a great number of wealthy and propertied men in the colony, who, if the bill passed as it at present stood, will be forced to find comfort somewhere else. "It was unjust that free subjects, such as they now were to all intents and purposes, should be deprived of their rights in the Council, that they should pay taxes and yet have no vote." He thought the petition was founded on Christian charity.

*New Church.*—On the 23rd June, the foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid by the Bishop of Australia, attended by the senior chaplain of New South Wales (Mr. Cowper), the incumbent of St. Philip's, the High Sheriff, &c.

*Bushrangers.*—Major Nunn has arrived at Matland with several bushrangers belonging to Oposom Jack's corps, who, after poisoning some of his associates has either accidentally or intentionally terminated his own existence by the same means.

#### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Frost and his Chartist companions have arrived at Hobart Town. *Murray's Review* says, "Mr. Frost, with the two other persons sent here for treason, have

been sent, we suppose, by order of the Secretary of State, to Port Arthur. How they are to be treated there remains to be seen."

### Polynesia.

#### TONGATABOO.

It is with deep regret we announce the death, or rather murder, of the veteran officer, Capt. Croker, R. N., on the 24th of June, while attempting to take the heathen stockade of Bea, in the island of Tongataboo, in the South Seas.

On the arrival of H. M. S. *Favorite* at the island, a letter was sent to the commander, Capt. Croker, from the missionaries residing there, informing him that the heathen natives were at war with them, and soliciting his assistance. He mustered the hands on board the *Favorite*, and told them that he had not the power to command them to go on shore, but would leave it to themselves to volunteer. A great number of the crew at once volunteered, and three guns, two six-pounders, and one twelve-pounder, were taken on shore, and conveyed a short distance in the interior, on the rise of a hill, which commanded a full view of the stockade. A female messenger was despatched to the stockade, for the purpose of effecting a truce with the natives. During her absence, King George, accompanied by about three hundred of his soldiers (missionary tribe, as they call themselves), arrived at the spot, for the purpose of assisting the British. On the return of the woman, the flag of truce was hoisted within the stockade, and a few minutes afterwards, a Welshman, who goes under the name of "Jemmy the Devil," and who, though a white man and a British subject, is the ruler and ringleader of these unfortunate heathens, made his appearance, and was hailed by Capt. Croker with "Well, Jemmy, I am glad to find that you are willing to come to amicable terms—what can I do for you?" "Oh!" says Jemmy in return, "You can do a deal for me if you like;" evidently meaning that it would have been all over with him if he got into the clutches of Capt. Croker. That gentleman then informed him that the terms of peace were, to level both heathen and missionary forts to the ground. The Welshman said he could not consent to that until he had consulted several chiefs, whose answer he would return in half an hour. Capt. Croker acceded, and waited at the gate of the heathen fort. At length, having waited past the appointed time, and getting impatient, he knocked at the gate with the hilt of his sword several times, and received no answer to his repeated summons; he then struck

through the door with his sword, which, on withdrawing, he found covered with blood. Capt. Croker then flourished his sword over his head, and ordered his men to advance with their guns. They immediately advanced within the distance of one hundred yards from the gate of the stockade, thinking they would frighten the inmates by doing so; instead of which, they immediately commenced firing a volley of musketry through the numerous loop-holes of the fortification. As soon as the firing commenced, King George and his army decamped, saying they were going round to besiege the fort on the other side. Capt. Croker, finding the musketry too strong to enable his men to stand to their guns, ordered them to advance with their bridges and scaling ladders, for the purpose of crossing the trench and besieging the fort. Immediately after giving this order, Capt. Croker received a shot in the leg, and staggered a few paces to the rear, at the same time calling on his men to behave themselves like British seamen. At this time, several of his party were wounded and two men killed, when a shot struck him in the left breast, and he staggered into the arms of one of his crew, exclaiming "Fight on, and do your duty as British seamen." As the person into whose arms he had fallen was carrying him to the rear, he said feebly, "Lay me down, and go fight." Having uttered these words, this gallant officer fell back and expired. The survivors, finding the musketry so strong, and having lost their commander, were obliged at last to retreat, and leave their guns, carrying with them their dead and wounded, the former of which they afterwards interred. In the evening, the savages from the fort issued out, and took possession of the guns and ammunition left behind by the crew of the *Favourite*, which they have erected for the defence of their stockade. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:—Killed, Walter Croker, Esq., commander; the quarter-master, and the gunner's mate.—Wounded, Mr. Dunlop, first lieutenant, and nineteen of the crew.—*Sydney Gaz.*, July 25.

### New Zealand.

The following proclamation has been published by the Lieutenant Governor:—

"In the name of her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Whereas I have it in command from her Majesty Queen Victoria, through her principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to assert the sovereign rights of her Majesty over the southern islands

of New Zealand, commonly called the 'Middle Island,' and 'Stewart's Island;' and also, the island commonly called the 'Northern Island,' the same having been ceded in sovereignty to her Majesty. Now, therefore, I, William Hobson, Lieutenant Governor of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim and declare to all men, that from and after the date of these presents, the full sovereignty of the islands of New Zealand, extending from thirty-four degrees thirty minutes north to forty-seven degrees ten minutes south latitude, and between one hundred and sixty-six degrees five minutes to one hundred and seventy-nine degrees of east longitude, vests in her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors for ever. Given under my hand at Government-house, Russell, Bay of Islands, this 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1840.

(Signed) "WILLIAM HOBSON,  
Lieutenant Governor."

The first number of a new journal, published at Kororarika, called the *New Zealand Advertiser, and Bay of Islands Gazette*, appeared June 15th. The editor states in his address, that his journal is established to advance the commercial interests of all, and to unite, and not divide; a principle on the due maintenance of which he conceives the prosperity of the colony of New Zealand most essentially depends.

The paper of July 2nd states, that the township of Russell had been laid out; and communication between that place and Kororarika was to be established twice a day.

A *New Zealand Gazette* has been published at Port Nicholson, the first number of which contains what is termed the "Provisional Constitution" of this the New Zealand Land Company's first and principal settlement.

"1st. That all persons parties to this agreement shall submit themselves to be mustered and drilled under the directions of persons to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned.

"2nd. That in case a person shall commit any offence against the law of England, he shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in England.

"3rd. That in case any dispute shall arise, such dispute shall be decided in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

"4th. That a committee shall be formed of the following persons:—Col. William Wakefield, the Company's principal agent; George Samuel Evans, Esq., barrister-at-law; Hon. Henry William Peetre; Dudley Sinclair, Esq.; Francis Alexander Molesworth, Esq.; Capt. Ed-

ward Daniel; Lieut. William Mien Smith, the Company's surveyor-general; Richard David Hanson, Esq.; Edward Betts Hopper, Esq.; George Duppa, Esq.; George Hunter, Esq.; Henry Moreing, Esq.; Henry Saint Hill, Esq.; Thomas Mitchell Partridge, Esq.; Major David Starkie Durie. That Col. Wakefield shall be the president thereof. That in all cases the Company's principal officer shall be the president. That the Company shall have the power to appoint five additional members. That the committee shall have the power to add five additional members. That the number of members shall not exceed twenty-five. That five members shall be a quorum for all purposes. That Samuel Revans, Esq., shall be the first secretary to the committee.

"5th. That the committee shall have the power to make rules for their meetings, and to appoint the necessary officers; and that a meeting of the committee shall take place within three days after five members shall have arrived in the settlement.

"6th. That the committee shall have power to appoint a person who shall be called an umpire; and that George Samuel Evans, Esq., barrister-at-law, should be the first umpire. That the umpire shall preside in all criminal proceedings, and, assisted by seven assessors, shall decide on the guilt or innocence of the party accused.

"That if the party be declared guilty, the umpire shall state the punishment to be inflicted. Provided, that without the special approval of the committee, no imprisonment to be stated by the umpire shall exceed three months, and no fine to be so stated shall exceed £10.

"8th. That in all civil proceedings, the umpire shall preside. That each party may choose an arbitrator, who shall sit with the umpire, and the award of the majority shall bind the parties; and the umpire shall have all necessary powers of compelling the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers, and of examining the witnesses.

"9th. That the committee shall have the power to appoint five of their members, who shall be called a committee of appeal; and to such committee an appeal may be made in all cases, civil and criminal, and the decision of such committee shall be final.

"10th. That the committee and the umpire shall be authorized to make such rules and orders for their government, in the execution of their duties, as they shall think fit.

"11th. That the committee may direct in what manner the assessors shall be chosen.

"12th. That the committee shall direct

the calling out of the armed inhabitants, and shall make rules and regulations for the government of the same.

"13th. That the Company's principal agent shall have the highest authority in directing the armed inhabitants, when called out; and that the committee shall have the power to appoint such other persons as they think fit to assist in such direction.

"14th. That the committee shall have the power to make regulations for preserving the peace of the settlement; and shall have power to levy such rates and duties, as they shall think necessary to defray all expenses attending the management of the affairs of the colony, and the administration of justice."

The "President and Council" of this colony prefixed to this announcement of the constitution an address, wherein they say:—"Although willing to admit in the fullest extent the power and right of the British Government to exercise sovereignty within the islands of New Zealand, whenever it may please the Legislature of England to assert that right, yet it appeared to the Council, that under the recent proclamations of the Governor of New South Wales, the English Government had formally disclaimed the existence of any right of sovereignty in the Crown of England, and had in the amplest manner recognized the independent sovereignty of the native chiefs of the island. As that proclamation contains a reference to the acquisition by purchase of the sovereign rights of the chiefs, the Council believe and hope, that ere long the authority of the English Crown will be established in this place. That authority does not, however, exist at the present moment. On the contrary, the Government of England has recognized every petty tribe in New Zealand as an independent foreign power, and has by implication asserted the right of the chiefs to exercise authority over every person residing within their territory, to the laws or customs of the said tribe; and act of Government, therefore, within the colony, whether legislative or executive, must derive its validity from the assent, express or implied, of the principal chiefs of the district; and every act of Government thus sanctioned, must be recognised as valid by the Government of England, and every civilized government."

*Police Office, April 14.*—Capt Pearson, of the brig *Integrity*, was arrested under a warrant issued for illegal conduct towards his charterer, Mr. Wade, of Hobart Town, and brought before the district magistrate, Major Baker. The prisoner refused to recognize the court, and was accordingly committed. The ensuing day, Capt. Pearson made his escape, and an escape warrant has in consequence been issued against him.

The *Sydney Gazette*, in an article headed "Port Nicholson Rebels," advertising to the

second article of the Provisional Constitution, observes :—We should be glad to know how his Highness, the Supreme Dictator of the Port Nicholson settlers, would be pleased to act in the event of any one of his subjects committing murder, rape, or any other crime to which the law of England awards the punishment of death? Would he dare sign a warrant for the execution of the culprit? If he did, we can tell him, he would be guilty of two capital offences—murder and high treason! The executioner would be guilty of murder, and every party connected with the trial would be considered as *particeps criminis*, and would be dealt with accordingly. Col. Wakefield, as President of the Council, takes upon himself to create magistrates, to embody a police, and to enrol a militia! Has he done so under any commission or authority from his lawful Sovereign? No—he pretends to shelter himself by a subterfuge; he is pleased, for his convenience, to recognize the sovereignty of certain New Zealand chiefs, who for certain considerations, have granted to him a certain portion of their territory. Surely, Col. Wakefield is not so ignorant of the law of England, as not to know that no foreign prince or potentate, whether civil or savage, can invest British subjects with such powers as are assumed by the Colonel and his gang of adventurers. We are not quite certain that Col. Wakefield has not already been guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, if not high treason, in assuming the powers detailed in the proclamation of his provisional constitution. His Sovereign has in New Zealand a deputy, duly commissioned and accredited to act as her Lieutenant-Governor, who has a right to claim the allegiance of every British subject in New Zealand, in and on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.”

The following murders are reported in the Sydney papers :—

A man named John M'Gregor, built a small vessel at Port William, Stewart's Island, for the purpose of trading among the different settlements on that coast. On the 17th March, the vessel arrived at the Island of Robukka, from which place her owner took away three men and three women, slaves belonging to a chief named Robulla, leaving one of the men belonging to the vessel on shore. Robulla, being shortly after made acquainted with the transaction, captured the unfortunate man, who was immediately surrounded by about fifty of the natives, armed with tomahawks, and in less than three minutes the body was cut up into about seventy pieces, and divided among the cannibals, each taking their portion, which in a few minutes was devoured. The unfortunate victim earnestly requested his life might be spared for a short

time, until the arrival of a chief who had lately left Sydney, but to no purpose, so eager were they for bloodshed that they would not allow themselves time to take off the clothes from the body.

In the latter part of February, the son of a chief, named Bogana, retired on board a whaler lying at Otago, where he remained drinking for some time, and in a state of inebriation returned on shore. About an hour after his arrival, while excited by the liquor, he went into a house kept by a man named James Brown, where he became abusive, and was ordered out, but refusing to go, harsh measures were used, and in the scuffle a pane of glass was broken, a piece of which struck him in the cheek, which roused the indignation of the warrior, who hastened to his house, where he armed himself with a loaded musket, and returned again to the house of Brown, at whom he presented it. A man standing near pushed the musket on one side; it immediately went off, and the contents lodged in the breast of a carpenter, who had formerly belonged to the whaling barque *Mechanic*, of New Brunswick, who almost immediately expired. Mr. Weller immediately had the murderer confined and a guard set over him. Shortly after (by some means unknown) a loaded musket was passed into him, and while unnoticed by his guard, he ordered his wife to sit behind him, and presenting the muzzle of the piece to his breast, with his toe he pulled the trigger, and the contents of the musket passed through both bodies, when they instantly expired.

A French frigate had arrived at the Bay (from France 103 days) and three French ships with emigrants from Germany and Switzerland, were expected to arrive at Middle Island, New Zealand, daily, with emigrants.

### Cape of Good Hope.

A pamphlet has been published at Cape Town, entitled “Narrative of a Correspondence, &c. between the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies, and Sir Andries Stockenstrom, Baronet,” relating to a charge made by the latter, when in England, against Mr. Menzies.

It appears, from this correspondence, that, in May last, a letter was communicated to Mr. Justice Menzies, by a friend at the Cape, who had received it from a friend in England, which mentioned that Sir A. Stockenstrom, when here, had been relating an edition of the story that was in circulation in the colony about Sir John Wyldesome some time ago; that Mr.



Wood (now member for Southwark) gave a person to understand "that the story was entirely an intrigue of Menzies", and that his informant was Stockenström; and that the impression made against Menzies was so strong that it would affect him even if there was a change of ministry."

A Cape paper (the *Zuid Afrikaan*) states, with reference to this story, that, "in 1833, the Cape community was convulsed by proceedings on the part of the Government and its adherents, in respect of certain slanderous reports against the chief justice, Sir John Wylde, which were universally ascribed to the intrigues of a set to remove him out of his situation, and which might have unjustly ruined him but for the spirited public addresses of the bar and the public;" that "when Sir Andries left this colony for England, in 1833, it was generally known that he had been charged by Sir John with the necessary documents for the defence of his character at home;" and that Sir Benjamin D'Urban brought out his full justification and exculpation.

Immediately upon the receipt of this intimation, Mr. Menzies wrote to Sir John Wylde (5 May), inclosing the extract of the letter he had received, stating that "he entertained no doubt that, by the 'story about Sir John Wylde,' the writer of the letter means the reports unfavorable to his character in circulation in the years 1831 and 1832; as to which Lord Ripon, then secretary of state for the colonial department, directed some inquiry to be made, and the opinion of the secretary of state, as to the result of which inquiry, was communicated to Sir John by Lord Stanley, through Sir B. D'Urban, in January, 1834;" that "the charge, which Capt. Stockenström is stated to have made against him (Mr. Menzies) with reference to those reports, is a base, infamous, and malicious falsehood; that 'he believes that Sir John did not give the slightest credit to it, and that by whomsoever it may have been made, it has been made without his authority, consent, or knowledge.'"

The reply of Sir John Wylde to Mr. Menzies (5 May) was in these words:

"My dear Sir: Not doubting in the least the sincerity of the motives under the influence of which you state yourself to have made the communication from you of this day's date, in respect of a certain letter to a friend of yours, dated 21st January last, and received by one of the last mails from England.

"I hasten to tender the assurance, that no 'edition' of any story with regard to myself, by Capt. Stockenström or any other person, as referred to in said letter, has been made directly or indirectly, with 'my authority, consent, or knowledge.'

"Nor will I hesitate to declare my

conviction and satisfaction in the perfect truth of your assertion, that any 'charge,' involving you in any intrigue (with reference to such story), if any such existed, would be, as you allege, 'a base, infamous, and malicious falsehood.'"

On the 12th of May, Mr. Menzies wrote to Sir A. Stockenström, supposed to be then in England; but on the 31st May, Sir Andries arrived in the colony, and on the following day, Mr. Menzies inclosed to him a duplicate of his letter, in which he characterizes the charge against him, said to have been circulated by Sir Andries, as "a most base, infamous, and malicious falsehood," and calls upon him to state explicitly, whether he had made any such statement, and if so, the grounds and authority for it.

A communication thereupon took place between Major C. C. Michell, the surveyor-general, acting on the part of Sir A. Stockenström and Mr. Menzies, in which the former, by desire of his principal, objected to entering upon an explanation until certain words in Mr. Menzies' letter, which Sir Andries considered personally offensive to himself, were withdrawn, which was done by Mr. Menzies, on the express condition that Sir Andries would give him in writing the explanation he desired.

On the 8th June, Sir Andries addressed a letter to Mr. Menzies, wherein he expresses regret at the revival of "that awful transaction, which must so long have borne down Sir John Wylde and his family." He says: "When I reached this town from the frontier, in the year 1832, I found rumours afloat which charged the chief justice, Sir John Wylde, with one of the most abominable of crimes, which, if he were guilty, would justly have consigned him to eternal infamy. As there never had existed the slightest friendship or intimacy between Sir John Wylde and me, I was enabled to keep myself totally unconnected with the question at issue, until Sir John Wylde heard that I was on the point of proceeding to England, when he caused it to be conveyed to me, by a common friend, that he was anxious to place me in full possession of his case, both on account of the value which he professed to attach to my opinion, and in order to enable me to contradict any injurious report which I might find in circulation against him in the mother country. The common duty of one man to his fellow, struggling against apparently unmerited oppression, and my sense of the character of all secret aspersions, induced me to consent to hear Sir John Wylde, and several meetings took place between him and me at which he represented himself as likely to become the victim of a most atrocious combination, of which he

had not been able to discover the originators and chief actors, but upon which an intrigue had been constructed by his enemies with the evident view of turning him out of office, and putting you in his place. He stated that he had been called upon by the colonial minister to clear his character from imputations which were not even named, and which he was left to collect from the secret whisperings of calumny; and that every request, on his part, to be made acquainted with the names of his accusers, had been disregarded. He named individuals as particularly active in trying to drive him and his daughter from society, by every imaginable insult, and among these individuals, were you and Mrs. Menzies." Sir Andries adds, that Sir John gave him letters of introduction to some of his friends with the sole view that he should have an opportunity of detailing those facts to them, "with the avowed express object of enabling those friends to compel the government to give Sir John Wylde a fair trial, to drag to light his accusers, and confront him with them. I stated his case exactly as he stated it to me; and, though all intercourse between Sir John Wylde and me has long ceased, I have, up to this moment, never failed, when opportunity offered, to denounce the charge which has been propagated against him, and as above alluded to, as a most infamous and malicious calumny. Mr. B. Wood is one of the individuals to whom I related what Sir John Wylde had related to me, and I am responsible for the use which he may have made of the information." He denies that he made any communication on the subject to any official person.

Mr. Menzies, in return to this letter, inquires (June 10th) whether the communications from Sir John Wylde, mentioned by Sir A. Stockenstrom, were in writing, and if so, he requests to see them, or to have their date, title, or description. He also inquires who were the other individuals mentioned by Sir John as active in trying to drive him and his daughter from society, and what was the date of Sir Andries's communication to Mr. B. Wood.

Sir Andries, in reply (June 12), objects to proceeding further in the discussion before Sir John Wylde knew all that had passed; upon which Mr. Menzies communicates a copy of this letter to Sir John Wylde, with an offer of allowing him to see and take copies of all the correspondence and to be present at any conference on the subject.

Sir John Wylde replies (June 13) as follows: "In respect of the subject-matter, to which those letters refer,—considering the painful nature to myself of the occurrences, now so long ago, in

connection with it, as well as the existing advanced state of the discussion upon it between yourself and Sir Andries Stockenstrom, as would appear from the letter inclosed to me, I request to decline the offer you have made me, to show me and allow me to take copies of the whole correspondence, which has passed between you up to the present moment, or which may further pass between you; or to attend, or have a friend on my part to attend, any conference which may take place on the subject."

Copy of this letter was transmitted (June 15) by Mr. Menzies to Sir A. Stockenstrom, inclosed in a merely formal, but perfectly civil letter from himself, and on the 16th, he received the following from Sir Andries, through Major Michell:

"Sir,—I this moment receive yours of to-day. My title to resist your dictation, and to spurn the very idea of an obligation, on my part, to submit to be catechised at your pleasure, is easily tested. With this view, I hereby finally close our correspondence; though I shall, as I suppose you will, take care that the case in dispute does not remain where it is. In the mean time, my friend, Major Michell, knows my sentiments on such questions as I do now intend to answer."

About an hour after Mr. Menzies had received the above letter, Major Michell and Mr. Menzies had an interview, at which Mr. Menzies read to Major Michell Sir Andries Stockenstrom's note, and stated that he was now ready to hear any communication which Major Michell was empowered to make. Major Michell stated that he was not empowered by Sir A. Stockenstrom to make any communication to Mr. Menzies on the subject of any of the questions put by Mr. Menzies in the course of his correspondence with Sir A. Stockenstrom, and that he did not understand the last paragraph in the note as implying that he was to be so empowered.

Mr. Menzies, thereupon (June 27), addressed a long letter to Sir Andries, in which he repeats that "any statement, which charges me with having any share or participation in, or any knowledge of, any intrigue of any kind whatsoever against Sir John Wylde, is in itself false;" and declares, "that any statement that Mrs. Menzies or I ever tried to drive Sir John Wylde and his daughter from society, by any insult of any kind whatsoever, is also in itself false. It is, therefore" he adds, "essential for your defence (even as you have chosen to shape it), that you should prove those statements to be true. The burden of proof is on you. You have not attempted nor offered to prove the truth of any part of either of those statements; you have not ventured to assert that there is a particle

of truth in either of them,—or that you, either now or at any time, had any ground for believing that any part of them was true." With regard to the assertion of Sir A. Stockenstrom, that Sir John Wylde gave him the information of Mr. Menzies' participation in an intrigue against him, he, (Mr. Menzies) places no reliance on the assertion, first, because of the letter, before given, from Sir John Wylde, dated 5th May, and secondly, because, subsequent to that letter, and before the return of Sir A. Stockenstrom to the colony, Sir John had given him (Mr. Menzies) a copy of his letter to Sir Andries, dated 6th March 1833, marked "confidential," containing his full and final instructions for his defence, in which he does not state or even insinuate that he suspected him (Mr. Menzies) to be a party to the intrigue against him, or to have any knowledge of its existence.

In return to this letter, which appears, upon the face of it, a temperate and unanswerable refutation of the charge made against Mr. Menzies, Sir A. Stockenstrom replied (June 29th) in a short epistle, wherein he states that one of the reasons for his determination to stop all further communication, was his conviction of Mr. Menzies' powers "to twist every fact and argument so as to suit his purpose." He denies that Mr. M. has ground to complain of any "refusal of reparation" on his part, as Major Michell, he says, "can remind you that you perfectly understood what questions they were, which I told you in my letter of the 15th inst. I did intend to answer, and on which he knew my sentiments, for the express purpose of giving you a direct answer. As for any reconciliation or confidence between you and Sir John Wylde, which you believe you have turned to such good account, I need hardly tell you with what perfect confidence I can leave to the public the decision of any question which must hinge on the comparative value of his, your, and my words; and nothing can be more satisfactory to me than the exhibition which you intend to make of yourself and your new ally in your intended publication. That alliance is in itself quite sufficient to stamp the whole affair. You complain of my manner and style. I admit both to be altogether unjustifiable, except in the case and under the circumstances before us, which only those can appreciate fully who know your history and mine for the last eight or ten years."

In return to this, Mr. Menzies (July 1) disavows any complaint of "refusal of reparation," except of that kind which a person who has wronged another should be ready to make, namely, a retraction of unfounded imputations: "I am reluc-

tant," he says, "to suppose that either by your letter of the 15th June, or through your friend, Major Michell, you could have intended to convey an intimation of your being disposed to give personal satisfaction, if required, to one, whose official situation, you well knew, rendered it utterly impossible for him to demand it."

Here ends the pamphlet. Sir A. Stockenstrom has published in the *S. A. Advertiser* a long letter of comments (July 10) upon the correspondence, in which he charges Mr. Menzies with employing dictatorial interrogatories, with distorting his words from the meanings they are intended to convey, and with "impertinence and presumption;" and he adds: "I now solemnly declare, that Sir John Wylde did, in 1833, assure me, that he was perfectly certain that Mr. Menzies was active in the intrigue against him; he stated to me instances of the insults inflicted upon him by Mr. Menzies, of which I have now but a faint recollection, though, as I was assured that they had been seen by others as well as felt by Sir John Wylde, they gave weight to the assertion, that Mr. Menzies was by no means ignorant of, or indifferent to, the intrigue in progress for his own advancement. But one expression of Sir John Wylde, in reference to the conduct of Mr. Menzies towards him at that hour of distress and danger, I have not forgotten. 'So elated,' said he, 'was this man with the success of the plot, when the order arrived,' (for Sir J. Wylde's suspension, unless he could clear himself) 'that he had a jollification with some of his friends to celebrate the event, at which the whole party \*\*\*\*\*', and toasted him as Sir William Menzies, chief justice of the colony.'" Of Sir John Wylde's letter of the 5th May, he says: "When I first read that letter, in connection with the letter of Mr. Menzies, to which it refers, it appeared to me to indicate in the writer of it a degree of cowardice and moral obliquity so monstrous, as almost to justify the intrigue of which I had endeavoured to save him from becoming the victim. I refer to the two last paragraphs, and more especially to the last. In the first, it appeared to me that Sir J. Wylde denied having ever given me authority to repeat his story; and in the last, that he expressed a doubt as to the existence of any intrigue against him, from any participation in which he exonerated Mr. Menzies, in language designed to cover with infamy all who had ever hinted at such a thing. A friend, however, since the appearance of the *Narrative*, has suggested to me, that such might not be Sir John Wylde's meaning or intention, and that he believes that Sir John, up to this moment, denies that his

letter of the 5th of May does in the least contradict the statement made by me in my letter to Mr. Menzies, under date of June 8, and that when he 'hastened' to assure Mr. Menzies that no 'edition of any story with regard to himself, by Capt. Stockenström or any other person, as referred to in said letter,' (of Mr. Menzies' friend) 'had been made directly or indirectly, with his authority, consent, or knowledge,' he may have meant the words, 'as referred to in said letter,' to be emphatic in reference to the words, 'the story was entirely an intrigue of Menzies.' Of the last paragraph he also suggests this explanation:—the words, 'involving you (Mr. Menzies) in any intrigue (with reference to such story) if any such existed,' still refer to the invention or concoction of the story or false charges brought against Sir J. Wyld in 1831-2. If such, indeed, be the meaning of the writer, I have nothing to say against it, except that it would have been desirable that he had not suffered his 'haste' to leave his meaning obscure. If he means anything else, the words 'base, infamous, and malicious,' when applied to himself, as they would then be, would only not be too weak, because stronger cannot be found."

In a later number of the *Advertiser*, appears a letter from Mr. Porter, the Attorney-general, dated July 20th, in which, with reference to the same letter from Sir John Wyld, dated May 5th, he says: "I chanced to be in Sir J. Wyld's chambers, engaged with him in looking up a point of law, when the letter from Mr. Menzies, of the same date, was opened. After Sir John Wyld, and a common friend of ours, who also happened to be present, had perused it, the former handed it to me, kindly desiring that I would read it, and give him my opinion about its contents. The substance of my reply was, that I thought he was bound to answer Mr. Menzies, and that his answer should, in my opinion, be as exculpatory of that gentleman as he could properly and fairly make it; but that

my necessary ignorance of past transactions precluded me from doing more than offering this general advice. Sir John Wyld then said that he would sketch such a reply as it appeared to him he ought to send, and that he would show it to me before transmitting it. Accordingly he did, in an hour or so, hand me the answer which, in the meantime, he had drawn up. It contained, in substance (words may have been altered, but the sense remains the same), the three paragraphs which composed the published letter. It also contained another paragraph, which Sir John Wyld, at my instance, expunged altogether. As the draft originally stood, the expunged paragraph was interposed between the second and the third. The words of the omitted passage I cannot, of course, pretend to give. I find it somewhat difficult to pledge myself even to their accurate meaning, because I remember that one of my objections to the passage was, that the style of it appeared to me to be a little complex and obscure. But I can state with certainty, that the general effect which it produced upon my mind was, and the effect which, I am sure, it would have produced upon the mind of an ordinary reader, would have been, that suspicions or impressions unfavourable to Mr. Menzies did formerly exist in his (Sir J. Wyld's) mind, in relation to the conduct of the former with respect to the painful topic which his letter had revived. I am almost certain, indeed, that the commencing words were 'whatever shades or degree of distrust or suspicion,' &c., which of themselves, sufficiently convey the meaning I attached to the entire. As the matter then presented itself to me, I thought this introduction to the concluding paragraph unnecessary, and, on the moment, recommended its omission. But for my recommendation, I have no doubt whatever that it would have been retained, and that Sir J. Wyld would have sent the letter as he first wrote it. It was I who started the objection."

## REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &amp;c.

MAJ. GEN. SIR T. WILLSHIRE.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 18, 1840.*—Leave of absence is granted to Major Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., K.C.B., to proceed to England on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

The Commander-in-Chief deeply regrets the loss of the services of an officer who, for so many years, has been distinguished in the wars of his country, and lately, in a pre-eminent degree, with the army of the Indus.

His Excellency begs to express to Maj. Gen. Sir Thos. Willshire, the high opinion entertains of his services and ability, and he trusts that the major-general may long enjoy the happiness arising from the conscientious feeling, of having zealously and nobly performed his duty upon many eventful occasions.

## FURLONGHS TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 1, 1840.*

—All officers at present absent from their regiments on account of their private affairs, are required to rejoin their corps with all practicable expedition; and general officers commanding divisions and districts are directed to abstain, until further orders, from forwarding applications for leave, preparatory to furlough, excepting on medical certificate.

## REGIMENTAL RANK.—1ST EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

*Fort William, Oct. 7, 1840.*—In consequence of instructions recently received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to publish the following rules, in modification of that prescribed in para. 4 of the Hon. Court's letter promulgated in the G. O. issued by his Lordship under date the 29th June, 1838, and to declare them applicable to the 1st European regiment at each of the three presidencies.

"An officer of the 1st European regiment, promoted in any one wing, shall take rank regimentally immediately on promotion, and from its date, if the senior in both wings of the rank from which he is promoted, or if senior in the service to the senior of his grade in the other wing."

"An officer promoted in either wing, who is junior regimentally and in the

service to one or more of the officers in the other wing of the rank from which he is promoted, shall not succeed to the regimental rank of the advanced grade thus obtained, but shall rank by brevet only, until the officer or officers of the other wing who are his seniors in the service, and regimentally, shall have attained the same grade of rank, next after the last of whom he shall take his advanced rank regimentally. He will, notwithstanding, be entitled to the pay and allowances of his advanced rank, and to its full advantages for line promotion."

## LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 12, 1840.*

—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, his Ex. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the formation of two light infantry battalions, composed of the rifle or light companies of the following corps:

*The 1st L. Inf. Battalion.*—To be formed at Meerut, to be commanded by Major L. Bruce, of the 12th regt. N. I., and to consist of the rifle company of the 68th, and the light companies of the 7th, 8th, 13th, 17th, 21st, 29th, and 31st regts. of N. I.

*The 2nd L. Inf. Battalion.*—To be formed at Meerut, to be commanded by Major A. Goldie, of the 47th regt. N. I., and to consist of the rifle company of the 72nd, and the light companies of the 14th, 22nd, 49th, 51st, 53rd, and 66th regts. of N. I.

The companies above detailed are to be sent to the station appointed for the formation of the battalions with all practicable expedition, and the officers nominated to their command will repair forthwith to their destination, in order to make arrangements for their speedy organization.

The officers and men of the rifles are to be continued on the rolls of their present companies; but their pay, whilst detached from their regiments, will be drawn in abstract at the head quarters of the light battalions with which they may be serving, by the officers commanding them respectively, to whom the usual allowance for command and for repair of arms will be assigned: a pay havildar will also be appointed to each rifle company, from the date of its departure from regimental head quarters.

The light companies are to be completed to their full establishment, but only one European officer is to be sent with each: the men will have with them

their regimental appointments, their arms, accoutrements, camp equipage and quarter-master's establishment; the tents, tent lascars and bheesties, sent with the rifle companies, will be replaced by those now attached to the 9th companies of regiments.

The light companies will carry with them ten rounds per man of service ammunition in pouch: the rifle companies will have sent with them 100 rounds per man, and the officers commanding them will use their discretion, in their progress to the place of rendezvous, when halted in the vicinity of a bed of a river, or when practice can be conducted without risk to the inhabitants, to perfect their men in the use of the rifle.

The following staff will be assigned to each light battalion: viz. 1 adjutant, effective; 1 interpreter and quarter-master, effective; 1 serjeant-major, effective; 1 quarter-master-serjeant, effective; 1 bugle major, non-effective; 1 drill havildar, non-effective; and 1 drill naick, non-effective.

The staff allowances to be the same as granted to like situations in corps of the line.

Nominal rolls of officers proceeding from corps to join the light battalions to be forwarded without delay to the adjutant-general of the army, and weekly reports of progress to be sent from companies to the same authority, during the march to the station assigned to them: similar reports to be forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding the division to which they are moving.

Assistant surgeons will hereafter be nominated to the medical charge of these battalions, and the major-general commanding the Meerut division will, in communication with the superintending surgeon, organize a suitable hospital establishment for each on the scale laid down for a corps of the line, forwarding the orders he may issue on the occasion for his excellency's information.

Oct. 16.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that a third light infantry battalion be raised.

The corps is to be formed at Cawnpore, to be commanded by Major Hugh Sibbald, of the 41st regt. N.I., and to be composed of the rifle company of the 9th, and the light companies of the 1st, 11th, 12th, 24th, 50th, 58th, and 67th regts. of N.I.

The companies above detailed are to be sent forthwith to the destination assigned to them, and the rules laid down for the organization of the 1st and 2nd light infantry regts. in G. Os. of the 12th instant, are to be considered strictly ap-

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plicable to the organization and establishment of the 3rd battalion.

#### DEPOT BATTALIONS.

*Head-Quarters, Oct. 12, 1840.*—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd dépôt battalions to be broken up from the 1st proximo, and the companies composing them detached to rejoin the head-quarters of their respective corps.

The companies and recruits for corps in the Lower Provinces are to be sent by water to their several destinations; those for the 16th, 35th, 37th, and 48th regts. of N.I. will join and do duty with the 27th regt. of N.I.

Those for the 2nd, 42nd, and 43rd regts. are to be sent by water from Ferozepore to Sukker, in progress to their corps.

The 9th company and the recruits of the 65th regt. N.I. will remain, for the present, at Juanpore; a company of N.I. from Benares, will be sent out to aid in taking the duties at that station.

A wing of the 31st regt. N.I., from Mynepoorie, will be immediately detached to occupy Allygurh.

#### MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The following movements and arrangements have been ordered; dates 16th and 29th Sept., and 12th Oct. 1840:—

The 30th regt. N.I. will commence its march from Neemuch on the 15th October, and proceed to Ferozepore.

Upon the arrival of the ships at Calcutta, having on board H.M. 62nd Regt., each detachment will be successively disembarked and quartered in Fort William.

H.M. 55th Regt. will, on arrival from Madras, be stationed at Chinsurah until further orders.

#### ORDER OF THE DOORANEE EMPIRE.

*Erratum.*—The name of Lieut. Col. Campbell, deputy qu. master general, Bombay army, was, through an oversight, omitted in the list of officers who had been invested with the 2nd class of the order of the Dooranee empire, published in G. Os. of the 3rd Aug. 1840.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 3. Mr. W. Wynyard, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moradabad, during absence of Mr. Blunt.

Mr. H. J. Bushby to be an assistant under commissioner of Benares division

14. Lieut. C. R. Browne, 60th N.I., officiating principal assistant at Hosangabad, to be principal assistant to commissioner of Saugor division, in suc. to Capt. M. Smith dec.

Capt. Arthur Wheatley, 5th L.C., officiating 1st junior assistant to commissioner at Jubulpore, to be 1st junior assistant to commissioner of Saugor division, in suc. to Lieut. Browne prom.

(3 A)

15. Mr. T. Sandys to officiate as civil and sessions judge of West Burdwan during Mr. Gouldsbury's absence, or until further orders.

16. Mr. C. A. Ravenshaw, writer, reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

17. Ens. G. E. J. Law, 73rd N.I., to officiate as junior assistant to commissioner of Assam.

21. Brev. Capt. J. T. Geils, 60th N.I., assumed command of Malwa Bheel Corps on 10th April last.

Lieut. W. F. Hammersley, 41st N.I., to officiate as assistant to political agent at Quetta, from 1st Aug. last.

Mr. P. Melvill appointed an assistant under commissioner of Benares division.

22. Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Chitragong, v. Mr. H. T. Raikes.

25. Mr. S. Bowring to be superintendent of Sulkea Salt Golahs.

Mr. H. J. Bushby to be assistant to Governor General's agent in Rajpootana.

Mr. P. Melvill to be assistant to Governor General's agent, North-west Frontier.

Mr. S. J. Becher to officiate as magistrate and collector of Jaunpore.

Mr. D. T. Timins to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futtehpore.

26. Lieut. H. M. Nation, 23rd N.I., to be an assistant to general superintendent for suppression of Thuggee, v. Ens. F. F. C. Hayes.

29. Ens. F. F. C. Hayes, 62nd N.I., to be a junior assistant under commissioner of Saugor division.

30. Mons. Charles Dumaine to be French consul at Calcutta.

Mr. S. J. Becher to be assistant to collector of Jaunpore.

Oct. 6. Mr. C. A. Ravenshaw to be an assistant to magistrate and collector of Sarun.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Balasore.

10. Lieut. J. D. Fergusson, 36th N.I., to be adjutant of Bhopal contingent.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Sept. 3. Mr. G. Blunt, for four months, to visit the hills, on med. cert.—Mr. B. C. Glyn, from 10th Nov. to 20th Jan., on private affairs.—16. Mr. H. T. Raikes, from 8th Nov., preparatory to proceeding to Europe under med. cert.—Mr. F. Gouldsbury, for six months, on med. cert.—16. Mr. R. T. Tucker, to Cape, for fourteen months, on med. cert.—21. Mr. G. D. Turnbull, for four months, on private affairs.—22. Mr. L. Bolland, for six months, on med. cert.—25. Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, for three months, on private affairs.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 2. The Rev. William Palmer, junior chaplain at Cathedral of Calcutta, to be surrogate at Calcutta for granting episcopal licences of marriage.

23. The Rev. W. Sturrock to be chaplain at Patna.

Oct. 9. The Rev. P. B. Backhouse, assistant chaplain (arrived on 2nd Oct.), to be attached to North-western Provinces.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Sept. 10. The Rev. R. Everest, chaplain at Delhi, and the Rev. R. Chambers, chaplain at Agra, for three months respectively, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 16, 1840.—58th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Hunter to be capt. of a

company, and Ens. W. T. Wilson to be lieut., from 15th April 1840, in suc. to Capt. E. M. Orr retired.

64th N.I. Ens. W. E. Mulcaiter to be lieut., from 29th Aug. 1840, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. F. Campbell dec.

The undermentioned officers promoted to rank of captain by brevet, from dates expressed:—Lieut. J. G. Lawson, 2nd L.C.; Lieut. S. B. Goad, 1st do.; Lieut. Charles Wright, 1st N.I., and Lieut. G. P. Thomas, 64th do., 6th Sept. 1840; Lieut. G. A. Brownlow, 3rd L.C., and Lieut. John Bunce, 49th N.I., 9th Sept. 1840.

Cadet of Artillery Edw. Allen admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieut.

Cadets of Infantry N. C. Boswell and W. W. Reade admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. W. W. Wells admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. F. Moore, 52nd N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

Sept. 23.—52nd N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Martin to be capt. of a company, and Ens. F. M. H. Burlton to be lieut., from 16th Sept. 1840, in suc. to Capt. F. Moore transf. to invalid estab.

The undermentioned officers promoted to rank of capt. by brevet, from dates expressed:—Lieuts. John Locke, 22nd N.I., and C. G. Landon, 8th N.I., 10th Sept. 1840; Lieuts. P. S. Hamilton, 5th L.C., and S. D. Agar, 55th N.I., 16th do.

Brev. Capt. Colpoys Dickson, 51st N.I., appointed major of brigade to troops at Barrackpore, from 9th Sept., v. Capt. and Brev. Major C. E. Davis, who has quitted the station with his regt., the 58th N.I.

1st-Lieut. William Jones, corps of engineers, 1st assistant great trigonometrical survey, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Sept. 30.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. T. H. Paul to be colonel from 9th July 1840, v. Maj. Gen. (Col.) Oliver to be lieut. Col. dec.

17th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Major Colnett to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Wakefield to be capt. of a company, and Ens. J. S. D. Tulloch to be lieut., from 18th July 1840, in suc. to Maj. John Oliver promoted.

Lieut. George Cautley, 8th L.C., promoted to rank of capt. by brevet, from 22nd Sept. 1840.

Maj. Edm. Sweetenham, corps of engineers, at his own request, transf. to invalid estab.

Capt. C. T. Thomas, 15th N.I., 2nd assistant Hon. Company's stud, authorized to officiate for Major Mackenzie, and Lieut. W. W. Apperley, 4th L.C., now attached to Ghazepore depot, to act for Capt. Thomas, during absence of Maj. Mackenzie.

Oct. 2.—Surg. Thomas Smith, 2nd member, to be 1st member of Medical Board, v. Sawers, whose tour has expired.

Surg. Colin Campbell, 3rd member, to be 2nd member of Medical Board, v. Smith.

Superintending Surg. Samuel Ludlow to be 3rd member of Medical Board, v. Campbell.

on establishment of superintending surgeons.

Surg. George Lamb to officiate as a superintending surgeon, during absence from India of Superintending Surgeons King and Atkinson.

Oct. 7.—Engineers. Capt. Henry De Bude to be major, Lieut. Sept. 11

to invalid estab.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2nd-Lieutenant, cornet, ensigns, and assist. surgeons:—2nd-Lieut. E. Allen, 10th May 1840.—Cornet J. Fairlie, 14th April 1840.—Ensigns A. O. Wood, W. F. Ogilvie, C. Need, and C. C. Drury, 14th April 1840; C. M. Martin (not arrived), and H. W. Frost (not arrived) 1st May 1840; W. H. Reade, 10th May 1840.—Assist. Surgs. J. Geo. Da Cruz Denham, M.D., 14th April 1840, and W. W. Wells, 10th May 1840.

THE AUGMENTATION.—With reference to G.O. of 7th Sept., the following promotions are made; commissions to be dated 3rd Oct. 1840:—

Ensigns to be Lieutenants.—1st Europ. Regt.,





Europ. Regt. to 46th at Delhi; G. Gaynor from 17th to 9th N.I. at Serrole, Benares; H. J. Edwards from 50th to 15th N.I. at Chittagong; H. E. Read from 51st to 50th N.I.

The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps indicated, and directed to join:—J. Hood to 49th N.I. at Cawnpore; G. G. Dennis, 1st Europ. N. at Afghanis an; T. M. Travers, 51st N.I. at Barrackpore; J. Hunter, 17th do at Meerut; T. J. Shakespear, 24th do at Saur; E. J. Hughes, 57th do at Barrackpore; O. J. McL. Farrington, 25th do at Barrackpore; J. S. Philpots, 66th do at Cawnpore; P. A. B. Bouvier, 35th do in Afghanistan; A. Bla kwood, 64th do at Delhi; D. Macdonald, 20th do at Loodianah; T. T. King, 21st do. at Moradabad; C. Lysaght, 72nd do at Allahabad; F. A. Hook, 73rd do at Sylhet; B. H. Murray, 41st do at Delhi.

H. W. Frost  
W. W. Reade,

Oct. 10.—Lieut. W. P. Bignell, 69th N.I., appointed to temporary charge of 2nd division of public works, and directed forthwith to relieve Lieut. B. W. Goldie, of engineers, from the duty.

Lieut. J. Inglis, 15th, appointed to act as interp. and qu. master to 60th N.I., v. Stephen, who has been app. interp. and qu. master to 8th N.I., to which he belongs.

2nd bat., to be formed at do.; Maj. H. Sibbald,  
41st N.I., to command 3rd bat., to be formed at  
Cawnpore.

Oct. 15.—Assist. Surg. J. Stokes, M.D. (on furl.), removed from 22nd to 24th N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. Mackean posted to 22nd N.I.,  
and directed to join.

Lieut. Thomas Smith, 15th N.I. at present employed as an  
Gen. G. B.  
forthwith to join his regt. in Bengal.

*Examination.*—Ens. J. G. Stephen, 8th N.I., having been pronounced by the examiners of College of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of an interpreter to a native corps, is exempt from further examination.

*Returned to duty, from Europe.*—Sept. 16. Maj. L. Bruce, 12th N.I.; Capt. R. Beavan, 31st do.; Lieut. N. A. Parker, 58th do.; Capt. H. H. Lloyd, 72d do.—23. Lieut. T. Smith, 15th N.I.—30. Lieut. J. R. Burt, 6th L.C.

**FURLONGHS.**

*To Forces.*—Sept. 16. Lieut. Wm. Bridge, 62nd N.I., on private affairs to embark at Bombay).—  
3d. 2nd Lieut. John Edin, artillery, for health.

*To New South Wales.*—Sept. 30. Lieut. T. F. B. Beatson, 10th L.C., for two years, for health.

*To Cape of Good Hope.*—Sept. 16. Lieut. P. C. Murray, 36th N.I., for two years, for health.

*To Australia and Cape of Good Hope.*—Oct. 7. Capt. D. Pott, 47th N.I., for two years, on med. cert.

*To Mauritius.*—Sept. 17. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Foquett, 56th N.I., for six months, for health.

2nd N.I. 1841.—22.  
 Lieut. G. Scott, 6th I. R. from 10th Cont. to 10th  
 March 1841.—23.  
 an extension, till  
 Capt. E. K. Hopp

2nd March 1841, on med. cert.—14. Assist. Surg. T. A. Wethered, 3rd depôt bat., from 16th Sept. to 16th Feb. 1841, on med. cert.

*To ditto* (preparatory to applying for leave to sea).—Sept. 23. Lieut. A. A. Sturt, 6th N.I., for six months, on med. cert.—Oct. 2. Capt. G. Templer, from 15th Oct. to 15th April 1841, on med. cert.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES  
IN THE EAST.

Oct. 7. Lieut. Richard Lewis, 94th F., to take rank of captain in East-Indies only from 28th July 1840.

FURLOUGHS.

*To England*—Sept. 10. Lieut. Wynyard, 17th F., for two years, for health.—18. Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., for two years, for health.—24. Lieut. J. R. Carnac, 41st F., for two years, on private affairs.—Oct. 5. Cornet Steuart, 15th Hussars, for two years, for health.—7. Lieut. Mockler, 57th F., for eight months.—12. Lieut. Sinclair, 15th Hussars, for two years, for health.—Lieut. Bristow, 6th regt., for one year, for health.—15. Major Phillips and Lieut. Macartney, 15th Hussars, each for two years, on private affairs.—Lieut. Key, 15th ditto, for eighteen months, on ditto.—Lieut. Day, 63d F., for two years, on do.

To Mauritius.—Oct. 15. Lieut. Crompton, 63rd F., for six months, on med. cert.

## SHIPPING.

*Arrivals at Kedgorec.*

SEPT. 15. *Abbotsford*, from Mauritius; *Success*, from Mauritius; *Comte de Ghazelles*, from Bourbon.—16. H.C. from Balassore and Penang; *M. ville*, from Bou le Diable, from Pondicherry.—24. *President*, from Mauritius; *Ayrshire*, from Rangoon.—26. *Carnatic*, from Judda and Bombay; *Vitchnou*, from Bordeaux and Madras.—29. *Washington*, from Hull and Plymouth.—Oct. 2. H. C. steamer *Ganges*, from Madras.—3. *Owen Glendower*, from Portsmouth and Madras; *Ootsepool*, from Liverpool; *Northumberland*, from Bombay; *China*, from Sydney.—4. *Forth*, from Muscat and Aleppo; *Algerine*, from Singapore; *Sappho*, from Greenock; *Montiflores*, from Sydney; *Hamon Shaw*, from Muscat; *Hydroos*, from Mecca and Cannanore; *Cabroos*, from Muscat; *Water Lily*, from Moulmein.—5. *Harlequin*, from Singapore and Penang; *Abassey*, from Muscat; *Sophia*, from Muscat and Cochlin; *Cecilia*, from Rangoon and Moulmein.—6. H.M. ship *Victoria*, from Singa- lion and Mauritius.—7. *oon*; *Colonel Burney*, from Persian Gulf and Bombay.—8. *Charles Jonas*, from Persian Gulf and Bombay; *Colonel Burney*, from Persian Gulf and Bombay; *Colonel Burney*, from Persian Gulf and Bombay.

meine; *Samara*, from London; *Ellen*, from London; *Kitty*, from China and Singapore.—10. *Mellikal Bhur*, from Juddah and Mocha; *Issereee*, from Mocha and Bombay.—17. *Severn*, from Madras and Moulmein; *Cordelia*, from Liverpool.

*Sailed from Saugor.*

SEPR. 13. *Elizabeth*, for Moulmein and Rangoon.—20. *Mary Irvine*, for Mauritius.—21. *Shaw Alum*, for ditto.—22. *Quinten Leitch*, for London; *Oriental*, for ditto.—23. *Acide*, for Bourbon.—24. *Isabella Thompson*, for London; *Salacia*, for Mauritius; *Woodmansterne*, for London; *Robert Henderson*, for Liverpool; *Resolution*, for Singapore.—25. *Elizabeth Walker*, for Clyde; *Clown*, for Mauritius.—26. *David Scott*, for Mauritius; *Crest*, for London; *John Hepburne*, for Moulmein and Rangoon.—27. *David Clarke*, for London.—Oct. 1. *Britannia*, for Mauritius.—2. *Larkins*, for London; *Blora*, for Batavia.—4. *Adams*, for Mauritius; *Thomas Sparkes*, for Liverpool.—5. *Akber*, for China; *Patriot*, for Penang; *Jessy*, for Penang; *Catvo*, for London.—6. *Lord Althorpe*, for Liverpool; *Urgent*, for Liverpool; *Euphrates*, for London.—7. *Pearl*, for London; *Cape Packet*, for Colombo; *Wm. Turner*, for Mauritius; *Mariam*, for Singapore.—8. *Forth*, for London; *Hydroos*, for Bombay; *Copeland*, for Liverpool; *Glenelva*, for Liverpool; *Fourteen*, for Cape; *Freak*, for Madras; *Justina*, for London.—9. *Earl Durham*, for London; *Winchester*.

Freights, since our last report the rate down still in a week or two hence. The rates now current are: To London and Liverpool: 3s. per ton; Sugar, £6. 6s.; Oil Seeds, £5. 10s.; and Lac Dye, £4. 10s.; Hides, £4. 4s.; Silk Piece, £5. 10s. to £6.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

Aug. 7. On board the *Owen Glendower*, off the Cape, the lady of J. Douglas De Wend, Esq., H.M. 46th Foot, of a son.  
 23. At Mussoorie, the lady of Vincent Eyre, Esq., of a son.  
 24. At Cawnpore, the lady of F. J. Alexander, Esq., 8th L.C., of a son.  
 27. At Cuttack, the lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.  
 — At Calcutta, the lady of A. C. Gregory, Esq., of a daughter.  
 29. At Darjeeling, the wife of Assist. Surg. J. T. Pearson, of a son.  
 30. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Osborn, assistant com. gen., of a daughter.  
 Sept. 1. At Dibrooghur, Upper Assam, the lady of Lieut. Percy Eld, 2nd in command Assam Lt. Inf., of a daughter.  
 2. At Darjeeling, Mrs. Francis Warman, of a daughter.  
 3. At Cherra Poonjee, the lady of Henry Inglis, Esq., assistant political agent, of a son.  
 4. At Chunaghur, the wife of Mr. A. Daniell, of a son.  
 6. At Delhi, the lady of S. C. Starkey, 7th N.I., of a daughter.  
 7. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Major Blair, 10th cavalry, of a daughter.  
 — At Ghazepore, the lady of E. P. Smith, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.  
 11. At Mirzapore, the lady of Wm. Gordon, Esq., M.D., of a son.  
 12. At Horral, the lady of the Rev. James Bowyer, of a daughter.  
 13. At Calcutta, the lady of Henry J. Bamber, Esq., of a son.  
 14. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. Thomas, Baptist Mission, of a daughter.  
 — At Noacolly, the lady of R. D. Garrett, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.  
 — At Landour, the lady of W. Conolly, Esq., C.S., of a son.  
 — At Calcutta, the lady of R. M. Thomas, Esq., of a son.  
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Preston, of a son.  
 15. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Rutherford, 26th N.I., of a daughter.  
 — Mrs. Robert Camplin, of a daughter.  
 — Mrs. H. Roberts, of a daughter.  
 17. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Welsh, Esq., C.S., of a son.  
 18. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Welsh, Esq., of a daughter.  
 — At Dacca, the lady of H. D. H. Fergusson, Esq., C.S., of a son and heir.  
 — At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. Bignell, 99th N.I., of a son.  
 — Mrs. James Howatson, of a daughter.  
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. G. C. Chill, of a son.  
 — At Chandernagore, Mrs. J. F. Deatker, of a son.  
 19. Mrs. H. M. Fleming, of a son.  
 20. At Cawnpore, Mrs. R. B. Wrixon, of a son.  
 — At Cooly Bazar, Mrs. B. Watling, of a daughter.  
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. Welsh, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Muttra, the lady of Capt. A. Lorne Campbell, 1st L.C., of a daughter.  
 21. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Culloden, of a son.  
 22. At Calcutta, the lady of G. R. French, Esq., of a son, still-born.  
 — At Calcutta, the lady of W. Rainey, Esq., of a son.  
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Dozey, jun., of a daughter.  
 24. At Ferozepore, the lady of W. H. Raynes, Esq., adj. 4th Local Horse, of a son.  
 — At Simlah, the lady of ... of a daughter.  
 25. At Calcutta, the lady of N. Alexander, Esq., of a still-born child.  
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of a son.  
 — At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. H. S. Fisher, of a son.  
 — At Digah, Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. George Parker, 7th N.I., of a son.  
 26. Mrs. Robert Chamber, of a son.  
 — At Barrackpore, the lady of H. M. Tweddell, Esq., of a son.  
 — At Bogwangolah, the lady of D. M. Logan, Esq., of a daughter.  
 — At Sylhet, the lady of G. C. Plowden, Esq., C.S., of a son.  
 27. At Cawnpore, the lady of A. Spiers, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.  
 — At Delhi, the lady of Capt. Richard Angelo, of a daughter.  
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Graham, assistant surveyor, of a daughter.  
 28. At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. A. Hodges, 23rd N.I., of a son.  
 — At Simla, the lady of Colin Lindsay, Esq., civil service, of a son.  
 29. At Simla, the lady of Maj. Gen. M. Boyd, commanding Sindh division, of a son.  
 30. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert Austin, of a daughter.  
 Oct. 1. Mrs. W. Ridsdale, of a daughter.  
 — At Futtighur, Mrs. Howard, of a daughter.  
 2. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Bidulph, horse artillery, of a daughter.  
 3. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. G. W. Stokes, 59th N.I., of a son.  
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. M. Chaplin, of a son.  
 — At Monghyr, the lady of E. Lautour, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.  
 4. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. B. Rodda, of a son.  
 — At Almorah, the lady of Capt. John McDonald, 61st N.I., of a son.  
 5. At Almorah, the lady of Lieut. Innis, 61st N.I., of a daughter.  
 — At Delhi, the lady of Major W. B. Girdlestone, 46th N.I., of a daughter.  
 — At Agra, Mrs. James Stuart, of a son.  
 6. At Calcutta, the lady of M. S. Owen, Esq., of a daughter.  
 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. R. Rees, of a son.  
 — At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Nicholl, horse artillery, of a son.  
 8. At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. H. Ilberry, Esq., of a daughter.  
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Bowen, of a son.  
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Byrn, of a daughter.  
 9. At Allahabad, the lady of G. Chauner, Esq., of artillery, of a daughter.  
 12. At Agra, Mrs. J. P. Parsick, of a son.  
 — At Calcutta, the wife of J. W. Cragg, Esq., of a son.  
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Clark, of a son.  
 — At Calcutta, the relict of the late Mr. James Peters, of a daughter.  
 14. At Calcutta, the lady of B. J. Deverell, Esq., of a son.  
 — Capt. A. L. Campbell, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

field, Sussex.  
 12. Mr. John Nicholls to Miss F. M. Wood.  
 — At Calcutta, Mr. F. Barlett, H.C.M., to Jane Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hart.  
 14. A. Hazarechugh, Capt. A. T. Wilson, 2nd Bengal Regt., to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Smith, Esq., of Cheaman.



G. S. Greenway, Esq., to be an assistant judge of Adawlut of Zillah of Canara, under Reg. VII. of 1809.

Wm. Elliott, Esq., to act as sub-collector of and joint magistrate of Salem, during employment of Mr. Ogilvie on other duty.

T. J. P. Harris, Esq., to act as register of Zillah Court of Canara, during absence of Mr. Ward.

J. F. McKennie, Esq., to act as assistant master attendant and boat paymaster at Madras.

W. Liddell, Esq., to act as coroner of Madras, during employment of Mr. McKennie on other duty.

*Obtained leave of Absence, Furlough, &c.*—Oct. 2. A. F. Bruce, Esq., postmaster general, to Cape, for two years, for health.—G. W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., from 18th Sept. until 28th Feb. 1842, to presidency and Northern Circars on sick cert.—14. E. P. Thompson, Esq., on private affairs (to emb.)

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 15. The Rev. J. C. Street, A.M., to be chaplain at Mangalore. (Mr. Street has resigned office of domestic chaplain to Lord Bishop of Madras).

The Rev. E. P. Lewis, A.M., to be chaplain at Masulipatam.

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Sept. 22, 1840.—Assist. Surg. H. Smith permitted to enter on general duties of army.

The services of Maj. G. W. Whistler, 19th N.I., replaced at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Sept. 25.—13th N.I. Ens. Arthur Robinson to be lieutenant, v. Slack dec.; date of com. 21st Sept. 1840.

Sept. 29.—Cadet of Cavalry Richard Stone admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadet of Engineers A. J. M. Boileau admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd-lieut.—Cadets of Infantry F. Lawford, G. W. Tower, and Alfred Davis, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

2nd-Lieut. R. F. G. Fast, corps of engineers, to act as civil engineer of 7th division, during absence of Major Lawe.

Oct. 2.—Surg. J. G. Malcolmson, M.D., permitted to retire from the service of East-India Company, from 25th May 1838.

Assist. Surg. Geo. Thomson to be surgeon, v. Dalmahoy retired; date of com. 20th July 1840.

Assist. Surgs. James Kellie, of Zillah of Madras, and J. Gill, of Tinnevely, permitted to exchange appointments at their request.

Oct. 6.—THE AUGMENTATION.—With reference to G.O. by Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, authorising an addition of one Lieut. and one Ensign to the establishment of each regt. of Infantry, from the 3rd Oct., the following promotions are ordered:—

*Ensigns to be Lieutenants.*—1st Europ. Regt., William Gregory Lowe and Francis Farhill Collingwood Dickson.—2nd Europ. Regt., Donald Tulloch and G. R. Pinder; 1st N.I., Alfred Barlow; 2nd do., Alfred Abraham Shaw; 3rd do., James Hay; 4th, Alex. C. Silver; 5th, A. M. Armstrong; 6th, A. L. Steele; 7th, Thomas George Oakes; 8th, Thomas Carpendale; 9th, Thomas Maling Warre; 10th, Thomas Kiernan; 11th, Chas. John Fullerton; 12th, Linnaeus Tripe; 13th, Stephen Gordon Prendergast; 14th, James Cadenhead; 15th, Walter Selby; 16th, A. M. Campbell; 17th, James Louis St. Clair; 18th, R. W. Godfrey; 19th, Arthur John Patteson; 20th George Hare; 21st, W. C. Lw; 22nd, S. P. Scott; 23rd, Francis Cunningham; 24th, Henry Hoseason; 25th, Charles Preston Molony; 26th, Laurence Johnston; 27th, H. C. R. W. Smith; 28th, H. O. Fleming; 29th, C. H. Cazalet; 30th, A. S. Findlay; 31st, Henry Dyett Abbott; 32nd, Willoughby Crewe; 33rd, G. W. Ommamney; 34th, Alfred Fox Place; 35th, A. A. Lighton; 36th, A. L. Tweedie; 37th, W. H. Freese; 38th, G. H. Saxon;

39th, H. B. Sweet; 40th, R. J. C. Smith; 41st, C. O. Lukin; 42nd, Thomas Jenkins; 43rd, F. W. Selson; 44th, Richard Western; 45th, Francis Tower; 46th, A. K. C. Kennedy; 47th, H. G. W. Rich; 48th, H. A. O. Const; 49th, H. J. A. Taylor; 50th, Alfred Keating; 51st, E. W. Boudier; 52nd, Henry Crisp.

*Cavalry.*—Major John Smith, from 2nd L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Highmore dec.; date of com. 30th Sept. 1840.

2nd L.C. Capt. W. S. Bury to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. F. Mackenzie to be capt., and Cornet J. E. Monckton to be lieut. in suc. to John Smith, prom.; date of coms. 30th Sept. 1840.

4th L.C. Cornet A. G. Garland to be lieut., v. Allan dec.; date of com. 19th July 1840.

3rd L.C. Lieut. Thomas Fair to be capt., and Lieut. James Hay to take rank, from 1st Oct. 1840, v. Moore dec.—Ens. T. A. Turquand to be lieut., from 3rd Oct. 1840, to complete establishment.

Oct. 9.—Cadet of Infantry W. J. Bannister admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. W. F. Du Pasquier, 17th N.I., at his own request, transf. to inv. estab.

Oct. 13.—17th N.I. Lieut. W. K. Babington to be capt., and Ens. James Simpson to be lieut., v. Du Pasquier invalidated; date of coms. 9th Oct. 1840.

Assist. Surg. Moses Rogers permitted to enter on general duties of the army.

Oct. 16.—2nd-Lieut. P. M. Francis, corps of engineers, 4th division, 2nd acting 1st

Oct. 20.—Lieut. W. A. Orr, corps of artillery, to be aide-de-camp to Hon. the Governor.

Cadet of Infantry James Denton admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. Chas. Ireland removed from adjutancy of 11th N.I.

*Head-Quarters, Adj. General's Office, &c., Sept. 19, 1840.*—Lieut. M. T. French, 34th L. Inf., to act as qu. master and interp. of 23rd L.I. until further orders.

Ens. Charles Mortlock removed, at his own request, from 12th to 23rd L.I.

Ens. W. C. Phillips (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with 39th N.I.

Sept. 21.—Capt. M. Blaxland, 51st regt., to act as adj. of that corps until further orders.

Sept. 23.—Assist. Surg. C. Timins, doing duty with H.M. 55th regt., directed to proceed immediately on board the ship *Queen Glendower*, and afford medical aid to a detachment of H.M. troops proceeding on that vessel to Calcutta.

Sept. 26.—Assist. Surg. G. C. Courteney removed from 2nd bat. artillery to do duty with 2nd Europ. Regt.

Sept. 30.—Supernum. 2nd-Lieut. A. J. M. Boileau, of engineers, posted to corps of sappers and miners.

The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with regiments specified:—Cornet R. Stone, 4th L.C.—Ensigns Alfred Davis, 19th N.I.; Francis Lawford and G. W. Tower, 39th do.

Assist. Surg. J. Boyd to do duty with left wing H.M. 57th regt.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Gingell to afford medical aid to detachment of H.M. 55th regt. proceeding to Calcutta on barque *Medica*.

Oct. 2.—Assist. Surg. H. Smith removed from 1st Europ. Regt. to do duty under staff surgeon Madras troops in the Doab, and to join without delay.

Oct. 8.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) M. Riddell removed from 2nd to 3rd L.C., and Lieut. Col. John Smith (late prom.) posted to former regt.

Ens. T. H. Atkinson, at his own request, removed from 32nd to 15th N.I.

Oct. 9.—Assist. Surg. J. L. Ranking removed from Presidency General Hospital to do duty with 2nd Europ. Regt. and to join that corps at Bangalore.

Oct. 10.—Capt. T. J. Fischer, 4th, doing duty with 9th regt. to proceed and join his own corps.

Ens. W. J. Bannister (recently admitted and

— At Nellore, Lieut. J. F. Elliott, of the 2nd N.V.B.

Oct. 1. At Tangator, Capt. G. W. Moore, 3rd regt. L. Infantry.  
 3. At Nursingpooram, Mr. U. Murray, aged 18.  
 14. At Madras, Mr. John Richardson, of the Government Office.  
 1. At B. ... I. Arnott, 25th N.I.  
 ... empty to go on  
 ... G. J. Fulton, of

## Bombay.

### GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

#### PASSAGE OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES ON BOARD H.C. VESSELS OF WAR.

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 26, 1840.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules in regard to the passage of public functionaries on board of the Hon. Company's vessels of war, in supersession of the rules laid down in G. G. O. 18th Dec. 1834.

1. Every captain or officer commanding one of the Hon. Company's ships or vessels, is expressly forbidden to receive on board any passengers whatever without the direct permission of the superintendent when at the presidency, or on other stations from his senior officer, or if no senior officer be present, from the principal civil or military authority; but should there be no such authority at the port where he is, he may grant a passage, if he feels certain, by an inspection of papers, &c., that it is proper to do so.

2. He shall keep and transmit at the end of every voyage, to the superintendent of the Indian navy, a list of all passengers whatsoever, who may have been received on board, stating the places and dates at which the passengers embarked or disembarked, whether received by order or not, who they are, whether borne for victuals or not.

3. No passage at the public expense is to be given without a special order from government or the superintendent of the Indian navy, confirmed by the Hon. the Governor in Council, or if any commodore or senior officer shall give or order any passage without any such authority, he will himself be liable for all the expenses incurred, unless the peculiar and unforeseen exigency of the case should be such as, in the opinion of the superintendent, to warrant his having taken on himself to deviate from the regulations.

4. The usual proportion of provisions shall be allowed for every passenger received by order, besides which, to cover the additional expenses on such occasions, the officer at whose table the passenger shall be entertained, will be further allowed a sum according to the rank of the passengers and the length of their stay, as specified in the succeeding articles, except in cases of the Governor General or native princes, which will be

considered on the circumstances of the individual cases.

5. For the Governors of the several presidencies, members of the Council of India and their suites (not exceeding in the whole five persons) and for any passage not exceeding three days, the sum of Rs. 400; for any passage not exceeding seven days, Rs. 800.

6. For her Majesty's judges, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the bishops of the several presidencies, members of Council of subordinate presidencies, and general officers above the rank of major-general and their suites respectively (not exceeding in the whole four persons), for a passage not exceeding three days, Rs. 300; for a passage not exceeding seven days, Rs. 600.

7. For the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, majors and brigadier generals, commissioners of the Indian navy, colonels, and their suites (not exceeding in the whole three persons), for a passage not exceeding three days, Rs. 250; for a passage not exceeding seven days, Rs. 500.

8. Passages exceeding seven days are to be paid for at the above rates for the first week, and afterwards at the rate of Rs. 15 per diem for each person entertained at the commanding officer's table.

9. If a greater suite shall be entertained than the supposed numbers, for a passage not exceeding seven days, an additional allowance is to be made of Rs. 15 per diem for each person so exceeding.

10. When the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, commissioners of circuit, or other public functionaries of similar rank shall embark alone, the sum of Rs. 25 per diem shall be allowed for the first seven days, and Rs. 16 for every day afterwards.

11. When individuals shall be ordered to be entertained at the table of a captain or commander, Rs. 15 shall be allowed for every day not exceeding fourteen, and Rs. 10 for every day afterwards.

12. When individuals shall be ordered to be entertained at the gun-room mess in any of the Hon. Company's vessels, Rs. 7½ per day will be allowed for the first fourteen days, and afterwards Rs. 5 per diem.

13. When individuals shall be ordered to be entertained at the midshipmen's or warrant officers' mess, Rs. 2 per day will be allowed.

14. Children under fifteen years of age are to be paid for at half rates.

15. If any person ordered to be entertained at one table, should by personal invitation or favour be received at another table, no allowance will be granted for his charges to a superior table, and if he change to an inferior one, such allowance will only be made for his entertainment

there as would have been given for a person of the proper rank for entertainment at such inferior table.

16. The charge for any of the public functionaries provided for in paras. 5 to 10 both inclusive, is however only to be drawn when officers of the India Navy are specially directed to find a table for them. When an officer is so directed to make preparations for any passengers, half the estimated amount of the whole expense may be immediately drawn by the officer entitled to the same, and when the officer shall report the completion of the service, he will be permitted to draw the remainder.

17. If it shall happen that a passenger does not embark after the order of receiving him has been given, and provision thereupon made for his reception, or having embarked, should be relanded or transferred to another ship, the officer will nevertheless be entitled to retain the half allowance to cover the expense he may have been at, in making the necessary preparation.

18. The sums specified in all the above cases do not include provision for servants, but all extra expenses of every kind, except such fitting as the Dock Yard may be ordered to furnish, and no further allowance will on any account whatever be granted. Servants are to be borne on a supernumerary list, for victuals only.

19. The above Rules are not applicable to officers accommodated as passengers on board steam-packets, or any of the Hon. Company's vessels, when employed as troop ships or transports. In all such cases the rates published in G. G. O. 27th Aug., 1839, are applicable.

20. The cases of military commissioned officers under the rank of colonel, proceeding to, or returning from, any of the ports in the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Scinde, in any of the Hon. Company's vessels of war, either on duty or from sickness, are also to be guided by the G. G. O. published 27th Aug., 1839, which order is also applicable to the cases of officers of the Indian navy, accommodated on board of these vessels.

The above Rules to have effect from the 1st proximo.

#### INFANTRY FORCE AT SUKKUR.

*Bombay Castle, Oct. 2, 1840.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the infantry portion of the force assembled at Sukkur be organized into two brigades of the 2nd class, and to appoint Col. Valiant, K. H., and Col. Farquharson respectively, to command them.

From the time the above arrangement may take effect, Kurrachee will cease to be a 2nd class brigade command, and

will become, until further orders, a cantonment command in charge of the senior officer.

#### THE SCINDE FORCE.

*Bombay Castle, Oct. 20, 1840.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following staff for the Scinde force:—

Major-Gen. G. B. Brooks, to command.  
Lieut. Lewis, 22nd N.I., aide-de-camp.  
Capt. H. Macan, 17th N.I., Persian interpreter.  
Capt. Major  
Capt. Major  
Capt. Bulkeley, deputy judge adv. general.  
Superintending Surg. F. Sheppee, superintending surgeon.

The infantry will be formed into two brigades, according to the annexed detail.

#### 1st Brigade.

H. M. 40th Regt.; 1st or Gr. Regt. N. I.; 6th Regt. N. I.; 21st Regt. N. I.

Col. Valiant, K. H., commanding  
Capt. Boscawen, H. M. 40th regt., brigade major

#### 2nd Brigade.

Wing H. M. 41st Regt.; 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.; 5th Regt. N. I.; 23rd Regt. N. I.; 25th Regt. N. I.

The above appointments to have effect from the date of Major-General Brooks' assumption of the command in Upper Scinde.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 29. Lieut. C. Cruttenden, I.N., to be assist. political agent at Aden.

Capt. A. P. Le Messurier, 2nd Europ. Light Inf., to be an assistant magistrate in Poona collectorate, and to act as commandant of Poona police corps and superintendent of the city police.

Oct. 12. Mr. J. Pyne to be collector of customs and land revenue at presidency, and reporter general on external commerce.

13. H. Brown, Esq., to be judge and sessions judge of the Conkan.

J. W. Muspratt, Esq., to be senior assistant judge and session judge of the Conkan, for detached station of Rutnagherry.

14. Mr. E. C. Stewart to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Dharwar, and acting third assistant.

Mr. George Inverarity to be assistant and acting third assistant to collector and magistrate of Belgaum.

23. Mr. J. S. D. De Vitre to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Dharwar, and to act as third assistant.

A report from the committee appointed to examine junior civil servants and uncovenanted assistants in the Oriental languages, has pronounced the undermentioned gentlemen, who were examined on the 10th Oct., to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they have been respectively examined:—Mr. G. Inverarity and Mr. J. S. D. De Vitre, Hindoostanee; Mr. R. F. Barra, Guzerattee.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £500 per annum to W. E. Frere, Esq., of the civil service, for the period of three years, to commence about the end of February or the beginning of March next.





Regt.; H. N. Robertson, 5th N.I.; C.W. Walker, 2nd Europ. Regt.; G. F. Duke, 23rd N.I.; Wellington Campbell, 2nd Europ. Regt.; W. L. Cahusac, 11th N.I.; G. A. Lister, 7th do.; E. H. Ford, 9th do.; F. B. Sutton, 25th do.; C. C. Robert Little, 6th do.; J. G. Molyde, 10th do.;

Oct. 22.—Surg. James Bird, M.D., appointed a superintending surgeon on estab., subject to confirmation of Government of India.

Surg. McLennan to be surgeon of European General Hospital, retaining his present situation of civil surgeon. Mr. McLennan to continue to perform duties of his present appointments; Assist. Surg. Morehead, M.D., taking charge of the European General Hospital, until further orders.

Oct. 23.—Assist. Surg. B. P. Rooke to be surg., v. Butchart dec. (date 13th Oct. 1840).

1840.  
Ens. Briggs, 19th N.I., to act as staff officer to field detachment under orders of Capt. Hutt; date 26th Sept.

Lieut. Jopp, 16th N.I., to take charge of police and bazar department at Kurrack, until further orders; date 18th Aug.

Lieut. Jopp, 16th N.I., to act as staff officer of upwards of

Ens. Fanning to act as adj. to 1st Gr. N.I. during absence of Lieut. Honner on sick cert; date 12th Aug.

Ens. Fanning to take charge of office of quarter-master; pay master to 1st Gr. N.I. from 31st Aug. to date of death of Capt. Rahn.

Lieut. Honner to act as qu. master to 1st Gr. N.I.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season  
Lieut. G. Hutt,

Cadet of Infantry H. Daly admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Corps of Engineers. Lieut. J. Kilner to be capt., and 2nd-Lieut. A. Nash to be 1st lieut., in suc. to Grant dec.; date of rank 7th Oct. 1840.

11th N.I. Ensign C. T. Kneller to be lieut., v. Major dec.; date 8th Oct. 1840.

2nd-Lieut. W. F. Marriott brought on effective strength of engineer corps.

Lieut. Neill to act as adj. to head-quarters of H.M. 40th regt., until Lieut. and Adj. White resigns.

Oct. 27.—Capt. Adams, deputy assist qu. master general, to act as assist. qu. mast. general at presidency, during absence of Major Holland on field service.

Oct. 28.—Capt. P. K. Skinner, 9th N.I., to be a deput; v. Wells dec.;

Head-Quarters, Sept. 29, 1840.—Lieut. Rigby, 16th N.I., of engineer corps v. William on 6th Oct.

Assist. Surg. Baxter directed to proceed in medical charge of a detachment of 18th Foot, under orders to join their regt. in China.

Ens. J. L. Evans, 10th N.I., directed to join his regiment.

Oct. 2.—Lieut. Col. D. Capon removed from 11th to 24th N.I., and Lieut. Col. G. Moore from 24th to 11th do.

Lieut. Richard Creed, 2nd bat., to be attached during imp. ending service to 1st troop horse brigade, and to proceed with it to Sincde.

Oct. 13.—Assist. Surg. Hathorn, 24th N.I., to proceed to presidency to relieve Assist. Surg. Murray, who is to resume his duties at Mahabeshwar, and Surg. Don, M.D., to receive medical charge of 24th N.I. from former officer's departure to presidency; date 15th Sept.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Morier attached to 2nd bat. of artillery, until further orders.

Oct. 17.—Assist. Surg. Pitcairn, vaccinator N.W.D. of Guzerat, to afford medical aid to 4th N.I., during absence of Surg. McMorris on med. cert., or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. F. S. Arnott, M.D., 18th N.I., to

Oct. 24.—Ens. E. Campbell to proceed with 12th N.I. to Cutch, there to join 20th do., to which he belongs.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter, as specified by the Committee which assembled on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th Oct. for their examination:—*In Malwatta*: Lieut. W. Drags.—*In Hindoos*: N.I.; 2nd-Lieut. A. Ens. J. D. Evans, 16th N.I.; Ens. C. D. Ducat, 2nd Europ. Regt.; Ens. D. Boyd, 11th N.I.; Ens. C. F. Kneller, 11th do.; Lieut. C. M. Barrow, 19th do.; Ens. W. B. Gray, 26th do.; 2nd-Lieut. W. S. Stuart, engineers; Brev. Car. 11th N.I.; Brev. Capt. R. do.; Ens. E. L. Russell, 12th do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 22. Lieut. A. R. Rathborne, 24th N.I.

#### FURLLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Supt. on Lieut. H. Dent, 5th N.I.,

To *Neigherries*.—Oct. 17. Lieut. J. McGrigor, 21st N.I., for one year, for health.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 21. Mr. Purser Boyce to be attached to office of superintendent of Indian Navy, as a temporary arrangement.

*Furloughs, &c.*—Oct. 3. Mr. Purser Taynton, to Europe, for health.—5. Lieut. Jenkins, assist. political agent at Aden, to Europe, for health.

#### SHIPPING.

##### Arrivals.

SEPT. 30. James Moran, from Greenock; Arabian, from Manilla.—Oct. 1. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Kurrachee.—4. H.C. schooner *Mahi*, from Kurrachee; H.C. steamers *Cleopatra* and *Sesostris*, both from Kurrachee; *Charles Forbes*, from ditto.—5. *Fanny*, from Surat.—6. H.C. schooner *Emily*, from Kharrack.—7. *Royal Saxon*, and *Ann*, both from Liverpool.—9. *Gabrielle*, from Bourbon.—10. H.C. steamer *Victoria*, from Suez and Aden.—12. *Charlotte*, from Hull.—15. *Amity*, from London and Cape.—16. H.C. steamer *Senobia*, from Kurrachee; *Rose*, from China.—17. H.C. brig-of-war *Tapte*, from Vingoria.—23. *Harriet Scott*, from Liverpool.—21. H.C. steamer *Cleopatra*, from Kurrachee.—25. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Kurrachee.—26. French corvette *Dordogne*, from Goa; *Java*, from London.—30. *Indian*, from Llanelly.

##### Departures.

SEPT. 29. H.C. brig-of-war *Tapte*, for Vingoria. Oct. 1. *Cassadore Africano*, for Damaun; *Lima*, for Manilla and China.—3. *Caroline*, for Muscat and Bushire.—4. H.C. cutter *Margaret*, to sea.—5. *Soolbro*, for Kharrack; *Julius Caesar*, for China; *Westbrook*, for ditto.—6. *Fathel Kair*, for Padang and Batavia; H.C. steamer *Senobia*, for Kurrachee.—8. *William*, for Aden; *John Campbell*, for Liverpool.—10. H.C. st. *Cleopatra*, for Vingoria and Kurrachee.—13. *Nerbudda* cutter, for Kurrachee; *Kingston*, for China.—15. *Sultana*, for China; H.C. st. *Hugh Lindsay*, for Kurrachee.



## SHIPPING.

*Arrivals.*—*Blakely*, *Duan*, and *Litherlands*, all from Liverpool; *Isabella*, from St. Helena; ships *Blenheim*, *Modeste*, &c., all from Cape; *Barossa*, from Bombay; *Mor*, from Bombay.

*Departure.*—July 31. *Blakely*, for Liverpool (with a full cargo).—25. *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, for Liverpool.

## DEATH.

June 22. On 1. at the residence of Colonel H. Oglander, of ... embalmed for ...

## Mauritius.

## SHIPPING.

*Arrivals.*—Previous to Sept. 16. *Isabella Blyth*, from London; *Ackbar*, from Clyde; *Charlotte*, from Hull; *Memnon*, and *Pauline*, both from Nantes; *Science*, *Penyard Park*, and *Vulcan*, all from Bordeaux; *Vigilant*, from Marseilles; *Grand*, from ...; *Harrier*, *Emma*, *Lu*, all from the Cape; *Ann*, from Halifax.

*Departures.*—Previous to Sept. 16. *President*, *Volunteer*, and *Washington*, all for Calcutta; *Jupiter*, for Batavia; *Agnes*, for Madras and Calcutta.

*Freight to London* (Sept. 15).—£4. 10s. to £5 per ton.

## Cape of Good Hope.

## SHIPPING.

*Arrivals in Table Bay.*—Previous to Oct. 8. *Harrier*, from London; *Argyleshire*, and *Heart of Oak*, both from Liverpool; *Governor*, from La Guayra; *Cognac Packet*, from New Orleans; *Harmony*, from Rio de Janeiro.

*Departures from ditto.*—Previous to Oct. 8. *Plantagenet*, for Madras and Calcutta; *Childs Harlequin*, for ...; *Harlequin*, for ...; *Hero*, all for Algoa Bay; *Samuel Baker*, *Catherine*, *Lerwick*, and *City of London*, all for Mauritius; *Regent Packet*, for the Crozets; *Dover*, for Calcutta; *Glenalvon*, for Port Phillip.

*Arrivals at Algoa Bay.*—Sept. 26. *Vizen*, from London.—27. *Harlequin*, from London.

*Departure from ditto.*—Oct. 1. *Transit*, for Mauritius.

*Arrivals in Simon's Bay.*—Sept. 13. *Pekoo*, from Dublin.—25. *Ida*, from Newcastle.

*Departures from ditto.*—Sept. 22. *Pekoe*, for N.S. Wales.—28. *Ida*, for Calcutta.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 15, 1840.

Admiralty, December 14, 1840.

Despatches were yesterday received at this office from Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, C. B. and Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B., addressed to R. More O'Ferrall, Esq., of which the following are copies or extracts:

*Wellesley*, Chusan, July 6, 1840.

"Sir:—My last letter of the 22d ult., No. 38, will have acquainted the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival in Macao Roads in her Majesty's ship *Wellesley*, bearing my broad pendant, on the 21st of that month, and of my having established a blockade of the port and river of Canton, and I have now the honour to apprise you, for their Lordships' information, that, on the 24th of June, I sailed from the Macao Roads, accompanied by her Majesty's schooner *Young Hebe* and four transports, and on the 1st instant reached the anchorage under the Buffaloe's Nose, where I found the *Conway* and the other slips of war and transports which I had directed Capt. Bethune to conduct to that place, having been joined by the *Atalanta* and *Queen* war steamers on my way thither. The next day the fleet proceeded to an anchorage off the great island of Chusan, and I despatched Capt. Bethune of the *Conway*, accompanied by the Master of the *Wellesley* in the *Atalanta* steam sloop, to reconnoitre the harbour and sound the passage, and having so done, they returned in the evening; and on the following day, (the 4th inst.) I went on in

the *Wellesley* in tow of the *Atalanta*, followed by the whole fleet. On the flood tide making, I anchored in the *Wellesley* abreast of the town; the *Conway* and *Alligator* took up positions in front and flank of a rugged hill, surmounted by a temple, and which is a very strong position. In the course of the afternoon, the *Rattlesnake* and several of the transports anchored, and the rest were visible from the hills above the town. Twelve Chinese war junks had followed us from the lower anchorage, and eleven others were in the port, and had anchored in a sort of line of battle, and the Chinese troops were busily employed in placing guns on the different quays along shore.

"I entertained the strongest hope that the display of a force so overwhelming as ours would have induced submission, and I therefore issued the summons of which a copy is inclosed. The Chinese Vice Admiral, who is Commander-in-Chief of all the forces and garrisons in the district, was present in his junk, and the summons was conveyed to him by Commander John Vernon Fletcher, of the *Wellesley*, and Lord Viscount Jocelyn, (who has done me the honour of attaching himself to my personal staff), attended by the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, the first Chinese interpreter to her Majesty's superintendents of trade. They returned at the expiration of about an hour, accompanied by the Vice Admiral, the Flag or Port Captain, several other naval and military persons of rank, the

chief civil magistrate, and others of the authorities. A conference of some length ensued. I endeavoured, through Mr. Gutzlaff, to make them clearly understand that insult and aggression on the part of their officers, to an extent no longer bearable, had obliged her Britannic Majesty to seek redress; that my orders were to take military possession of this island and its dependencies, and that as the force I had with me precluded all possible chance of their successful resistance, I earnestly entreated them to spare the great effusion of blood, and yield at once. They departed about 8 P. M. with the fullest understanding of the terms, and said "the fault would be theirs, if delay in returning an answer to our summons should be productive of hostilities!" No answer was given during the night, and the sounds of gongs and other warlike demonstrations were audible throughout.

"As the day dawned, on Sunday the 5th inst., I found the quays and shore lined with troops in considerable force, while from the mastheads numbers were seen on the plain between the suburbs, and on the city walls, situated about fourteen hundred yards in the valley. They had placed a body of troops on the Temple hill, together with three guns in position, twenty-one guns were in line on the different wharfs, and on a round tower of solid masonry they had five guns. The war junks were hauled on shore in line, with their rudders unhung, and presented thirty-four guns, and forty-five large gingsals. A quantity of arms of all kinds were collected, which the mandarins were employed the whole morning in distributing to the troops and others: in fact, the waving of their flags, and every other demonstration, evinced a determined spirit of hostility.

"The floodtide at noon brought the mass of the transports in, and I still entertained a hope that when the Chinese saw the troops preparing to land in full force, they would negotiate; but having waited until half-past two P. M., I judged that further forbearance would be useless, and, therefore, at that moment, a single shot was fired from the *Wellesley* at the round tower, falling as I had intended at the foot of it, without doing the slightest injury. This shot was instantly answered by the whole line of the Chinese feeble defences, and caused a return from the squadron, the whole of which were now present, as noted in the margin\*, the *Cruizer, Algerine*, and *Queen* steamer having just anchored.

The cannonade lasted only seven or eight minutes. The Chinese troops had fled; their battery on the Custom-house wharf was destroyed; four junks shot to pieces, and not one person remained visible in the town.

\* *Wellesley, Conway, Alligator, Cruizer, Algerine, Rattlesnake, Young Hebe, and Atalanta* and the *Queen* steamer.

"The right wing of the 18th Royal Irish regiment, under the command of Major Adams, and the Royal Marines of the squadron, under the command of Capt. Ellis, of the *Wellesley*, forming the advance, then landed, and were immediately followed by detachments of H.M.'s 26th and 49th regiments, the Madras Artillery, and Sappers and Miners, and the Bengal Volunteer corps, and the residue of the troops; and at fifty minutes after two P. M., I had the satisfaction of seeing her Majesty's colours hoisted on the first military position in the Chinese Empire conquered by her Majesty's forces.

"The Mandarins, and the whole of the Chinese troops, had now retired within the city in rear of the suburbs, from the walls of which they kept up an occasional fire when any of our force appeared on the plain. By four o'clock P. M., two nine-pounders were landed, and in position within four hundred yards of the wall; and in the course of the night six other nine-pounders and two howitzers, were in battery, together with two mortars. From the display of flags, the beating of gongs, and the fire kept up by the troops in the city, a vigorous resistance seemed to be threatened, and myself and Brigadier Burrell anticipated that their folly would force on us the dreadful necessity of a breach and escalade; fortunately for humanity, this was not the case, for as this morning dawned, the reconnoitering officer discovered that the bridges were destroyed, and that the city had been evacuated. In the night a temporary bridge was thrown over the canal, and the southern and principal gate forced, by which H.M.'s 49th regt. marched in, and her Majesty's colours were soon after displayed on the walls of Chusan.

"In so dense a population, it is almost impossible to form an estimate of the number of actual soldiers; but I am inclined to think that from five to six hundred were in the suburbs, on the hill and in rear of it, in reserve; whilst probably as many more were in the city, the walls of which were lined on the whole extent of their southern face.

"It is a source of great gratification to me, to think that so few lives have been lost on this occasion. I believe that twenty-five may be the extreme number, and these were all soldiers. This may be ascribed to the fire of the ships being directed solely to the junks and batteries. The only casualty in the squadron consists of one seaman wounded on board the *Conway*. The ships were struck repeatedly, but no damage was done to them of the slightest consequence.

"Captains Bethune, Maitland, and Kuper, of H.M.'s ships *Conway, Wellesley*, and *Alligator*, Commanders Giffard and Fletcher of the *Cruizer* and *Wellesley*, Lieut. Mason of H.M.'s brig *Algerine*,

Mr. Brodie, Master, R. N. commanding H.M.'s troop ship *Rattlesnake*, and Mr. C. E. Hodgkinson, Mate, R. N. commanding H.M.'s schooner *Young Hebe*, together with every officer, seaman, and marine in the squadron, including the Commanders and Officers of the Hon. Company's steam vessels of war *Atalanta* and *Queen*, displayed a zeal and alacrity which I am confident would have ensured success in a much more important service than this; and I gladly seize on this occasion to express my best thanks to Capt. Maitland for the unremitting attention he has paid to the details of the expedition, and for the valuable assistance he has rendered me during its progress. The Royal Marines, under Capt. Ellis, maintained the high character of their corps for steadiness and soldier-like good conduct. My thanks are also due to Viscount Jocelyn, Military Secretary to her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, for his readiness on all occasions.

"I am happy to inform their Lordships, that the best understanding has existed between Brigadier Burrell and myself; and that every branch of the two services has most cordially co-operated for the promotion of the public service.

"Nor can I conclude without recording my satisfaction at the zeal, intelligence, and perseverance of the Masters of the transports, in bringing their vessels into harbour, and the regularity of their conduct throughout.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER,  
Commodore of the First Class, and  
Commander-in-Chief.

BREMER, by special appointment, Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces;

BURRELL, by special appointment, Commander-in-Chief of the British land forces;

Have the honour to inform his Exc. the Vice-Admiral, that they have come here by the commands of the Sovereign of Great Britain, having under their orders powerful naval and land forces, for the purpose of landing and occupying the Island of Tinghae and its dependencies,

If the inhabitants of the said islands do not oppose and resist our forces, it is not the intention of the British Government to do injury to their persons or property. This measure of taking possession will become necessary, from the insulting and unwarrantable conduct of the Canton high officers, "Lin" and "Tang," last year, towards her Majesty's specially appointed Chief Superintendent Elliot, and other British subjects. It is necessary for the safety of the British ships and troops, that your Excellency should immediately surrender the Island Tinghae, its dependencies, and forts; we therefore summon your Ex-

cency to surrender the same peaceably, to avoid the shedding of blood. But if you will not surrender, we, the Commodore and Commander, shall be obliged to use warlike measures for obtaining possession.

"The official messenger who transmits the letter will only wait an hour for an answer. When this time is elapsed, and your Excellency refuses to surrender, and does not return an answer, we shall then immediately open a thundering fire upon the island and fort.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER.  
GEORGE BURRELL.

4 July, 1840.

A similar paper was written and addressed to the chief magistrate of Chusan District and the Commandant of Tinghae City, signed and sealed as above.

"Melville, Chusan Harbour,  
17 July, 1840.

"Sir:—In continuation of my proceedings, as detailed in my letter of the 30th ult. (No. 9), I beg to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in passing Amoy, on the 2nd instant, I stood into the mouth of that port, and sent Capt. Bouchier, in H.M.'s ship *Blonde*, in, with a letter from Lord Viscount Palmerston, for the Chinese Minister of Peking, to be delivered to the Chinese authorities of the place. For a detail of Capt. Bouchier's proceeding, I would refer you to the accompanying copy of his letter, under date the 4th inst., by which it appears, that officer had no chance left but that of returning the wanton attack on an unarmed boat, with only four boys, and Mr. Thom, the interpreter (who had a very narrow escape,) in her, and on his ship; and I am happy to add that the situation permitted him utterly to destroy every gun and fortification without injury to the city or its inhabitants. From off Amoy, I proceeded to join the squadron at Chusan without loss of time, and arrived at Deer Island, a little below Chusan, and within sight of the shipping, late on the evening of the 5th, and on the following morning, a steamer having been sent down during the night to tow the *Melville* past the narrows, I learnt that the expedition had landed the day before, and were in quiet possession of the place. I proceeded immediately to Chusan, in the steamer, where I have since been chiefly employed in the various duties devolving on me. After the experience of a few days, it became evident that the civil administration of these populous islands must be executed on shore, and I therefore requested Brigadier Gen. Burrell to undertake it, and have given him the appointment of Civil Governor.

"On the 10th inst., I despatched the *Blonde*, *Conway*, *Cruizer*, *Algerine*, and *Queen* steamer, with H.M.'s Plenipoten-

tiary, Capt. Elliot, to Ning-po, for the purpose of landing one of Lord Palmerston's letters for the Chinese Minister, and on the 13th inst., I proceeded there in the *Atalanta* steamer. The authorities were found to be extremely civil, and although they declined forwarding the letter, as contrary to their customs, as they had an open Chinese copy of it in their hands, for four and twenty hours, there can be little doubt of the Court of Peking having been made fully acquainted with it. In the correspondence which took place, the style is totally different from what was ever known before, claiming no mark of superiority whatever, but treating us perfectly as equals, no longer calling us barbarians, but 'honourable Officers of the English nation.' I cannot doubt but that the wholesome lesson they received at Amoy from the *Blonde*, and the effects of their foolish show of resistance at this place, have mainly contributed to this change. Their alarm was evidently great; they were sinking junks at the mouth of the river, and adding to their batteries; and a small encampment was placed on the opposite hill, with numerous banners, more apparently for display than utility. Having given notice that the ports would be closed, I returned on the 15th inst., and the blockade was commenced. The stoppage of the enormous trade which is usually passing on this coast cannot but create difficulties of a serious nature; and from a few expressions relative to Lin having been the cause of all their present distresses, I trust a strong feeling may spring up against the policy pursued at Canton by that high officer.

"On the capture of the city and suburb of Chusan, they were entirely deserted, and the return of the inhabitants is slow; but everything will continue to be done to produce confidence and to protect them in their peaceful occupations. The people in the country seem to have got over much of their alarm; and considerable supplies are now brought to market of vegetables, poultry, pigs, and some cattle, so that in these respects our prospects have gradually improved, and the love of money, will, it is to be expected, soon bring in any other supplies that may be required.

"Not having been able to hire any of the opium, or other of the fast sailing vessels into H.M.'s service, I have selected the *Kile* brig and *Kroemar* ship from among the transports; and these vessels are now preparing to receive their guns, being already in Government hire.

"I beg to inclose, for their Lordships' information, the public declaration which I have made.

"I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE ELLIOT,  
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief."

*Asiat. Journ.* VOL. 33. N.S. No. 132.

"Her Majesty's ship *Blonde*,

"at Sea, July 4th, 1840.

"Sir:—I have the honour to report to you, that, in obedience to your orders, I anchored in her Majesty's ship under my command off the town of Amoy on the 2nd inst.; and hoisting a flag of truce, endeavoured to open a communication with the authorities, but the only persons who visited the ship were servants of the mandarin, and of such inferior note as not to admit of my entrusting them with your communication for the admiral, who was not himself in the port; I however sent on shore to say to the mandarin, that I should send an officer to wait on him with your communication, at the same time explaining the nature of a flag of truce, to which they replied very well, and begged that he might land at the fort. I then sent an officer, accompanied by a gentleman speaking Chinese, in a boat bearing a flag of truce, directing him to land at the fort; but on his reaching it, he found a body of two or three hundred soldiers drawn up to oppose his landing, and they were directed to return on board with abusive and opprobrious language. I now adopted other measures to communicate, which proved equally ineffectual.

"During this time, the military and people were bringing down guns and men, and making other warlike demonstrations, and continued thus employed until the night closed in. As the day dawned of the 3rd, we observed that they had formed an encampment on the beach, and had placed five guns, *à fleur d'eau*, a little to the eastward of a casemate battery, they already had, at the entrance of the inner harbour, and that some of the larger junks were brought down and armed, while a number of smaller ones being filled with troops, and placed in the vicinity of H.M.'s ships, as if with the intention of boarding. Unwilling to notice these hostile preparations, while there was a possibility of avoiding a rupture, H.M.'s ship merely prepared for battle until the sea-breeze set in, when I weighed, and running within four hundred yards, anchored with springs upon our cable upon the angle of the casemate battery, so as to command it and the junks at the same time.

"I now made another attempt to communicate through Mr. Thom, the gentleman attached to this ship as interpreter (who very handsomely volunteered his services at great personal risk) in the jolly boat, unarmed and bearing a flag of truce; but the troops were brought to the beach, and he was repulsed with abusive language and threats; and, contrary to all usage, a fire commenced upon his boat, the batteries opening at the same moment on H.M.'s ship. I instantly hauled the flag of truce down, and returned the fire; our first broadside dismounted the greater

(3 C)

part of the guns in the eastern battery, and the second silenced both, putting to flight the troops formed in the neighbourhood. I then confined the fire of this ship entirely to the fort and armed junks, and continued until the former was in ruins, and the latter had disappeared, excepting one, whose crew having abandoned her, I sent an officer to throw her armament into the sea, and set her on fire. During this affair the neighbouring hills were crowded with spectators, and the inner harbour with trading vessels, both of which might with equal facility have been destroyed, but I considered that in confining the chastisement to those who had insulted H.M.'s flag, and outraged a law acknowledged by all civilized nations, I should best follow out your views.

"I am happy to say that this service was performed without the loss of a man on board H.M.'s ship, but that of the enemy must have been severe, as the dead were strewn upon the beach in numbers where encamped. Conceiving that any other attempt at amicable communication would be fruitless, I weighed with the evening tide, in the further prosecution of your orders.

"It only remains to me to state, that the conduct of the officers and ship's company under my command, and the officer and party of royal artillery embarked on board, was entirely satisfactory, and I am happy in having this opportunity to acknowledge the assistance I have upon all occasions received from Mr. Coulson, the senior lieutenant, in the information of a young ship's company.

"I have, &c.  
(Signed) T. BOURGHIER, Captain."

**PUBLIC DECLARATION** by the Hon. Geo. Elliot, C.B. Rear-Admiral of the White, and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed, and to be employed, in the East-Indies, and the Seas adjacent.

The chief city of the Tchusan Islands having fallen to her Majesty's arms, it becomes necessary, pending her Majesty's pleasure, to provide for the government of these islands, and any other Chinese towns or districts which may hereafter be surrendered or reduced during the actual disputes with the government of China.

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, pending her Majesty's pleasure, that the laws, customs, and usages of China (every description of torture excepted) shall continue to obtain for the government of all native people within any such towns or districts, and that they shall continue to enjoy all their lawful rights and be entitled to all such:

ought justly to have enjoyed under the government of the Emperor of China, and that they shall be only liable to such taxes and impositions as they were lawfully liable to under the dominion of the Emperor of China.

And, pending her Majesty's pleasure, I do further declare, that the civil, fiscal, and judicial administration of the government aforesaid, shall, in all cases, be exercised by or under the special appointment or warrant of the officer in chief command of the land forces, forming part of the expedition to China.

And, pending her Majesty's pleasure, I do further declare, that all persons whatever (not natives of the land), whether subjects of her Majesty or not, and not subject to the Mutiny Act, or to the general law for the government of the fleet, committing crimes and offences within the government aforesaid, amounting to felony according to the law of England, shall be liable to trial for the same at the most convenient British Court having criminal Admiralty jurisdiction; and I do further declare, that for the above purpose, the officer administering the government aforesaid, shall have full power and authority to commit and hand over to the senior naval officer any person or persons charged on oath with committing such felonious offences, to be tried before the most convenient British Court having Admiralty jurisdiction.

And, pending her Majesty's pleasure, I do further declare, respecting all lesser offences than felony, committed by persons not natives of the land, that the officers administering the government aforesaid, shall have full authority to make such rules and regulations, and to impose such penalties, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, for enforcement of such rules and regulations as may seem necessary to him from time to time.

And, pending her Majesty's pleasure, having regard to the special state of circumstances, I do hereby declare, that the officer administering the government aforesaid, shall have full authority to deport any person whom he may consider it expedient to send away for reasons of public safety.

Given under my hand and seal, on board her Majesty's ship *Melville*, in the port of Ting-Hai-Hien, in the island of Grand Tchusan, this 8th day of July, 1840, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria.

(Signed) GEO. ELLIOT.  
By command of the Commander-in-Chief,  
(Signed) JAMES A. SMITH.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, to consider of

ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION TO  
THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

The *Chairman* (W. B. Bayley, Esq.) said, he had to acquaint the Court, that it was specially summoned for the purpose of considering of addresses of congratulation to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the birth of the Princess Royal. At a time when the feelings on this topic—and when feelings of loyalty and patriotism generally—were as strong and as unanimous as they were universal, it was scarcely necessary for him to go at length into the subject relative to which the proprietors were called together. Every gentleman

The clerk then read the following address:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,  
The Governor-General of the Straits Settlements,  
The Municipal Council of Singapore, and the Municipal Council of Malacca,  
In the celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Municipal Councils of Singapore and Malacca have the honor to acknowledge the interest which we take in the happy event, which has diffused throughout the country a feeling of universal joy.

That Divine Providence may long preserve your Majesty and the Princess, so dear to the hearts of your Majesty's people, is our devout and earnest prayer.

The *Chairman*.—I beg to move,

That this Court approve of the Address now read—that the Company's seal be affixed to it—

and that the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman be requested to present it to her Majesty.

The *Deputy Chairman* (G. Lyall, Esq.) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The *Chairman*.—With your permission, an address to Prince Albert shall now be read.

The clerk then read the following address:

To his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

We, the East-India Company, desire to approach your Royal Highness with the expression of our hearty congratulations on the happy marriage of Princess Victoria and Prince Albert. Our participation in the feelings of joy which the happy event is calculated to afford to Her Most Gracious Majesty, your Royal Highness, and to her Majesty's subjects.

We humbly hope that her Majesty and your Royal Highness may long enjoy all the happiness which this auspicious event can bestow.

The *Chairman*.—I rise to propose

That this Court approve of the address now read—that the Company's seal be affixed to it—and that the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman be requested to present it to her Majesty.

The *Deputy-Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, he thought it would not be improper or unreasonable if a few words were offered from that (the proprietors') side of the bar on an occasion so extremely interesting in itself, but which was also connected with those feelings of a public nature in which it was the pride and satisfaction of all who lived under a constitutional monarchy to participate. In his mind, the direct succession to the throne was intimately connected with the great and permanent interests of this country; (*hear, hear!*) for all history showed, that the preservation of the direct succession was most beneficial to nations, seeing that it prevented those evils and mischiefs which were likely to be engendered by, and to arise from, a disputed succession. They ought, therefore, to approach this subject, not only with those sentiments of gratification which her Majesty's happiness called forth, but with those high feelings that must pervade the minds of constitutional freemen, when they were thus assembled to offer their congratulations to her Majesty on an event of so much importance to the state. It was a matter of very great satisfaction to them, who lived under a constitutional monarchy, to know that their sovereign was in a state of domestic felicity; and that the consort whom she had chosen was well worthy of the high situation which he had been called to fill. There was connected with the tranquil succession to the throne of this country, he was persuaded, much of good, much of benefit, much of advantage, to India;



because the more tranquil was their state at home, the more probability was there that those wise and salutary reforms would be effected there, which they must all wish to see accomplished. Actuated by feelings such as these, they ought to experience the highest satisfaction in setting an example to all corporate bodies, and showing that it was their duty, in times like the present, to uphold, by all constitutional means, the honour and dignity of the Crown. When they saw throughout Europe strife and discord prevailing in different quarters; when they saw some governments overthrown, and others in jeopardy, they ought to feel highly delighted at the peace and security which prevailed in this country under the sway of her Majesty. Her Majesty's subjects had, at all times, come forward to uphold the monarchy, and to add to its glory, its power, and its security; and he hoped that on this, and on all occasions, their voices, and the voices of the millions over whom her Majesty ruled, would be raised in furtherance and support of the same constitutional object.

The address was then agreed to.

Mr. Fielder said, he rose on this occasion merely to express his concurrence in the addresses which had been proposed and unanimously agreed to. On such an important occasion, it was right that the greatest respect and attachment to her Majesty. He thought that the Court of Directors deserved a vote of thanks for summoning them so promptly to express their satisfaction at so auspicious an event.

The Court then adjourned.

#### East-India House, Dec. 16.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of discussing a variety of motions, notice of which was given at the last General Court. These were

1. By Mr. Brown.—“That he will call the Court's attention to the grievances complained of in petitions dated the 3rd of June and the 31st of August 1800, presented to the Governor-General of India, and to the Governor of Madras, and to collectors of the province of Mysore, and in former petitions presented to the Madras Government and to collectors of the province of Mysore.”

made at the public meetings of the Wesleyan Missionary Society held at London on the days of the 4th and 18th of May last, together with two letters which were addressed to the Court of Directors in consequence of Mr. John Bagnall, one of the proprietors of May

3. By this Court a copy of the Order in Council or other act of the Indian Government awarding (on the abolition of the pilgrim-tax) to the Rajah of Khoor-

dah, or other authority connected with the temple of Juggernaut, the sum of Rs. 50,000, or £5,000 per annum for the future.”

4. By Mr. A. Hankey.—“That this Court receives with much thankfulness and satisfaction the notification from the Hon. Court of Directors, by

the temples having been made over to the natives; it also perceives with unfeigned pleasure the reference made in paragraph 14 of the Director's despatch of the 2nd of June last, to the removal of existing grounds of religious scruples on the part of the Company's servants, especially at Madras, and further desires to express its confident hope, that the hon. Court will not cease to give its continued attention to that important object till it be fully attained, and until in all matters relating to the ceremonial observances to themselves.”

#### HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (W. B. Bayley, Esq.), informed the Court, that the warrants for the payment of the half-yearly dividend, under the 3rd and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, would be issued on Monday, the 6th of January next.

#### SUBSTITUTION OF A DECLARATION FOR THE OATH REQUIRED AT THE BALLOT.

The *Chairman* then acquainted the Proprietors, that the Court was also made special to consider a report from the Committee of By-laws, to which had been referred a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 30th of September, for substituting a declaration for an oath on occasion of ballots in General Court.

The report of the Committee, of which the following is the substance, was then read by the clerk:—The Report stated,

That the committee, having given the most mature consideration to the matter referred to them, it is desirable that, on general court, a declaration for the oath at present required, and that for that purpose they had drawn up a by-law, which they now submitted for the adoption of the Court.

The following by-law was then read by the clerk:—

Item.—It is ordained, that in lieu of the oath or affirmation required by the Act of the 3rd and 4th of King William IV., cap. 85, to be made by proprietors voting by letter of attorney on the election of a director or directors of the East-India Company, a declaration in the form hereafter prescribed, be respectively cases hereafter mentioned, when the right of such proprietors shall be taken up, whereof such declaration shall be in the following form; that is to say,—

I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare that the sum of £ of the capital stock of the East-India Company, standing in my name, doth at this time belong, and hath for the space of twelve calendar months actually belonged, to me in my own right, and not in trust for any person or persons whomsoever; and that I have been in the actual receipt of the dividends and profits thereof

for my branches said sp such stock has not been transferred or made over to me fraudulently or collusively, on purpose to qualify me to give my vote; and that I have not before given my vote on this ballot. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the session held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty, entitled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, entitled, 'An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial Oaths and Affidavits,' and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths."

And that when the right of such proprietor to vote shall be in respect of stock whereof such proprietor shall have been possessed for a less period than twelve calendar months, but such stock shall have been acquired, or shall have come to such proprietor, in some of the modes by Act of Parliament in that behalf specified; that is to say, by bequest, or by marriage, or by succession to an intestate's estate, or by the custom of the city of London, or by any deed of settlement after the death of any person who shall have been entitled for life to the dividends of such stock, such declaration shall be in the following form, *mutatis mutandis*, to suit the particular case to which such declaration shall be applicable; that is to say,—

I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare that the sum of £ of the capital stock of the East India Company, standing in my name, doth at this time belong to me in my own right, and not in trust for any person or persons whom

been transferred or made over to me fraudulently or collusively, on purpose to qualify me to give my vote; and that I have not before given my vote on this ballot. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the session held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty, entitled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, entitled, 'An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial Oaths and Affidavits,' and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths."

The *Chairman*.—Entirely concurring, as I and my colleagues in the direction do, in the propriety of the by-law now recommended by the committee, I shall merely move that it be adopted by the Court, subject to the confirmation of another general court.

Mr. *Marriott*, in seconding this motion, said, that he was not present when this subject was introduced, but he felt great satisfaction at finding that it had been submitted by the Directors to the consideration of the Committee of By-laws, and that the result was, the very proper and useful by-law now under discussion. He was opposed to the adoption of oaths which were not absolutely required by the high importance of the matters to which they referred. No one would, he thought, seriously contend that the statement required from a proprietor of East-India stock, on tendering his vote at a ballot in General Court, was of such a nature as required the

oath of the party making it. A solemn declaration, such as that now proposed, would answer all the purposes which were required to guard against the possible fraud of one man personating another, and voting in his name, as the owner of East-India stock. Under these circumstances, he should feel great pleasure in giving his support to the motion.

Mr. *Weeding* felt that he must detract something from the satisfaction expressed by the hon. proprietor who had just addressed the Court, by dissenting altogether from the report of the Committee of By-laws, and the new by-law now before the Court, and by moving an amendment, which he was about to do, calling on the Court to dissent from that law. The amendment which he should submit to the Court was to this effect:—

Resolved, that this Court dissent from the proposed by-law: for while the Court approve of the abolition of gratuitous oaths, as incompatible with the commandment of God, and with "the honour due unto His name," they do not regard as useless the ed to k, in him in the election of the directors of the East India Company. Called upon thereby to prove his identity, an object of the highest importance, now that voting by proxy is allowed, and the personal attendance of the voter is not required,—called upon also to verify his qualification, an object, too, of the East trustee, not and existence of the trust may be unknown to the Company,—it is necessary that these proofs should be guarded by the st: which the law car therefore, is the l the vote; and it by its solemn infi: the important du consideration of the qualifications of those whom he is about to elect as the functionaries of the government of a great empire.

Now, before formally moving this as an amendment to the motion of the hon. Chairman, he felt it necessary, in the first instance, to clear away some of the objections that might be made to it. In the first place, let him observe, that a motion for the abolition of an oath, as in the present case, was twice unanimously rejected by the Committee of By-laws, who did not think that any change in the present system of proving a proprietor's qualification was at all called for. Now, however, the subject had been recommended to their consideration by the Court of Directors, so that, in preparing the by-law now before the Court, they might be said to act ministerially. In fact, there was nothing before the Court to show that the oath in proof of qualification was not necessary. It existed since the year 1773, during four of the Company's charters, and up to the present time it had been considered necessary, in order to guard against fraudulent personation of the owner of stock. Suppose the oath were removed to-morrow, what would be more easy than for a man

to go before a magistrate and say, "I am Colonel so and so, or Major so and so, and I am the owner of so much India stock?" The magistrate, in utter ignorance of the facts, receives the declaration, and signs it; and the proxy of the individual thus representing another is sent to London. Now it was well known that 20 or 30 votes obtained in that manner might be decisive of a most important election for a seat in the Direction of the Company. He would not say that such things were very probable, but it was to guard against even their possible occurrence that the oath was held necessary in 1773, and from thence down to the present time; and there was nothing which rendered such a security less necessary at present. Indeed, on the contrary, the safeguard of an oath was more necessary at the present time, because proxies were allowed in voting now which was not the case when the oath was first required. Besides, he thought the awful solemnity of an oath would much sooner lead to the detection of any attempted fraud than would a simple declaration. They must also bear in mind that the conscience of any man will be more likely to be affected when his hopes of hereafter are interfered with, than by a matter which will affect him only temporarily. He, therefore, felt it his duty to propose this practice.

He thought the practice adhered to as that which gave the greatest security against fraud. He wished to know why the principle which was considered to be still necessary in the election of 658 members of the legislature should be departed from in the election of a body of men, small in the comparison, no doubt, but still elected to a most important trust? Why should the sanction of an oath be taken from the election of their Directors, or from other important matters which are to be decided by the ballot? Another reason why he would not withdraw the sanction of an oath from the proof of qualification to vote, was this, that the taking of so solemn an obligation as an oath would naturally remind a man that he was in the presence of his God, and would induce him to look beyond the present time, and to some things beyond all human punishment. He would also be more diligent in the choice of Directors. Under these circumstances, he would not disturb a practice which had existed without any inconvenience for three quarters of a century. Another ground of objection to the substitution of a declaration for an oath was this:—he thought it was a twisting and torturing of the law to make it applicable to this Company. The law had, he thought very properly, removed the oaths taken at the Custom House, and substituted declarations in their stead. This, he thought,

was a judicious exercise of legislative power, for no man could seriously believe that four or five oaths were necessary in the importation of a few pounds of tea. The Act for the abolition of oaths in certain cases gave the power to corporate bodies to substitute declarations for oaths in particular instances; but he could not believe that that power was intended to apply to such a corporate body as the East-India Company. Had such been the intention of the legislature, it would have introduced a few words into the Act, mentioning the Company by name, which would at once have put an end to all doubt on the subject. It would, in his opinion, have been a much more manly and straightforward course to have gone at once to Parliament, and asked it to legislate for them in this matter, than to twist and turn the Act already in force so as to make it apply to them. He would again repeat that, in his opinion, the Act was never meant to apply to the East-India Company as a body corporate. On the whole, he saw no one good reason to induce him to support the original motion, while he saw many against it. Only one of them would he here repeat, namely, that many, who would feel bound to state the exact truth when on oath, would not feel the same scruples when making only a declaration.

The hon. proprietor's amendment having been read from the chair,

Mr. *M. Martin*, in seconding the amendment, said he would state two reasons, which he thought would weigh with the Court in rejecting the original motion. The first was, that if the principle contained in that motion were made to apply to all holders of East-India stock, it would soon find its way out to India to all the officers of the Company's service; and this would, in his opinion, create a tendency to crime, which the Company ought by all means to avoid. Besides, this was an example which, while affecting the whole of the Company's service, would also greatly influence other corporate bodies; and the present was not, he thought, the age in which to dispense with religious forms in temporal affairs. He saw no disposition in the great body of the proprietors of East-India stock to be relieved from the obligation which the Act imposed on them in this respect, and therefore he thought it would be the wisest and the safest course to let the Act remain as it was.

Mr. *Twining* (who rose at the same time with Mr. *Fielder*, but to whom the latter gave way, on a suggestion from the Chairman, that, as Chairman of the Committee of By-laws, Mr. *Twining* was entitled to precedence on this question) said, that the few observations for which he had to solicit the indulgence of the Court would not long delay the Court from hearing the hon.

proprietor (Mr. Fielder). He regretted much that he had not, in support of the proposed by-law, the weight and influence which the opinion of his hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) would be sure to carry with it. But his hon. friend would admit with him that the proposed law had not been adopted without mature deliberation, nor the conclusion come to without much difficulty. It was a consolation to him to know that the question would come under the consideration of another full Court, besides the present. The principle contained in the proposed by-law was not now adopted for the first time. It had been tested by experience in other instances, and had not been found productive of any inconvenience. Indeed, looking at those by whom the declaration was to be made, he could not in any point of view anticipate any inconvenience as likely to arise from its substitution for an oath. Hon. proprietors must be aware that these matters relating to oaths were viewed differently now from what they were formerly. As to the difference between a declaration and an oath, he could not believe that any East India proprietor would be less disposed to tell the truth on his declaration than on his oath, or that he would, when the oath was removed, be less diligent in the choice of directors than if the oath were allowed to remain. Under these circumstances, he hoped that the proposed by-law would be adopted by the Court.

Mr. *Fielder* said that he did not rise on this occasion to take part in this discussion as a member of the Committee of By-laws, but as a proprietor of East India stock, anxious to find out what course would be most conducive to the interests of the Company. The Court was already informed that this matter did not originate with the Committee of By-laws, but had been referred for their consideration by a resolution of the Court of Directors, and after mature deliberation in that Committee, the by-law now before the Court was adopted. One objection which had been taken to the proposed by-law by the worthy proprietor (Mr. Weeding) was, that when only a declaration was required instead of an oath, it would be more easy for a man to pass himself as a proprietor of East-India stock, and vote in the name of another, than it would be if the oath were continued. Now to him (Mr. Fielder) it appeared that any personation of another might be detected with great facility by a reference to the books of the Company, in which the hand-writing of the party to whom the transfer of stock had been made would appear, and whose signature might be at once compared with that of the party assuming to be the holder of the stock, and the fraud, if any were attempted, would be easily detected. Another objection by the worthy

proprietor had, in his opinion, as little foundation as the former. It was that the Oath Abolition Act was not meant to apply to such a corporate body as the East-India Company; and that if it were meant to be included in the operation of the Act, it would have been mentioned by name. That, however, was a mistake. It was not necessary that the Company should have been mentioned, for power was given to all corporate bodies, to substitute declarations for oaths in certain cases; and of course the East-India Company was included. As to the objection that other companies would be influenced by the example of the East-India Company in this instance, he thought it was much more in favour of the original motion than against it; for if all companies abolished all unnecessary oaths, he thought it would be a great benefit; but then he thought it absurd to suppose that every company would be influenced by the example of that of the East-Indian. The reference of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) to the act of 1773 was made without showing any analogy between the circumstances of the country and the Company at the two periods. At that period we were a great commercial Company, which he was sorry to say we were not any longer, and at that time it was found that the then state of the law was not sufficient to prevent frauds, and the law was altered so as to substitute an oath for a declaration. But circumstances had again changed; and it was now considered that the declaration as to the qualifications of the stockholder would be quite sufficient. It was true that the punishment for stating a falsehood in the declaration would not be dealt out with the same severity as for perjury; for a man once convicted of perjury could never be a witness in any case, could not be on grand or petty juries; but still he thought that the punishment for a false statement in the declaration would be amply sufficient to deter men from making it, if they were influenced by no higher consideration. The punishment of imprisonment and loss of character would, he thought, be quite sufficient to keep men from committing this offence. It had been already stated, that we were not without experience as to the operation of the principle contained in the proposed by-law. It had been tried with effect in the Bank of England, and the Masters in Chancery, who hold large sums and properties in trust, were allowed to receive and make declarations instead of oaths. He thought that after the experience of five years, during which the principle had been tried and not found to be productive of any inconvenience, they might, without any risk, adopt it in that Court. The frequency of oaths, and the taking them on all occasions, light and trifling as well

as serious and important, only tended to lessen them in the public estimation, and would eventually tend to have their sacred obligations wholly disregarded. They should, he thought, act in the spirit of holy writ, which, in the old and new Testaments, is equally strict in enjoining us not to take the name of God in vain. In the law of Moses, one of the commandments expressly commanded, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," adding, "for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." And in the Christian dispensation we find, that in the prayer made by our Lord Jesus Christ himself, we are taught to respect and venerate God's holy name; for after the humble acknowledgment of God as "our Father, who is in heaven," the next thing we do is to beg that His holy name may be praised—"hallowed be thy name." It would then, he contended, be a gross violation of God's holy commandment to use his name, except in matters of the greatest importance. In this way the high authority of an oath would be kept up; but it should not be even used in those cases of ordinary and every-day occurrence, in matters of no importance between man and man. In those cases we ought carefully to avoid taking God's holy name in vain. He would admit, after having made those remarks, that at one time he had been strongly opposed to the introduction of the proposed change; but he was not at all ashamed to acknowledge that experience of the good effects of a similar change in other instances induced him to alter his mind, and he now cordially supported the proposed by-law. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Clarke said that the question to be decided by the Court was, whether the oath was necessary for the security of the Company, or not? If it was, it should be allowed to remain; if not, it should be at once abolished. It was not his intention to have trespassed, even for a short time, on the patience of the Court, nor should he have risen at all, but for a remark which he had heard from one hon. proprietor, and which to him appeared highly objectionable. The terms to which he objected were those which described this measure as "*ultra-liberal*." This was a very general term, too general and undefined, he must say, to weigh as an objection against any measure. Let him add, that he looked upon it as in bad taste to mix up political feelings, or political phrases, in matters like that now before the Court. It was objected that other corporate bodies would follow the example of the Company in this, and by abolishing oaths in certain cases would be interfering with the Christian religion. God

forbid that he, as a Protestant, should support any measure, or take any course, which should interfere with the Christian religion; but the Christian religion never did, and never was intended to harass or oppress. Using a religious solemnity, such as an oath, in every common and trifling case, tended only, as had been already said, to lessen the respect for oaths in general, even in most serious and important cases. At length the legislature felt itself called upon to interpose, and abolish oaths, substituting a declaration in certain cases, and authorising bodies corporate to make that change where they might deem it necessary. With respect to the proposed change in the case before the Court, he would only say, that the holders of East-India stock were not, he thought, of that order of men that would make a false statement in their declaration; but the man that would violate the truth in his solemn declaration would not be much to be relied upon, even on his oath. In conclusion, he would add, that in his opinion, the more an oath was confined to matters of the very highest importance, the more would its solemnity increase in the estimation of the public. On these grounds he would support the original motion.

Mr. D. Salomons said, that, as the original offender, in this case, having first introduced the subject in a former Court, he felt it necessary to offer a few remarks. He was not in Court when the mover or seconder of the original motion or of the amendment addressed the Court, and he therefore had not the advantage of knowing the grounds on which the motion was opposed. As to the remark, that the motion interfered with religion, he would say, so far from that, he could assure the Court that he had brought the matter under the consideration of the Court from a purely religious motive. It was to get rid of introducing a solemn religious obligation in common temporal affairs. The desire to get rid of the common use of oaths had been described as "*ultra-liberal*." He did not suppose that the term was intended to apply to him; but, if it were, he would only say, that the objection to the common use of solemn oaths in cases of no importance was entertained, not by those who might be called "*ultra-liberal*," but by some of the most pious and learned men in the kingdom. In fact, the subject was introduced into the House of Lords by the bishops; and the Duke of Richmond, who was chairman of the Committee to which the matter had been referred, stated, "that so far from its being thought that the measure about to be introduced went too far, the general feeling, he thought, would be that it did not go far enough." In addressing the

House of Lords on the subject, that most excellent prelate, the Bishop of London, congratulated their lordships on that, their first attempt, at removing what they all admitted to be practically a great evil, and he hoped their lordships would continue their labours until they had completed the remedy of the evil. The bill was carried through the House of Lords without opposition, and when it was sent down to the Commons, it went through all its stages *sub silentio*; so general was the feeling that the matter should be left in the hands of the bishops, as the most proper persons to have the charge of such a measure. To him it appeared, now that voting by proxy was permitted to proprietors, that, even without any by-law on the subject, a magistrate would be justified by two clauses in the Act 4th of Wm. the 4th, in attesting a declaration of a proprietor of East-India stock, in order to forward his proxy, in voting by ballot, in General Court; so that if the proposed by-law should be rejected, there would be two modes of receiving proxies—one being under clauses of the Act of Wm. the 4th, which he should read; and the other being under the Statute of George the 2nd. He would now read the two clauses, and he should be glad to hear the opinion of the learned sergeant (Spankie), the legal adviser of the Company, as to whether those clauses, taken together, did not authorise a magistrate to sign a declaration of a proprietor, as a substitution for an oath, in stating his qualifications to vote as a holder of East-India stock. The first clause was,—

And whereas a practice has prevailed of administering and receiving oaths and affidavits, voluntarily taken and made, in matters not the subject of any judicial inquiry, nor in anywise pending or at issue before the justice of the peace, or other person by whom such oaths or affidavits have been administered or received; and whereas doubts have arisen whether or not such proceeding is illegal,—for the more effectual suppression of such practice,

not be lawful for any justice of the peace or other person to administer, or cause or allow to be administered, or to receive, or cause or allow to be

vide always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any oath, affidavit, or solemn affirmation before any justice in any matter or thing touching the preservation of the peace, or the prosecution, trial, or punishment of offences, or touching any proceedings before either of the houses of Parliament, or any committee thereof respectively, nor to any oath, affidavit, or affirmation which may be required by the laws of any foreign country to give validity to instruments in writing designed to be used in such foreign countries respectively.

The other clause to which he referred was to this effect:—

And whereas it may be necessary and proper, in many cases not herein specified, to require confirmation of written instruments or allegations, or proof of debts, or of the execution of deeds or other matters; be it therefore further enacted, that

it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace, notary public, or other officer now by law authorised to administer an oath, to take and receive the declaration of any person voluntarily making the same before him in the form in the schedule to this Act annexed; and if any declaration so made shall be false or untrue in any material particular, the person wilfully making such false declaration shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

He had no doubt in his own mind that a proprietor might present himself at the ballot and tender his vote, his qualification being attested by a magistrate, on his solemn declaration; and that if the directors were to refuse to receive a vote, the right to give which was so attested, the Court of Queen's Bench would grant a *mandamus*, obliging them to receive the vote. As had been already said, the proposed by-law contained no new principle. But even if it were a new principle, the Court would be bound to receive it when it could be shown that it would be productive of good. The working of this principle had been tested by experience, for since the Act came into operation, there had not been a single instance shewn in which any ill-effect had arisen from it. Let it not be said, then, that the Parliament at the east end of the town had refused to acknowledge a principle to which the Parliament at the west end had given so full and solemn a sanction. For the reasons he had stated, he should give his support to the proposed by-law, and he considered that the proprietors ought to be thankful to the Committee of By-laws for the zeal and ability which they had evinced in preparing it. In conclusion, he would say, that if the directors had not taken this step, they would be answerable for the difficulties that might hereafter arise with respect to the different modes of proving the qualifications of stockholders under those clauses of the Act to which he had called the attention of the Court.

Mr. Goldsmid said that he had no intention of offering any opposition to the proposed by-law, but he wished to say a word or two in defence of his own consistency in the vote he should now give, and those he had given, on two former occasions, when the same subject was brought under the consideration of the Committee of By-laws. On both those occasions the motion was negatived, and he was one of those who had voted against it, because he thought it was not in the province of the By-law Committee to originate matters of that importance, and that if the Court of Directors thought that such a measure was desirable, and that the law as to oaths should be altered, they ought to have recommended it on their own responsibility. They had now done so, by referring it to the Committee to frame a by-law on the subject; and the by-law, so framed, was now before the Court. With respect to

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oaths, he had the highest respect for them, and he admitted that many men would not pay the same regard to a declaration as they would to the solemnity of an oath; but, at the same time, he had concurred with those who thought that the solemnity of an oath would not be increased in the public mind by having them resorted to on every ordinary occasion. He was glad to find that the directors had taken this subject into their own hands, and brought it forward on their own responsibility.

Mr. Hardy said, that he was strongly opposed to the substitution of a declaration for an oath. In the case before the Court it was said that the oath afforded no security to the East India Company. Now from this he wholly dissented. He thought if ever an oath was necessary, it was when a trust was about to be conferred which enabled men to manage the destinies of one of the greatest empires in the world. It was said that the Oaths Abolition Act had originated in the House of Lords, and the inference sought to be drawn from that fact was, that the House of Lords had a great respect for oaths, and did not wish that they should be taken on light occasions. He would not dispute the fact; but, let him ask, was it not surprising that the Lords did not recollect what they had done two years before, and did not introduce the name of the East India Company, if they thought it necessary that oaths should be abolished in that Company in certain cases. Much stress had been laid upon the assertion that the gentlemen who held East India stock would not state in a declaration as to their qualification, what they would not say on their oaths. He owned that he was not disposed to place much reliance on this *argumentum ad verecundiam*; for, in the supposed case, it was upset by those who would place the declaration as a substitute for the oath. The argument was, that the stockholder was too respectable to say anything in his declaration which he would not say on his oath. But why, if he was above suspicion, was he asked to make even the declaration that he was not going to commit a fraud, or that the stock had not been fraudulently transferred to him? (*Hear, hear!*) If there was no suspicion of the honour or integrity of the man who came to tender his vote, was it not an insult to both to ask him to make a declaration that he was not committing a fraud? It was because some suspicion was entertained that an oath or declaration was at all required; and why should any man object to an oath in declaring that which could be known only to himself and his God? If the oath was offensive to a man in such a case, the declaration would not be less so. (*Hear, hear!*) In his (Mr. Hardy's) opinion, no man ought to feel any objection to giving

the solemn sanction of an oath to a matter important not only to himself, but to the Company of which he was a member. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* would only repeat, in reply to the remarks of several hon. proprietors, what he had said at the commencement of this discussion, that the proposed by-law was only the following out of a principle which had been adopted in many other instances without being productive of any inconvenience. Surely hon. proprietors would, on a slight consideration, see that an oath was not necessary in cases, in ninety-nine out of a hundred of which any error, accidental or intended, could be corrected by the clerk of the Court attending at the ballot. Under these circumstances, he hoped that the Court would adopt the original motion.

The amendment was then put and negatived by a large majority.

The original motion was then put and carried.

#### PETITION FROM NATIVE CHRISTIANS OF TINNEVELLY.

The *Chairman* informed the Court that he had received a letter from Mr. Brown, stating that, in consequence of indisposition, he was prevented from attending to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice respecting the petition forwarded from 122 heads of Christian families at Tinnevely to the Government of Madras, and requesting that the motion might be allowed to stand over.

#### ALLEGED CONNEXION OF THE COMPANY WITH IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. *Marriott* said, that he had received a letter from his friend, Mr. John Poynder, stating his inability, in consequence of illness, to attend, and call (as his notice of motion announced) the attention of the Court to two letters which he had addressed to the Court of Directors in May last, in consequence of statements which had been made by two missionaries at a meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in Exeter Hall, and some parts of which had made their appearance in a pamphlet published since then. In that pamphlet the Company had been charged with still connecting itself with the superstition and idolatry of the natives. It had been more than once said that this subject had been brought under the notice of the Court *usque ad nauseam*; but, sickening though it might be deemed by some hon. proprietors, he felt it his duty, in compliance with the wishes of his hon. friend, to read the letters to the Court, with the answer of the secretary. The hon. proprietor then read the letters as follow:—

(No. 1).

New Bridge Street, May 11, 1840.

Sir:—I beg permission to call the attention of the Court of Directors to a public statement which

was made by the Wesleyan Missionary Society on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. F. England, proprietor of East-India Stock, and I extract the report of Mr. Crisp's address from the *Watchman*. I understand to be the accredited in question. The extract is as follows:—

"Notwithstanding the pledge that had been given in Parliament, and the avowed avowed

tudes, and when these shouts had subsided, before any native was allowed to approach and make an offering to a tent, gift to be held in behalf of the idol in which

much gold was interwoven, was handed up into the car, to be placed upon the idol; and thus honour was done to their wood and to their stone. This was a scene which was occurring at that moment, even in this very month of May; and other offerings were made to idols on account of the Hon. East-India Company: for instance, the emblem of marriage was presented to and tied round the neck of an idol, by some officers of the Government, as if to intimate how their secular and idolatrous pursuits harmonized. These things took place, not at one or two stations, but at many, and the idolatrous practices of the population were not merely protected, but directly participated in by the Government itself. It was these things of which the missionaries complained, and it was these things that must be abolished. It was constantly objected to the missionaries, that the Government could not interfere with the religion of the country. Missionaries did not wish them to interfere with the religion of the country; all that they wished was, that the Government should

on its own weakness, it would soon fall. They distinctly disclaimed any wish that the Government should interfere for the purpose of forcibly putting down idolatry. Let the system be adhered to by the natives till they become more enlightened, but let there be no participation in that system by our Government. He could show how these practices operated on the young Europeans. It was not unusual to intrust to the young civilian the pagoda affairs, as they were called; and, having his religion hanging but loosely about him, he was liable to have his horror of idolatry removed, and many of those young men in this way had become the actual defenders of idolatry in England. Under such circumstances, it ill became men of station in India to taunt the missionary system with want of success, when they themselves were guilty of both hands in upholding it.

to raise his voice against those practices in India, and to bring the details before the British community; and he hoped the matter would be steadily and strongly pressed and persevered in at home, because nothing could be done abroad without it.

May I now, sir, request the favour of being informed, by you, whether the motion transmitted to India in reference to the above-mentioned manner the hon. right to act upon them?

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

JOHN POYNDER.

To the Hon. Chairman of the E. I. Company.

(No. 2.)

New Bridge-street, May 28, 1840.

Sir,—I addressed to you on the 11th of May inst. a letter containing a statement which I requested to be submitted to the hon. Court of Directors; answer to which I am now informed whether it was laid before the Court, and whether

any instructions were directed to be transmitted to India, in reference to the connexion of the East India Company with the practices therein complained of.

In corroboration of the existence of such an evil, I think it right to make another extract from the same authority I then quoted, from which it appears that at another very numerous public meeting of the same society, held in London on the 18th of May inst., the Rev. J. F. England, late of Madras, further complained of the connexion of the British Government with idolatry in India, and especially in the Madras presidency, with which he declared himself to be well acquainted:—"Will it be credited," he asked, "that a professedly Christian Government holds in its hands the management of the heathen temples? Will it be believed that the repairs of the temples are paid for out of the public treasury? Will it be believed that the ornaments that the palanquin in which the idol is carried, and the car, with all its obscene emblems and gorgeous decorations, is under the superintendence of an officer of the British Christian Government? The table of this idol (or rather of its priests and prostitutes) is under the same management, and almost every step taken with reference to the several temples is under the seal and by the direction of English Government officers. The Brahmins, the officiating priests, are paid their wages by British functionaries, and, horrid to relate, the base women of the temples, the wives of the gods, are neither admitted to, nor excluded from, these edifices, without the directions of English officers connected with the British Government. I produce an extract from a collector's journal, which contains a most remarkable statement in

English Government. It is very true that Hindooism, in its extent and dimensions, still a giant, but in its power it is not so. It has always lent even officiously thrust forth to sustain it. I trust that the day is not far distant when the church of Christ in this favoured land will arise in the fulness of her moral strength, and that one consensual voice for the dissolution of this unhalloved connexion of the British power with the idolatry of the East will be heard."

May I now, Sir, request, that (in addition to my former communication) the present may also be laid before the hon. Court of Directors, and that I may be further favoured by being informed what directions may be transmitted by the Court in consequence? Waiting the favour of your reply,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient faithful servant,

J. POYNDER.

To the Chairman of the Hon. East-India Company.

But, perhaps, he had better state the occasion on which this letter was produced. The first letter which he had read was in support of a motion which was proposed at one of the annual meetings of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, which were held at Exeter Hall; but the gentleman who read it on the occasion of seconding that motion was not himself a missionary of the Wesleyan Society, but of the London Missionary Society. The motion he seconded was as follows:—

That the meeting learns with the deepest feeling of regret that the practical sanction by the Indian Government of idolatry in India has not yet been withdrawn; and that, in the Madras presidency, all the evils which have been so justly complained of still remain without the slightest mitigation; and, indignant that, after the solemn assurances which were given of speedy redress, the feelings of the religious public should continue to be so grossly outraged, and the character of the nation so significantly compromised, the meeting resolves itself to





which had been received by the Court of Directors, they had had information which would at once show the danger of answering applications of this kind. In the letter of the hon. proprietor, where he quoted from the speech of Mr. Crisp, it was said :

At the great festival at Serampore, near Trichinopoly, with great pomp, and mixed into the car amid the shouts of multitudes, and when those shouts had subsided, before any native was allowed to approach, to make an offering to the tent, from which gift to be presented to the idol, in the name and on the behalf of the British East-India Company. A cloth in which much gold was interwoven was handed up into the car, to be placed upon the idol ; and thus honour was done to their wood and to their stone. This was a scene which was occurring at that moment, even in this very month of May ; and other offerings were made to idols on account of the honourable East-India Company. For instance, the emblem of marriage was presented to, and tied round the neck of, an idol, by some officers of the Government, as if to intimate how their secular and idolatrous pursuits harmonized. These things took place, not at one or two stations, but at many ; and the idolatrous practices of the population were not merely protected, but directly participated in by the Government itself.

Now the Court of Directors had just received a communication from a gentleman writing from India, and who was on the spot at the time, in which he incidentally mentioned that the story of the tent, which had been so elaborately set forth by Mr. Crisp, was a gross error—it was a gross misstatement of facts. (*Hear, hear!*) The tent was the property of a private individual, a wealthy native of the presidency, and the offerings that were made were made by him out of his own property. It was entirely his own private affair, and the Government had nothing whatever to do with it. (*Hear, hear!*) Individuals were very likely to fall into these errors ; but he had no doubt it arose entirely from sheer misapprehension. He might say the same with regard to the statement which had been made by Mr. England, and which was quoted in Mr. Poynder's letter of the 28th May. He was the last person to interfere with the course which any gentleman might think it right to pursue in regard to this or any other subject ; but obviously misstatements of this sort might arise, and he merely made these observations to the Court to show that the Directors could not take cognizance of these applications. (*Hear.*)

Mr. Strachan was desirous to make a few observations, in consequence of the statement of the hon. Chairman. From the weight justly due to whatever fell from the hon. Chairman, he (Mr. S.) was apprehensive that inferences might be drawn from the counter-statement he had given of the occurrence described in the hon. proprietor's (Mr. Marriott's) speech, tending to throw doubt upon reports of such occurrences in general. It was certain that persons abroad, as well as at home, were liable to be misled in matters

of this kind. In what he was about to say, he did not intend to question the accuracy of the Chairman's version of the case in question. He would, however, remind the Court, that in the origin of this great controversy, when Dr. Buchanan had depicted in vivid colours the abominations he had witnessed at the celebration of the horrid rights of Juggernaut, in the year 1806, in order to counteract the impression produced by his account, a distinguished public servant of that period was induced to address a letter to the Chairman of the Court, giving a very different description of the same rites, as seen by him the year after Dr. Buchanan's visit to the spot. The effect intended was produced, until Dr. Buchanan, in a vindicatory statement, pertinently remarked—as accounting for the apparent opposite versions of the same facts,—“ I stated what I saw in 1806, and the hon. gentleman has stated what he did not see in 1807.” (*Hear!*) Now, whichever version were true of the case stated by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Marriott), it is certain that similar circumstances are of frequent occurrence in India. There is that of the yearly offerings to the Madras goddess, making about this time of the year, under the ramparts of Fort St. George, in face of day, and within the observation of every inhabitant of Madras who chooses to verify the fact. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman said, he could acquaint hon. proprietors in private with the name of the individual who had made the counter-statement as to the tent ; and he was sure that after he had done so, the hon. proprietors would believe the facts to be as that individual had represented them.

Mr. Strachan would be sorry to throw the slightest doubt on the statement of the individual referred to ; but knowing that occurrences of the same kind did take place, he was anxious to keep the fact in view.

#### ANNUAL ALLOWANCE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE TEMPLE OF JUGGERNAUT.

The Chairman said, he had received a letter from Mr. Poynder, with regard to the next motion on the paper, an extract from which he would just read to the Court :—

Dear Sir,—I request the favour of your informing the Court of Proprietors, that in consequence of the honourable House of Commons having printed the despatch of the Hon. Secretary of State, dated the 17th of November, 1839, by which the grounds on which 60,000 rupees (say 6,000*l.*) per annum are awarded for the continued support of the temple of Juggernaut, it is unnecessary for me to move for a copy of such despatch.

Mr. Marriott, “ will you be kind enough to read the whole of his letter ? ”

The Chairman said he was perfectly willing to do so ; but he really thought it quite unnecessary.

#### ABOLITION OF THE PILGRIM TAX.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Aiers

Hankey, whose motion stood next on the paper.

Mr. *Alers Hankey* said, he obeyed the call of the worthy Chairman, under peculiar feelings, as he rose to withdraw the notice he had given at the last Court, and to beg its permission (should it be out of order) to state his reasons for so doing. When the tidings of the abolition of the pilgrim tax first reached England, it was hailed with joy by himself and those friends with whom he acted, in promoting the interests of Christianity in India. They classed it with the prior abolition of suttees, and took it as an omen of the early fulfilment of the whole terms of the despatch of Feb. 1833. And even when they learned that it was accompanied with a considerable pecuniary sacrifice, alleged to arise from positive stipulations entered into by the Government of India, when the territory was ceded to Great Britain, they said, little aware of the purpose it was to be applied to, let the treaty be honourably fulfilled, whatever the cost may be. It was under those feelings that his notice was given; but subsequent information had been received from India as to the appropriation of this grant, which had led him to call in question the propriety of his intended motion, in its several bearings, and, therefore, to wish not to proceed in it. He trusted he should be justified when he further stated that it was denied by some that any such stipulations existed; and by others that, for the purpose intended, it could not have been legally done. On those points, however, he could form no opinion, and had been disappointed in obtaining the means of so doing by not finding, as he had expected, among the papers lately laid on the proprietors' table, one moved for by the Bishop of London, in the House of Lords, *viz.*, "a copy of papers laid before the Government of India, shewing the grounds of the grant of 50,000 rupees per annum to the temple of Juggernaut." The inquiry must be prosecuted here and elsewhere till satisfaction was attained. In the mean time the sanguinary rites of that horrid idol had been celebrated with more than ordinary pomp, and not less than eleven human beings had been sacrificed to its dire demands. He trusted that, under the wheels of its car, for this outrage upon humanity he must emphatically blame the authorities. Why, if the Government did contribute to the charges of this temple, did they not, knowing the usages, ensure the discontinuance of this part of the ceremony? Why did they not prevent it, as in the case of suttees and other acts of self-immolation, by positive interference? For all the guilt involved in these transactions, and for the dishonour which had been done to this country by rendering it an ignominious tributary to this idol, he must, in the

present state of his knowledge, hold the Indian Government responsible. If he turned then to Madras, as the second part of his notice led him to do, what did he behold there? Letters from that presidency of the latest date assure us that not a single step towards the alleviation of the wounded consciences of his fellow-Christians, or for the separation of the Government from its connection with the superstitions of the natives, had yet been taken. The celebration of the infamous rite of a marriage union (as the natives construe it) between the British Government and the Hindoo goddess, Yagathal, had most probably been celebrated at Madras during the present month. He must add, that there was the greater culpability attached to this rite, inasmuch as it had fallen into disuse for about thirty years, and was revived by the influence of an unhappy Hindooized European servant of the Company. Why was it not checked *in limine* by the Government at Madras, or by the directors at home, when it came to their knowledge? Further, their own published papers showed that the "offerings for rain" were continued, under the orders and at the expense of the Government. Now he must declare that of all the insults which could be offered to the Creator and Ruler of the universe, he could not imagine a greater than this. It was calculated to excite the indignation, not of a Christian only, but of every man who maintained the truth of the unity of God, in opposition to the rabble deities of the heathen. He could not but observe also that this vile superstition affronted him on one of the very departments of his government of the world, to which he appealed as a proof of his sole sovereignty. What a striking address to the reason of man did he offer on that very point by one of his ancient prophets!—"Are there any among the varieties of the Gentiles that can cause rain? or can the heavens give showers? Art not thou he, O Lord our God? therefore we will wait upon thee, for thou hast made all these things." He would ask, what feelings ought they to evince when such abominations came before them in their despatches? Every proprietor was a partaker of that guilt in proportion to his influence. For himself and fellow proprietors, he felt that every one of them was a sharer in the guilt of these transactions who did not use his best endeavours to put an end to such violations of the first principles of revealed religion. Yes; they who filled offices of authority had much to answer for in this respect. They appealed to their despatches as a defence against such charges: but how was it that they suffered their instructions and orders on these points to be so neglected and even violated, if they were

sincere? Did the same indifference extend to all the subjects under their management? Would they suffer such disregard of their authority on any point of finance or politics? He presumed not. How could it be accounted for, then, that their despatch of the 20th February 1833 had hitherto remained almost a dead letter? And what was it that they were asked to do? Was it that they should employ either their power or their treasures to put down idolatry or maintain Christianity? By no means; but that they would, as rulers, withdraw from all interference with the religious ceremonies of the natives, and let the contest between truth and falsehood be decided by their own merits. That was what they pledged themselves to do in their despatch of 20th February 1833, and appeal after appeal must and would be made in this place, and to the legislature of the country, till the pledge was fully redeemed. He begged to assure them, that it was from no feelings of disrespect to their board, or gratification that it could give to himself, that he and those acting with him thus frequently pressed this subject on the attention of the Court; but so long as those evils were permitted by the directors to continue, and his Christian brethren in India should find need to appeal to them, "to use every effort to deliver them from the abominations" which oppressed them, he could not but remonstrate, and should persevere in using every legitimate means of enforcing his application, till the despatch of February 1833 should be in full force. (*Hear, hear!*) Before putting the question that the motion be withdrawn—

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor had given notice of motion of thanks and confidence to the Court of Directors for the exertions they had made in procuring the abolition of the pilgrim tax; but he begged to call the attention of the Court to the fact, that the withdrawal of the motion of the hon. proprietor was a step obviously intended to express condemnation of the proceedings of the Company, and distrust of their measures. Now, he must be permitted to say, that he thought nothing had occurred since the notice of that motion was given, which, in its nature, ought to lead the Court of Proprietors to the conclusion, that the Board of Directors were not as well entitled at the present moment to the confidence of the proprietors as they were at the time when the hon. gentleman originally gave notice of the motion which he now sought to withdraw. He fancied he saw, from what had fallen from the hon. gentleman, that the principal ground of his dissatisfaction was, that the Company had lent its sanction to the payment of a certain annual sum to the superintendent of the temple of Juggernaut;

(*hear, hear!*) there being no papers on the subject before the Court—no certain or satisfactory information; and the hon. gentleman proceeded to say, it was altogether unworthy of them, and a very serious matter. He thought the hon. gentlemen had not read the papers that had been already printed by order of Parliament on this subject; for most assuredly, if he had done so, he would have found that, upon that head at least, no blame whatever could attach to the Company, or to any of its officers. It was only necessary, in order to explain clearly the position of the Government with regard to the temple of Juggernaut, to refer to sections 8 and 11 of the Regulations which were agreed to in the year 1835 (thirty-five years ago), and copies of which were in the hands of every proprietor, whereby the Company had consented, in the most absolute and unqualified terms, to guarantee the lands and revenues which had been set apart for the purpose to which the hon. proprietor had referred. The money was guaranteed as the established support of the Temple of Juggernaut, and that was by a Regulation agreed to thirty-five years ago. He did not see, therefore, with what consistency the Company could now disallow that money. They might as well, indeed, do the same with regard to all the lands and revenues of all the temples of India. But could they be justified in such a proceeding? The hon. gentleman appeared to think that the Court of Directors did not exhibit the same zeal in this branch of their duties as they had done on other subjects; but he must be allowed to say, that if they were to disregard their solemn engagements, they would have very few duties to perform in a very short space of time. He believed there was no motion before the Court, and he would therefore not detain them with any further remark.

Mr. *Alers Hankey* said, he did not think that the just import of his notice, and certainly he did not intend it as such. It did not appear to him to convey such an expression of confidence in the directors, in the treatment of the question at issue which the hon. Chairman had inferred from it. It was the expression of that satisfaction and thankfulness which all well-disposed minds felt when beneficial events occurred, but did not direct them to the body of directors.

Mr. *Strachan*.—The observations of the hon. Chairman upon the proposal of his hon. friend to withdraw his intended motion compelled him to trespass again, and it would be very briefly, upon the attention of the Court. The information derived from the parliamentary papers which have been published since his hon. friend gave notice of this motion place both the

points involved in it in so different a light from his previous impressions, that if the motion were not withdrawn he should be obliged to hold up his hand against its adoption. In the first place, as regards the abolition of the pilgrim taxes of Bengal, he had no wish to disparage the merits of that act; but he had the strongest objection to the measures coupled with it. Not to insist upon the obnoxious grant to the Rajah of Koordah, the grounds of which were by no means satisfactorily established—the Supreme Government had resolved to retain in its own hands the management of the lands belonging to Jugger-naut, and, as the idol's steward, to employ all the skill of their revenue officers for the successful management of the rents, the net proceeds of which are to be paid for the maintenance of the Pagoda establishment and its worship; an act more mischievous in principle, more gratuitous, more contradictory to all the instructions of the Court of Directors, and the recorded unanimous intentions of the Court of Proprietors, could not be conceived. The orders of the despatch of 1833 were explicit on this head. Those of 1838 repeated the injunction to withdraw from all interference in the economy of the temples and the management of their revenues. The same directions are reiterated in the latest despatch of June this year. It is in the teeth of these plain and uniform instructions—instructions which express the opinions of all parties in this country, of this Court on both sides of the bar, of the public at large, of the legislature as expressed by her Majesty's ministers and acquiesced in by both Houses of Parliament,—that the Bengal Government have adopted the resolution to retain for the idol's benefit the charge and management of its lands in the hands of their Christian servants. Can approbation be expressed of a measure thus warped in the details of its execution? In the second place, as respects the measures to be taken for relieving their Christian officers and servants, civil and military, of ~~any~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~burden~~ <sup>the</sup> connected with the ~~of~~ <sup>the</sup> of the natives, and from interference with the economy and ceremonies of the temples. It is at Madras that these condemned practices chiefly prevail. In 1837 the directors forbade that Government to take any step to alter the established system, except with the sanction of the Supreme Government. In the month of June 1839, as appears by the recently published parliamentary papers, the Supreme Government withdrew all restriction from the Madras Government in respect to their measures for carrying into effect the instructions which the directors and her Majesty's ministers had pledged themselves in the most solemn terms should be introduced to remedy the

grievances complained of. It thus appears that the Madras Government have been at full liberty to act in these matters for 18 months; and yet the intelligence from thence down to the latter part of October, announces that nothing, absolutely nothing, had been done in this urgent business at that late period. (*Hear, hear!*) Under these circumstances, he, for one, could not be a party to a vote of confidence in the directors—especially when he found that in their last despatch of June, with the knowledge they must have possessed of the utter neglect of their previous instructions, they had refrained from any expression of censure. The terms of that despatch, in fact, are rather an apology for delays. It is matter of notoriety that the prevailing opinions abroad are in favour of the immediate fulfilment of the home instructions, and that the obstructions proceed from a few influential individuals. (*Hear, hear!*) He made this statement with great pain, but the importance of the subject compelled him to make it. So long as this state of things continued, a vote of confidence, it was plain, must be misapplied. (*Hear!*)

The motion of which Mr. Hankey had given notice was then withdrawn.

#### EQUALIZATION OF DUTIES.

Mr. *M. Martin* rose for the purpose of putting a question to the worthy Chairman on a subject that was anxiously looked forward to at the outports in the manufacturing districts by a great body of merchants and manufacturers. They earnestly desired a continuance by the Court of Directors of their efforts to obtain for them an equivalent share of advantage in the trade from the East-Indies, by procuring an equalization of duties on East-India produce as compared with British colonial produce. The question, then, which he had to put was, what step the Court of Directors meant to take in the next session of Parliament, with a view to the attainment of the progress of the Company's petition to Parliament presented last session relative to the present unequal law of duties on East-India produce?

The *Chairman* replied that the Court of Directors were quite alive to the importance of this subject, and had already addressed a letter to the Board of Control respecting it. He could assure the hon. proprietor that they would not fail to continue their exertions to promote, in this respect, the interests of the Company, and he thought the Court might rely on the disposition which had been evinced by those members of the Court who had so zealously advocated this subject in the House of Commons, and might be satisfied that no opportunity would be lost of obtaining for India the general equalization of those

duties, and the advancement of every privilege to which she had a just claim. (*Hear !*)

Mr. *M. Martin* said he had merely asked the question for the satisfaction of certain persons out of doors who had speculations in hand, and not from any want of confidence on his part in the executive.

#### INDIAN LAND TAX.—WASTE LANDS.

The hon. Proprietor then gave notice that at the next Court he should move, first, "that the hon. Court of Directors be requested to take into consideration the practicability and expediency of permitting the occupiers and cultivators of the soil of British India to redeem the land tax;" second, "that the waste lands belonging to the Government be sold in fee simple, after the manner adopted in Ceylon and in other British possessions."

#### NEW BY-LAW.

Mr. *Weeding* wished to know, as the enactment of any by-law required two special Courts to be held for that purpose, whether it was contemplated to call another special meeting shortly?

The *Chairman* replied in the negative; but the next quarterly meeting could be made special for that purpose.

#### CHINESE WAR.

Mr. *D. Salomons* then rose to ask a question, which was one of very great interest to the public at large. It was in reference to the Chinese war, and every one must admit that any matter likely to cause a drain on the resources of India was one well worthy of the consideration of this country. Now, the Court must be aware that the war now waged against China for the advantage of the British nation was a heavy drain upon India. He did not wish to advert particularly to the political state of India; but the ordinary sources of intelligence furnished sufficient indication to the public at large that there would be a great drain on the resources of India for support of the war in Eastern parts, and particularly with China. They knew very well that the expenses of the war with China should be met by the Government of

England, and not by the Company; but he believed, from some arrangement which had been made by the Court of Directors with the Government, a part of the expenses was to be met by the Company in India. He wished, therefore, to know whether any further payment had been made by the Government here in aid of the Company in India for carrying on the war with China? It struck him that it would be exceedingly wrong that this country should be taxing India for carrying on a war with which she had no direct interest; and, in his opinion, they should show at once a disposition here that further arrangements should be made in order to supply the Company with some funds here instead of taxing the people of India for carrying on the war. He wished, therefore, to know whether any communication had taken place between the Company and the Government at home for providing any further sums for sustaining the war?

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor was quite aware that they had the assurance of her Majesty's Government that all the expenses incurred in the Chinese expedition should not be borne by the government of India; and he might rely on it that the Court of Directors would use every endeavour to carry out that object.

Mr. *Weeding* said, it should be recollected that India was largely concerned in this affair, and he might say that Indian commerce was quite out of joint in consequence of the Chinese war. The cause of it too was one of the productions of India; and he therefore thought it but fair that India should help to pay the expense. The war would, in his opinion, be for the benefit of that empire (*Hear, hear !*), and India should therefore contribute to the expense of carrying it on.

Mr. *Salomons* thought it right to say a few words in explanation. He had guardedly opened his question, so as to avoid going into the general subject: his question was one entirely of finance. But the observations of the hon. proprietor were likely to induce a discussion which it was not his wish to enter upon.

The Court then adjourned.

## SUPPLEMENT TO HOME INTELLIGENCE.

### EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, Dec. 1840.

On Tuesday, the 15th of December, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College; for the purpose of receiving the report

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of the Principal, as to the discipline and literature of the past term, and the result of the general examination of the students.

The deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and the professors, and the Oriental visi-

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tor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by several distinguished visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place, viz.—

A list of students who had gained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read.

Mr. Monier Williams read the Prize Essay, the subject of which was,—“The Character of Demosthenes.”

Mr. E. H. Lushington then read and translated a passage in Persian.

The prizes were then presented by the Chairman (Wm. B. Bayley, Esq.), as follows, viz.—

Highly distinguished.

Mr. E. H. Lushington, medal in Persian.

Mr. Bayley, prize in Classics, in Political Economy, in Law, in Persian, and in Hindustani.

Mr. Wedderburn, prize in Telooogo.

Mr. Farish, prize in Mathematics and in Sanscrit.

Mr. Williams, prize in Classics, in Political Economy, in Sanscrit, in Persian, and 1st Essay Prize.

Mr. Bramley, prize in Law.

Mr. Hutchinson, the 2nd Essay Prize.

Mr. Schalch, prize in Mathematics.

Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, prize in Telooogo.

Mr. Drummond, prize in Arabic.

Mr. Campbell, prize in Mathematics.

Mr. Cust, prize in Classics and in English Composition.

Mr. Seton Karr, prize in classics, and in English composition.

Mr. Brandreth, prize in Sanscrit.

Messrs. Wauchope, Robertson, G. Grant, St. George Tucker, Sim, Dykes, Strachey, A. A. Swinton, Bird, Robinson, Dalrymple, Pearson, Jackson, and Richardson.

Passed with great credit.

Messrs. Scott, Balfour, D. Arbuthnot, Jenkins, Ford, Egerton, and Bellasis.

The rank assigned to the Students leaving College was then read, being as follows, viz.—

#### BENGAL.

##### First Class.

1. Mr. E. H. Lushington.
2. Scott.

##### Second Class.

3. Balfour.

#### MADRAS.

##### First Class.

- 1.

##### Second Class.

2. D. Arbuthnot.

The Chairman then closed the Term with the following appropriate address:—

“Gentlemen Students:—The report which we have received of your conduct during the last Term has been highly satisfactory to my colleagues and to myself. We find that habits of steady diligence in the prosecution of your studies, and of regular attention to the rules of the institution, have been generally prevalent throughout that period. We find proofs of honourable emulation and of distinguished attainments on the part of many of the students, with comparatively very few indications of marked inattention or neglect. It has been my pleasing duty to distribute among the former those prizes and rewards to which the vigorous application of their talents in various departments of study has justly entitled them. The gratification which I have received from the discharge of this duty has been painfully alloyed by the disappointment to which some of the students have unhappily subjected themselves, by having failed to make that progress in one or more of the Oriental languages which (as you are well aware) is expected and required under the rules of this institution, and which, I am bound to say, a very moderate share of attention would have enabled them to effect. It has been judged essential that those who are destined to administer the Civil Government of India should acquire at this College a certain degree of acquaintance with the Oriental languages. Ample means are furnished to them for that purpose, and if they wilfully neglect to avail themselves of those means, whether the neglect proceeds from positive idleness, or from a preference for other more agreeable studies, our duty remains the same, and we must, however reluctantly, perform it. I would fain hope that we shall not have similar cause for regret hereafter, but that the results of the next examination will show that all have given that necessary share of attention to the Oriental languages which is required from them at this place, and which will certainly facilitate their future labours, and materially promote their interests and success. I will not dwell longer on this subject, but will pass on to the performance of a more gratifying duty, that of expressing to the Principal, the Dean, and the Professors of this College, the sincere and grateful acknowledgments of the Court of Directors for the zealous attention, the vigilance, the ability, and judgment, with which they have continued to discharge their several important functions. I am happy to believe that the success which has attended their respective exertions, as well in the communication of instruction as in the maintenance of efficient discipline, has been facilitated by the good dispositions and right feelings of the great body of the students. I trust that the operation of the rule which, by

requiring a residence of four terms, now secures to the College the advantage of the continual influence and example of the older students, will be productive of all the practical benefits which have been anticipated from it. Having thus expressed the feelings with which my colleagues and myself have witnessed the results of the late examinations, I might perhaps dismiss you at once to your homes with a cordial farewell. In compliance, however, with the customary practice, I will detain you with a few brief and simple words respecting your future destination. That destination, I need not say, is a high and noble one; but it is also an arduous destination. You have, doubtless, often heard that our empire in India is an empire that rests upon opinion, and this saying, to a great extent, is undoubtedly just; and what a world of admonition does it convey to all who may be engaged in the administration of that empire. A government resting upon the opinion of the governed! Can words impart a more awful conception of public responsibility? And by what means can I hope to inculcate more forcibly upon you the necessity of an earnest, a passionate devotion to the studies of this place? You are here for the purpose of cultivating the various knowledge, the ready intelligence, the moral and intellectual habits, which shall enable you to strengthen and consolidate that power of public opinion which forms the basis of British supremacy in India,—a steadfast recollection of this one truth most surely be sufficient of itself to invest with a sort of sacredness the season of preparation for your future labours and duties in the East. But, Gentlemen, it is not enough that a government should rest upon opinion only. Its security can never be complete, unless it rests upon affection also—obedience and even admiration may be commanded by public justice and integrity, by wise and energetic counsels, by military vigour and science, by faithful and laborious administration. But the superiority thus established is, after all, a superiority which may perhaps be secretly disliked by foreign subjects, if not softened and made attractive by qualities which “bow the heart of a people like the heart of one man,” by frankness and courtesy of demeanour, by a benevolence which pervades the whole tenor of daily life, and which shows itself in words, in looks, in kind and friendly offices, in a thousand outward indications of goodwill, which cannot be specified or described. And let no man persuade you that the natives of Hindostan are a worthless and degraded race, upon whom personal kindness would be thrown away. Degraded in part they may be by long ages of tyranny and superstition—but

even in spite of tyranny and superstition, of all that could be done for their degradation by the most pernicious and demoralising influences, they still are men keenly sensible to kindness, and capable of lasting gratitude. If you doubt it, look to the history of many an illustrious worthy, who has gone forth from this land to influence their destinies. Consult not the ignorant slanderer who has never set his foot upon the soil of India, but consult the lives of the Elphinstones, the Munros, the Malcolms, the men who commanded the admiration of millions as warriors and statesmen, but who likewise, by their generous, considerate, and benignant bearing, commanded also their attachment and gratitude—I might almost say, their adoration. But upon this theme I feel it would be needless to dwell longer. I gladly persuade myself that, when you shall depart, you will carry with you, not only the power and the knowledge, but the heart and religion of your country. I venture to predict that your public labours will tend to make the civil service both loved and honoured by your fellow-subjects; that service to which the best and brightest of my days have been dedicated, and which, to the latest hour of my life, will engage the most anxious wishes of my heart. And now, Gentlemen, I will detain you no longer than to offer a fervent prayer that, after a career of usefulness and honour, you may all return to your native land, rich in the blessings of health and well-earned affluence, and, above all, rich in the benedictions of the thousands who shall have felt the benignity and uprightness of your administration.

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The next Term will commence on Tuesday the 19th of January.

The students must return to the College in the course of Friday, the 22nd of January, at the very latest, on pain of forfeiting the Term.

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The Examination of Candidates for admission into the College next Term will be held at the E. I. House on Thursday the 7th of January.

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#### E. I. COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, Dec. 11, 1840.

THE half-yearly public examination of the gentlemen cadets educated at this institution for the military service of the East-India Company took place on Friday, the 11th of December, in the presence of the Chairman, W. B. Bayley, Esq.; the Deputy Chairman, G. Lyall, Esq.; some members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following visitors, viz.—The Archbishop of Canterbury;



*Major Generals* Sir T. Willshire (Bart., K.C.B.), Sir G. Whitmore (K.C.H.), J. A. Biggs, N. Smith, Wilson (C.B.), Cleiland; *Colonels* Sir R. Armstrong (C.B.), Sir H. D. Ross (R.A.), Harding (C.B., R.A.), Fanshawe (C.B., R.E.), Stretton; *Lieut. Colonels* Dynely (R.A., C.B.), H. Jackson (R.A.), Hutchinson (Director, Col. Civil Engineers), Burney, Scott (4th Light Dragoons), Jervis (Bombay Engineers), Sandwith, James, Jourdan, W. D. Jones (R.A.); *Majors* Matson (Royal Sappers and Miners); S. Bullock, Turner; *Captains* Sir W. Symonds (R.N.), Sandham (R.E.), Atkinson (Madras Engineers); *Lieut. Sherson* (72nd Foot); the *Rev. H. Lindsay*; G. Coles, — Wilkinson; P. Melvill, M. Petrie, J. B. Yzarn, R. Sherson, S. Christie (R. M. Academy), C. Roberts, E. Impey, T. Mardon, A. Easton (India Board), W. Morton, T. S. Irwin (Bengal Engineers); H. W. B. Bell (Bombay Engineers) Esqrs.; *Ensigns* Whiting and Maxwell (E.I. Co.'s Engineers).

Of twenty-nine gentlemen cadets examined, the following five were selected for the Engineers: J. P. Beadle, A. Impey, G. F. Atkinson, R. J. Walker, T. C. Philpotts. Twelve for the Artillery, *viz.*—C. T. Collingwood, C. D. Waddell, W. D. Aitken, G. E. Voyle, C. B. Fuller, A. Stewart, W. P. Waddy, J. Worgan, E. Wray, T. B. Cox, J. G. Lightfoot, D. Metcalfe. For Infantry service, the remaining twelve: F. Harvey, R. J. Edgell, J. W. Smith, J. W. Schneider, J. E. Fraser, J. W. Hope, F. T. Garrard, G. E. Herne, J. Bleaymire, R. Bainbrigge, K. Macaulay, L. M. Mackenzie.

The distribution of prizes was as follows, *viz.*—

#### *First Class.*

J. P. Beadle, 1st Mathematical, 2nd Fortification, Military Drawing, Civil Drawing, 1st Hindustani.

A. Impey, 2nd Mathematical, Military Surveying, 2nd Hindustani, and the *Sword* for Good Conduct; in presenting which, the Chairman spoke as follows:—

Mr. Impey, it affords me very peculiar satisfaction to present to you, in the name of the Court of Directors, this sword, as a testimonial of their approbation of your conduct whilst a student at this institution. I entrust the sword to you with a confident hope and belief that it will remain untarnished in your hands; and that, should it be drawn in your country's cause, it will be wielded with honour to yourself and benefit to the government you serve.

G. F. Atkinson, 1st Fortification.  
R. J. Walker, French.  
J. Worgan, 2nd Good Conduct.  
D. Metcalfe, Latin.

#### *Second Class.*

W. D. A. R. Short, Mathematical, Fortification, French, 3rd Good Conduct.  
M. Kennedy, Military Surveying.  
E. Grant, Military Drawing, Civil Drawing.

L. M. Mackenzie, Hindustani, Latin.  
W. A. Crommelin, 4th Good Conduct.

After distributing the prizes, the hon. Chairman addressed the gentlemen cadets in the following terms:—

Gentlemen Cadets: After the lapse of a few months, I have again the pleasure of addressing you, and it affords me sincere gratification to find that I am now enabled to offer even warmer congratulations on your general success than I was happy to do on the first occasion of my presiding at your public examinations. The demands of India for officers for the scientific corps are increasing upon us; but your energy and application promise to keep pace with the demand; and, judging from the increased number of gentlemen cadets selected this day for those corps, and from the prospect of a further increase on subsequent examinations, I doubt not that we shall, in due time, have a sufficient supply of officers possessing in a high degree those scientific and military qualities which distinguish the Artillery and Engineers of the Company's service. While the present results are highly creditable to your assiduity and talents; the reports which we have received of the continued good order and gentlemanly conduct which has been maintained during the term, are not less gratifying.

I wish to press upon your particular attention the testimony borne in the report by the Lieut.-Gov. to that conduct, and you will permit me to quote from it the following passage:—"That although their accustomed indulgences have been necessarily somewhat abridged, the general discipline has never been more satisfactorily maintained, nor individual behaviour more exemplary, than since the last report."

Such results abundantly prove the undiminished zeal and the continued attention of those distinguished officers and professors who preside over your discipline and studies, and to whom, in the name of the Court of Directors, I beg to return my best thanks.

After a brief interval passed in the enjoyment of the society of your friends (an enjoyment greatly enhanced by the conviction which many of you will feel that your good conduct, and honours, and success, have added much to the heartfelt happiness of affectionate parents, relatives, and friends), you will now proceed to enter on your professional career. Those of you who have been selected for

the Engineers will be gazetted as officers having rank at Chatham with the Royal Engineers, where, in conjunction with those of the same standing in her Majesty's service, you will carry on the studies calculated to fit you in a superior degree for your important branch of duty. There you will have the great, the peculiar advantage of being guided in your course by the same distinguished officer, Col. Pasley, who so ably presides over your studies here. Those of you, who have passed for the Horse and Foot Artillery and Infantry will, in a very few months, be present in the scenes of your future labours, ready, I doubt not, to benefit your country whenever the emergencies of the state shall require your services in the field,—ready to earn for yourselves distinction and renown.

I need not urge upon you at any length how important it is to your future welfare that you should cultivate assiduously all the qualities and virtues which shed lustre on the character of the officer and the gentleman; that in particular you should encourage habits of prompt and cheerful obedience to your superiors; of self-restraint in all your actions; and of careful regulation of your personal expenditure; and that you should, above all, cherish and maintain those religious principles in which you have been brought up.

But few of those who have this day been reported qualified for Commissions will be placed exclusively in charge of Native troops. You will all, however, come in contact with them at one time or other,—the Engineers in occasional charge of Sappers and Miners; and the Artillery of Golundauze, and Native Horse Artillery. The remainder will probably be always attached to Native Infantry. To all I would say—value the Native troops highly: cultivate their regard and attachment; attend to their prejudices and feelings; confide in them, and they will confide in you; and wherever you gallantly lead, they will steadily follow. Study their languages as the best means of making you familiar with, and accessible to them. Study them also as a necessary qualification for your own advancement to staff employments, and other important trusts.

I learn with great satisfaction from Col. Pasley that increased attention has been paid by you in the last Term to the Chemical and Geological Lectures delivered here by Mr. Daniell, the very talented Professor in that department.

It is important that a taste for Geological and Mineralogical pursuits should be more widely disseminated amongst our officers. The Court of Directors, taking an anxious interest in all well considered measures for developing the re-

sources of India, have recently encouraged the formation of a Geological Museum in Calcutta, similar, in some respects, to that which has been established by her Majesty's Government in England.

I hope that the knowledge acquired here may induce you to cultivate it further in India; and I shall be happy hereafter to find that some of you now present become useful contributors to that Institution.

To you, Gentlemen Cadets, who remain at this Institution to complete your studies, I would now say—proceed diligently in the course you are pursuing; tread in the steps of those who have shown their determination to profit by the great advantages which are here placed at your disposal; recollect the magnitude of the field over which the Indian army extends either constantly or incidentally; at this moment stretching over a large portion of the globe—from Arabia to China; from the Hindoo Kosh to the Straits of Malacca. Consider what may devolve upon you in this wide-spread line of duty, and remember that every accomplishment, every species of knowledge, may be brought into useful application during the course of your military career.

I beg to express my thanks to the visitors who have honoured us with their presence on this interesting occasion. Amongst them are many who have gained for themselves high distinctions by their services in the field in India, as well as elsewhere,—many who appreciate the merits of the Indian army, and know how much that army will depend for its reputation and success on officers educated at this Institution. The gentlemen cadets will recollect that similar distinctions from our Most Gracious Queen may be gained by them, if the course of service should call them into the field; and they will, I doubt not, derive an additional incentive to their future exertions from the countenance and encouragement given them this day.

I have only in conclusion to express, in the name of the Court of Directors, my very best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of those gentlemen cadets who now leave the walls of this seminary. May every success attend you in your profession, and may it be marked with the double advantage of benefit to yourselves and benefit to the Government you serve.

Colonel Pasley, C.B., commenced the *Mathematical Examination*, by giving several propositions in Geometry, which the cadets generally demonstrated with great clearness and precision.

The Public Examiner then proceeded

to ask a number of questions on the principles of Algebra, Trigonometry, &c. He did not on this occasion require any demonstrations in conic sections, as he considered the time too short to enter at sufficient length into the subject.

Colonel Pasley concluded this part of the examination by asking several of the cadets to explain the various properties of the mechanical powers, the centre of gravity, &c., which Mr. Beadle, Mr. Impey, and others, did in a very satisfactory manner.

**FORTIFICATION DEPARTMENT.**—The plans executed during the term showed great advancement and proficiency in the art. We know, however, that plans have often been beautifully executed without being thoroughly understood; but the student must be dull indeed, if he models a work as well, draws it upon paper, and yet remain without a perfect conception of it. It was evident to every military observer at this examination, who saw the sand modelling executed by the cadets, upon various scales (from a quarter of an inch to two inches to the foot), that a clear idea of the tracings and elevations of the works must be obtained in the junior classes; and when once understood, the mind's eye will consequently follow the various combinations of different systems. Notwithstanding the previous rain and frost, a handsome and complete front of the modern system, in moist sand, stood in the octagonal redoubt: it was modelled upon the scale of a quarter of an inch to one foot, under the superintendence of Lieut. Cook, who happily introduced indented parapets, a strong casemated tower within the ravelin as a redoubt, and powerful retrenchments in the bastions. The system thus modelled was drawn by a considerable number of the cadets. Messrs. Waddell and Edward Fraser exercised their ingenuity in attacking it; the outline of the attack of these formidable modifications was given publicly in the Examination Hall by Gent. Cadet Waddell, by desire of Col. Pasley, the public examiner. In the blockhouse the cadets had been modelling on sand, on a scale of two inches to the foot. The gabions, sap rollers, fascines, mining cases, &c., being all on this scale. The last works executed, and which remained in a perfect state, highly finished, were an elevated battery for three guns, with the platforms laid, and beautiful brass model guns in embrasure; this battery was furnished with a splinter-proof traverse; a splinter-proof magazine of the rectangular form (according to the plan followed by Col. Pasley, at Chatham). This elevated battery was connected to a sunken one for two guns. A double sap with tra-

verses, and a shaft and gallery, completed the models in the blockhouse.

At the examination, after Col. Pasley had questioned the class at large on the general principles of Permanent and Field Fortification and in Artillery, he called upon the following cadets to explain some exercises on which they had lately been engaged:

Cadet Waddell.—The attack of the modern system, with Lieut. Cook's modifications.

Cadet Phillpotts.—The nature of Vauban's later fortifications, especially the fortress of New Brisack, and the attack of it.

Cadet Walker.—Bousmard's proposed system, having advanced ravelins.

Cadet Impey.—The fortifications of Alessandria, as executed by order of Napoleon, under the superintendence of General Chasseloup-de-Laubat.

Cadet Beadle.—The German constructions since the peace of 1815, especially those of Coblenz, included Fort Alexander, Ehrenbreitstein, &c.

It is only justice to the cadets to say, that the zeal and intelligence which they manifest in this department promises to sustain that deservedly high reputation which belongs to the scientific corps of our splendid army of India.

We observed a great variety amongst the drawings in this department, showing that the cadets are called upon to exercise their knowledge and research, and not to be satisfied by merely going through "*a course*." We saw Carnot's construction, Dufour's, Bousmard's besides Vauban's; and in the field-works, especially in bridge-heads, each appeared to have different details.

The MILITARY DRAWINGS exhibited were: Messrs. Beadle (to whom the prize was awarded) and Impey, same subjects (in shade) of the Cape of Good Hope, for which very great merit is due to each gentleman; Mr. Walker, Tarragona, beautifully executed (in shade); Mr. Wray, Ground Fortified south of Lisbon, the vignette in pen and ink, masterly done, and the hills well worked up; Mr. Phillpotts, a well-shaded Plan; Mr. Waddell, Ground in North Wales (well executed); Mr. Collingwood, several Plans (neatly done); Mr. Cox, Pensacola (well executed in shade); Mr. Aitken, neatly executed pen work Plans; Mr. Waddy, ditto, Roleica Heights (beautifully executed); Mr. Voyle, Military Plan of Ground near Lisbon; Mr. Hervey, Plan and Attack of Ciudad Rodrigo; Messrs. Herne and Stewart, Plans of Lerida; Mr. Fuller, Plan of Tortose.

#### *Second Class.*

Gent. Cadet Grant (prize) Sagonte (beautifully done in shade); Cadet Wooll-

combe a well-executed survey of part of the Addington Hills (in pen-work); Cadet Short, Fort St. Philippe (elaborately done in shade); Cadet Kennedy, Tarragona; Cadet Kendall, Ground in Portugal; Cadet Hicks, Ground in North Wales and Ciudad Rodrigo; Cadet Tombs, Plan of Dubicza; Cadet Belli, Battle of Busaco.

And many other promising productions from the junior classes, of sketches from models, &c.

In the MILITARY SURVEYING BRANCH of INSTRUCTION, numerous Surveys, Military Sketches, &c., attested the ability and application of the gentlemen cadets generally. Those with the names of Messrs. Impey, Beadle, Hervey, Atkinson, Aitkin, Collingwood, Phillpotts, Walker, Fuller, and Waddell, signed to them, evinced considerable talent; and we hope that the present Term will afford many valuable officers for the Surveys now in progress in India.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.—The chief prize in this department was awarded to Cadet James Beadle, of the 1st class, for two drawings on a large scale: one a distant View of Harlech Castle, the other, a View of a Waterfall, on the Skelwith, near Ambleside. It is not often that we see drawings of this size executed with so much skill by amateurs, especially of Mr. Beadle's age. In the lights the colouring of both is cheerful, and the shadows possess that beautiful clear grey so peculiar to the English atmosphere when sunshine and clouds are scattered over the scene. A View of Windermere Waterhead, by Cadet A. Impey; a Sea Piece, by Cadet Edward Wray, under the influence of a gale; a View of Ventnor Cove, by Cadet C. Collingwood; and an Evening Scene, by Cadet George Atkinson, where the sun is seen through trees, and the whole reflected in a pool of water, with wild fowl quietly reposing on it (all large drawings), afforded most satisfactory evidences of the great attention given to the business of the class by these gentlemen. Many other drawings done by Cadets Charles Waddell, Reginald Walker, George Home, David Aitken, Thomas Phillpotts, George Voye, all of the 1st class, were shown, and are worthy of commendation, as proofs of much talent and application. We must conclude our brief notice by adding that the 2nd prize was obtained by Cadet Edward Grant, of the 2nd class. The specimens in Lithography were quite as satisfactory as those we have seen on former occasions; and there were many drawings in the junior classes full of promise.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The chairman and several directors of the Hon East-India Company, Mr. Green, of the Examiner's Offices, Dr. Royle, Major Oliphant, several gentlemen concerned in the East-India trade, Mr. Tetley, and the principal cotton-brokers, attended on Friday (the 18th Dec.) to witness the experiment of cleaning cotton, at the manufactory of Messrs. Maudslay and Field, in the Westminster-road. The gins used were the American gins; the one by Brookes, the other by Jones. A quantity of cupas (or cotton with the seed) was first placed in Brookes' gin, and the experiment was very successful; a portion was then placed in Jones's, which, however, did not work so well, the machine becoming choked with the seed. This was explained by Major Oliphant to arise from the oil on the saws of Jones's machine, as the one by Brookes was found, the day previous, to have the same defect, but after being taken to pieces and cleaned, worked well: thus proving how easily the failure of the American gin in India may be accounted for when worked by parties unacquainted with the use of the Whitney gin. Much information was given by several gentlemen present, all of whom agreed on the practicability of bringing East-India cotton into the market equal to the short stapled American; and it was stated the accounts from Bombay of the first experiments of the Americans, sent out by the Hon. East-India Company, in cleaning the cotton with the American gin, were highly satisfactory. The Brookes gin had sixty-five saws, and was equal to the cleaning of 800lbs. of cotton per diem. The cost of this gin is £75. It was moved by steam, but can be easily adapted for bullocks—an advantage, when it is considered the bullocks in India are fed with cotton seed. A large sample of cotton cleaned in India by the East-India Cotton Company was also shown, and highly approved of, as being of an excellent colour and free from the seed, sand, and dirt, which are usually found in the the East-India cotton. The experiments tried were on Cape de Verde cotton, there not being any East-India cupas (cotton with the seed in it) in London.—*Atlas*.

The Queen Dowager has given £2,000, the Archbishop of Canterbury £1,000, the Bishop of London £1,000, the Christian Knowledge Society, £10,000 the Propagation of the Gospel Society £5,000, and the Colonial Church Society £400, to endow the Bishop of New Zealand.

Capt. Shakspeare, who went from Khiva to St. Petersburg, to effect the



and Mary Laing, Ellison, for Singapore and Moulmein; all from Deal.—*Bucephalus*, Small, for Bombay; from Greenock.—*Alexandrina*, Smith, for Port Phillip; from Kingston.—3. *Amelia*, Brown, for Cape and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—4. *Alma*, Anderson, for Batavia; from Hamburg.—5. *North Pole*, Watts, for Bombay; from Shields.—6. *Christina*, Hutton, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—*John Dugdale*, McGowan, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—*Cooksons*, Pattison, for Cape; from Shields.—9. *Mark Palmer*, Palmer, for Mauritius; from Gibraltar.—*Nautilus*, Thomas, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Thetis*, Bissett, for N.S. Wales; from Leith.—10. *Wm. Gales*, Cheeseman, for Deal.—*Tigrit*, from Liverpool.—11. *Ida*, B. for Cape; from Hobart Tc. N. S. Wales; *Chertain*, Dodds, for Deal; *Susan Crip*, Cobden, for Cape; *George*, Donaldson, for Cape and Algoa Bay; *Jupiter*, Wilcox, for Port Phillip; *Turn*, for Alga; *Hobart*, Town; from Rothesay.—*James Matheson*, Branscombe, for N. S. Wales; and *Shamrock*, Dalby, for Launceston; from Liverpool.—12. *Champion*, Spencer, for N. S. Wales; *Adelaide*, Dryden, for Launceston; from Falmouth.—*Neptune*, Ferris, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; *Susan*, Neatby, for N.S. Wales; *Stam*, Smith, for South Australia; and *Bussarah Merchant*, Ferrier, for N. S. Wales; *Stevens*, for Portsmouth; and *Margaret*, for N. S. Wales; *Payne*, for Bombay; and *Alexander Baring*, Hale, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Thistle*, steamer, Wishart, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—14. *Cuba*, Kiscock, for Hobart.—*Britons*—16. *Briti* (with conv son, for Bombay; and *Persian*, Eddington, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Edina*, Skinner, for N.S. Wales; and *St. Mungo*, Lamont, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—*Gordon*, for N. S. Wales; *Duncan*, Greaves, for Torbay (with convicts); from Deal.—*Amity*, Scott, for Ceylon; *pore*; *M* Deal; *Bengal*; *Corrachier*, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Henry McCormick*, Claving, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Herald*, Matthews, for Port Phillip; from Bristol.—19. *Reliance*, Woolley, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Windermere*, Armstrong, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—20. *Flora*, Black, for Bombay; from Clyde.—21. *Ford*, for Deal.—25. *Essex*, Oakley, for I. Sussex, Jo from Deal.—27. *Worcester*, Waugh, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

## PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per H. C. steamer *Victoria*, from Bombay 31st Oct., at Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and two children; Capt. Yolland; Mrs. Bettington; Mrs. Ogley;

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Joseph Pugh, Esq., of Madras; Henry Unwin, Esq., Bengal C.S.; Major McNeil, Madras army; Mr. D. Laverdant; Mr. John Varnham; G. Allen, Esq.; Mrs. Forbes and two children; Mrs. Freeman; Assist. Surg. R. H. Manley; Mr. R. Taynton, purser, I.N.; Sullimon Fatt Hala Essoof, of Armenia; Mrs. Hallum, to Aden; two European servants.

*Per La Bella Alliance*, from Bengal and Madras: Capt. Florence; Mrs. Taylor and child; Mr. Rowley; Lieut. Jervis; Mr. Pollard; Mrs. Churchill; Mrs. Vaj.-Gen. C. H. Churchill, q. C. C. Michell, surveyor gener H.M. 27th regt.; Ens. Philpotts, Bengal army; Mr. Dalzell, H.M. navy. (The following were landed at the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. McClintock; Mrs. Spry; Dr. and Mrs. Porteus; Mr. and Mrs. Creagh; Capt. Rawstone; 9 servants.)—Lieut.-Col. Spry, M.N.I., died at sea 5th Aug.

*Per Elizabeth*, from Bengal: Mrs. Graham and family; Capt. Miller; Mr. Urquhart; Mr. Drummond; Capt. W. Furber, late of the *Richmond*, from the Cape.

*Per Arabian*, from China: Mr. Boosey; Mrs. Brown; Mr. James Hibbert.

*Per Abberton*, from N. S. Wales: Dr. Dunn; Capt. and Mrs. Hollingsworth; Mr. and Mrs. Creevy and 3 children; Mr. D. Hughes.

*Per Oriental steamer*, from Alexandria, &c. (arrived at Falmouth 11th Dec.): Mr. Tibaldi; Dr. Laidlaw; Mr. Unwin; Mr. Pastie; Mr. Terry; Mrs. Marotti; Miss Marotti; Mr. Manley; Mr. Taynton; Mr. Gibbard; Mr. Allen; Mr. Pugh; Capt. Yolland; Dr. Stokes; Mrs. Stokes; Master Strange; Major McNeil; Mrs. Bettington and servant; Mr. Varnham; Mrs. Ogle, child, and servant; Mrs. Freeman; Count Walewski; Mr. Valbuzane and servant; Dr. Stokes's servant; Mr. Langley; Mrs. Forbes, child, and two servants; Lady Wallace; Mrs. Dunlop, and two Misses Dunlop; Dr. Bone; Baron C. de Capellen; Mr. J. Strachen; Mrs. Strachen; Capt. Mawdsley; Mr. Locke; Mr. Green; 3 servants.

## Expected.

*Per John Campbell*, from Bombay: Major Baillie, 24th N.I., and native servant.

*Per Sarah*, from Bombay: Mrs. Gibb and family; Mrs. Wheatley; Mrs. Fyvie; Mrs. Duff; Mrs. Rippon; Mrs. Bristow; Lieut. Dent; Dr. Gibb; Mr. Rippon; Mr. Bristow.

## PASSENGERS TO THE EAST.

*Per Great Liverpool steamer* for Alexandria (sailed from Falmouth 2d Dec.): Sir W. Parish, lady, family, and servant; Admiral, Mrs., and Miss Shepherd; Mrs. and Miss Maxwell; Mr. and Mrs. Lillingston; Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff; Mrs. Gregor Grant and servant; Miss Breden; Major Charter; Dr. N. Morgan; Lieuts. Batteson and Eaton; Messrs. Adamson, Bain, Fisher, G. Forbes, and hemet Uffet, Maitland, Todd, Wilson, and Wooler; Mr. and Mrs. Al-bucht.

*Per George the Fourth*, for Mr. and Mrs. Gordon; Rev. ing; Dr. and Mrs. Bace; Mrs. Capt. Charlton; Bryne, Bennett, Clark, Cameron, Hughes, Hilladen Lloyd, Mackie, teous, Pulbey, Sealey, Stanley, Whittall, and Williams.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Mangalore*, a brig from China, Singapore, and Batavia, to London, was captured by the British, and 100 lbs. of tea, struck on the 24th Aug. last. She was got off, but afterwards went down, the commander and crew having scarcely time to escape in the boats.

The *Crescent*, Goldie, from Singapore to London, struck on Grey's Shoal, near the Island of Carrimatta, on the 21st Aug., succeeded in clearing the reef, but leaked to so great an extent, that she was abandoned and seen to go down shortly after the crew had left her.

The *City of Edinburgh*, from London to Sydney, and the *Ocean Queen*, Nixon, from London to Launceston, were wrecked near Flinder's Island, on the 10th and 11th July last. The former vessel is a total wreck, but hopes of saving the latter are entertained. No lives lost. The cargo of the *Ocean Queen* will, it is thought, be, to a considerable extent, got out uninjured.

The *Bengal*, Carson, from Bengal to London, in entering Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the night of the 14th Sept., twice missed stays, and went on shore, and is a complete wreck: crew and part of the cargo saved.

The *Catherine Jamieson*, Hutchinson, from Batavia to London, in entering Table Bay about midnight on the 19th of Sept., ran on shore on the Mouille Point, and it is expected will be a wreck.

The *Alert* schooner parted from her anchors in Algoa Bay 4th Sept., and went ashore.

The *Glencoe*, Keith, from the Clyde to Bengal, was wrecked at Waterford on the 7th Dec.; crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND  
DEATHS.

**BIRTHS.**

Oct. 21. The lady or vice, of a son.

Nov. 29. At Haileybury, Herts, the lady of V. Schulch, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Egerton-house, New St. John's Road, the lady of Major J. K. Clubley, Madras army, of a daughter.

— At Highlands, near Reading, the lady of John Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 2. At Ivy-bridge, Devonshire, the wife of H. C. Clarke, Esq., late of H. M. 3d Buffs, of a daughter,

23. The lady of Bazett D Colvin, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

*Nov. 6. At Coleraine, W. Godfrey Baie, Esq., M.D., of the Queen's 26th regt., or Cameronians, son of the Assistant Quartermaster General in Ireland, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Capt. Wrixon, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and grand-daughter of the late Col. Bentley, Hon. E.I. Company's Engineers.*

24. Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of C. Gallway, Esq., of Killarney, to W. Blood, Esq., captain in the Madras army.

28. At Eye, Herefordshire, Mr. Thomas Maitland, jun., son of Mr. T. Maitland, of Berrington, Herefordshire, to Sarah, only daughter of Wm. Kinnersley, Esq., of Leominster, and niece of Miss Kinnersley, of Colaba Lodge, Leominster, and of the late Maj.-Gen. Kinnersley, of the Bombay army.

**Dec. 3.** At Newington Church, the Rev. V. Shortland, chaplain of the Madras establishment, officiated at the funeral service for Mrs. R. N. S. ...  
Madras N.I.

8. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. H.G. Deane, of Cloudesley-square, and Chancery-lane, to Harriet, widow of the late Lieut. G. Deck, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

12. At Torr, Devon, L. O. Bigg, Esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire, to Eliza, widow of the late J. Bowes Brown, Esq., of Torquay, Devon, and daughter of the late Arthur Horne, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.

17. At Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Charles Tombs, third son of Maj.-Gen. John Tombs, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chatfield, vicar of Chatteris.

22. At Edinburgh, Thomas W. Webster, Esq., to Letitia, only daughter of Colonel Riddell, Madras cavalry.

*Notely.* At Clifton, Gloucestershire, Capt. Harris, Indian Navy, of Hertford-street, Mayfair, to Emily Eliza, eldest daughter of the late C. Calland, Esq., of Upper Forrester, Glamorgan.

### DEATHS.

Aug. 5. On board the *La Bells Alliance*, on the passage from India to the Cape, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Spry, of the Madras army.

Oct. 25. At Toronto, Capt. Frederick Halkett, of the Coldstream Guards, military secretary to Sir George Arthur, and eldest son of General Sir Hugh Halkett.

28. At Suez, on his passage to Bombay, in the 19th year of his age, Frederick Buller, third son of W. H. Sutton, Esq., of Hertingfordbury.

Nov. 27. At Brighton, F. Pipon, Esq., 4th Light  
Dragons, second son of Major Pipon, K.H., after  
a few hours' illness.

28. At Brighton, Mary Austance, widow of T. A. Morse, Bombay artillery.

Dec. 2. Capt. W. Nicholson, late of the Madras army.

3. At Bath, Jane, relict of the late Simon Murchinson, Esq., of Baughlepore, and Colquoy, East Indies.

5. At Dawlish, Henry Lodge, Esq., in the 93rd year of his age, thirty of which he passed in India, in the civil service of the Hon. Company.

12. At Chesham Lodge, Cheltenham, Sir B.W. Burdet, Bart., after a long and painful illness. He served several years in the army in India, and in 1793 was at the taking of Pondicherry, and in 1796 proceeded with the expedition ordered to obtain possession of the Island of Ceylon. He subsequently served in the Peninsula on the staff of Sir John Moore and Sir John Hope.

15. At her villa, at Petersham, the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Mackenzie Elphinstone, third daughter of John, eleventh Lord Elphinstone, and aunt of the present governor of Madras. The deceased lady was sister of the late Hon. Admiral Fleming, governor of Greenwich Hospital, and the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

20. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, of a rapid decline, aged 39, John Forbes, Esq., eldest son of Sir

— In Alfred-street, Bedford Square, after three years' illness, aged 42, the lady of the Chevalier Dillon, late French Consul for the Islands in the Pacific.

23. At ... Unless of 11 years, E... of the late John Mc..., Portman-square.

*Lately*, Charles, son of the Rev. T. Smith, and nephew of Sir C. T. Metcalfe, bart.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no discount; 100 bazar maunds equal to 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, October 17, 1840.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
Anchors .....	Co.'s Rs. cwt.	15	0	@	23	0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5	4	
Bottles .....	100	10	12		11	8	flat .....	do.	5	12
Coals .....	B. md.	0	6		0	12	English, sq. ....	do.	3	4
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md.	35	0		35	10	flat .....	do.	3	5
Brasiers, .....	do.	36	0		36	8	Bolt .....	do.	3	3
Ingot .....	do.	35	0		35	4	Sheet .....	do.	5	0
Old Gross .....	do.	36	12		37	4	Nails .....	cwt.	15	8
Bolt .....	do.	35	6		35	12	Hoops .....	F. md.	5	12
Tile .....	do.	35	0		35	8	Kentledge .....	cwt.	0	14
Nails, assort. ....	do.	45	0				Lead, Pig .....	F. md.	6	15
Peru Slab .....	Ct. Rs. do.						unstamped .....	do.	6	10
Russia .....	Sa. Rs. do.						Millinery .....	5	D.	25
Copperas .....	do.	2	3		2	5	Shot, patent .....	bag	10	4
Cottons, chintz .....	pce.	3	0		6	12	Spelter .....	Ct. Rs. F. md.	10	30
Muslins .....	do.	1	1		8	8	Stationery .....	do.	10	30
Yarn 20 to 140 .....	mos.	0	3		0	7	Steel, English .....	Ct. Rs. F. md.	6	0
Cutlery, fine .....	10D.				20	D.	Swedish .....	do.	8	0
Glass Ware .....	10D.				20	D.	Tin Plates .....	Sa. Rs. boxes	19	8
Ironmongery .....	35D.				45	D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4	0
Hosiery, cotton .....	22D.				22	D.	coarse and middling .....	1	0	0
Ditto, silk .....	5D.				20	D.	Flannel, fine .....	0	8	1

MADRAS, October 20, 1840.

Bottles	Rs. 100	14	@	Rs. 15	Iron Hoops	candy	Rs. 33	@	Rs. 35
Copper, Sheet	candy	270		273	Nails	do.	52		70
— Tile and Slab	do.	242		245	Lead, Pig	do.	50		51
— Old	do.	270		280	Sheet	do.	55		60
— Nails, assort.	do.	280		290	Spelter	do.	52		54
Cottons, Chintz	piece	3		10		do.	10A.		15A.
— Gingham	do.	3		7		do.	38		48
— Longcloth, fine	do.	8		12	— Swedish	do.	50		60
Iron, Swedish	candy	42		45	Tin Plates	box	20		21
— English bar, flat, &c.	do.	28		31	Woollens, Broad-cloth	yard	3		10
— Bolt	do.	25		28	Flannel, fine	do.	10		to 12 Ans.

BOMBAY, October 31, 1840.

	Rs.	@	Rs.		Rs.	@	Rs.
Anchor	10			Iron Hoops	6.8		
Bottles, quart.	1.4			Nails	10		12
Coals	14			Sheet	6.8		
Copper, Sheathing, 10-32	59.8			Rod for bolts	37		
Thick sheets or Brasiers'	60			do. for nails	37		
Plate bottoms	62			Lead, Pig	10.4		
Tile	55			Sheet	10.12		
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	0.61		0.12	Millinery	25D.		
ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	0.16			Shot, patent	12		
Cutlery, table	P.C.			Spelter	12		
Earthenware	60A.			Stationery	30D.		
Glass Ware	40D.			Steel, Swedish	12		
Ironmongery	P.C.			Tin Plates	17		
Hosiery, half hose	P.C.			Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	6.10		
Iron, Swedish	59			Long Ells	18		
English	40			Flannel, fine	1.8		

SINGAPORE, September 10, 1840.

		Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
— Anchors .....	pecul	6½	@ 63	Cotton Hkfs. Imit. Battick, dble. . .	corge	3½ @ 4
— Bottles .....	100	4	41	— do. do. Pullcat .....	doz.	1 — 1½
— Copper Nails and Sheathing .....	pecul	34	— 35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 . .	pecul	30 — 38
— Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. . .	33-36 pcs.	1½	24	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. .	do.	40 — 44
— Ditto .....	24 . . . .	40-44	do.	— Ditto, Turkey red, No.32 to 50 .	do.	98 — 106
— Longcloths 38 to 40 . . . .	35-36 pcs.	2½	5	— Cutlery .....	25D.	—
— do. do. . . . .	40-43	do.	4	— Iron, Swedish .....	pecul	4½ — 48
— do. do. . . . .	50-60	do.	5½	— English .....	do.	3½ — 38
— Grey Shirting do. do. . . .	35-36	do.	2½	— Nail, rod .....	do.	3½ — 28
— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8, single colours	do.	1½	2	— Lead, Pig .....	do.	6½ — 62
— two colours .....	do.	1½	2½	— Sheet .....	do.	7 — 7½
— Turkey reds .....	do.	5	6	— Spelter .....	pecu	7½ — 7½
— fancies .....	do.	3	4	— Steel .....	tub	5 — 6½
— Cambric, 12yds. by 42 to 44 .	pes.	1½	3	— Woollens, Long Ells .....	pcs.	7 — 8
— Jaconet, 20 . . . . .	42 — 45	do.	1½	— Camblets .....	do.	20 — 25
— Lappets, 10 . . . . .	40 — 42	do.	1½	— Bombazetts .....	do.	4½ —



## MARKETS IN INDIA, &amp;c.

**Calcutta, Oct. 17, 1840.**—Sales of Mule Twist, since the termination of the holidays, have not been extensive, and prices have undergone no change; the stock in the hands of importers is large.—Coloured Yarn, nothing doing.—Sales of Chintzes during the week have been made at prices the same as previous to the Native holidays; the demand for all descriptions of Chintzes is small.—In Coloured Cottons there is little doing, owing to the limited demand, and prices show no change.—Sales of Jaconets, Book Muslins, Mulls, and Lappets, have been to a moderate extent during the week, and to report any sales are reported.—Copper are little.—Sales of Steel and Lead without sale.—Some sales of Spelter have been made, at a small improvement in price.—Tin Plates and Quicksilver have been sold at steady prices.—*Pr. Cur.*

**Madras, Oct. 20, 1840.**—The demand for Cotton Piece Goods has again declined; there is at the present time very little doing in them; prices, however, are nominally the same.—Metals: There have been a few partial sales in Tile Copper at Rs. 245 per candy, and old Bottom Copper at Rs. 240 per do., and in Pig Lead at Rs. 50 and 51½ per do. In other Metals we have not heard of any operation.—Freight to London and China, no tonnage.—*Pr. Cur.*

**Bombay, Oct. 31, 1840.**—A considerable business has been done in Piece Goods: upwards of 100,000 pieces of various descriptions having been sold during the month, generally at steady prices. The Cabul traders made their appearance in the market early in the month, and, as was the case last season, the demand has chiefly been for Turkey Red Twills and Zebras. The principal descriptions have been more inquired for by the Cabul people. Prints

during the month have continued dull of sale, but a better inquiry is expected for them during the ensuing month.—Woolleens continue in little or no demand.—The sales of Twist during the month have been to a large extent, but, with the exception of Nos. 20 and 30, (which are slightly better,) at no improvement in price.—In the early part of the month Iron declined a little; it has since, however, been made at Rs. 11½ per ton, and the Bombay Government are about to open this Treasury for the Receipt of money on loan at 4 per cent., on the same terms and conditions as the Bengal Government.—*Pr. Cur.*

**Bankok (Siam), July 25, 1840.**—Business is altogether at a stand-still, produce scarce and high-priced, and the king has prohibited the exportation of rice, the grand staple of the country, by every body but himself. The foreign merchants have lost all confidence in the government, from the oppressions and exactions to which they have been subjected under colour of the new law to suppress the opium traffic. They cannot, moreover, get in their debts, as the government will afford no assistance towards recovering them; which, by the 5th article of the Treaty of 1826, so far as regards British subjects, they are bound to give.—*Singapore Free Press, Aug. 27.*

**China.**—The blockade of Canton has been established, but the trade of the Portuguese settlement of Macao is not interfered with; and as the British merchants formerly of Canton are established there, and the smuggling of opium continues with unabated activity and success on the coast, at the islands, and outside at the anchorage, there is no effectual interruption to British commerce in China.—*Calcutta Englishman, Oct. 16.*

**Manilla, June 18, 1840.**—The demand for all sorts of Cotton Goods is very small, as is usual at this season of the year. Woolleens, such as are proper for the junks, continue in demand, but without any improvement in prices, on account of heavy stocks.—*Pr. Cur.*

## INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

**Calcutta, Oct. 17, 1840.**

## Government Securities.

Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England	prem.	Sa. Rs.		per cent.
			Sell.	Buy.	
Second 5 p'ct.	From Nos. 1,151		3 8	5 8	
Third			5 4	5 0	
			2 8	3 0	

## Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal	2,285	a	2,300
Bank of India	285	a	290
Bank of Commerce	140	a	150

## Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bill, 3 months 6 per cent.  
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.  
Interest on loans on govt. paper 5 do.

## Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private bills, 6 months' vary from 2s. 0½d.  
Treasury Bills have sold at 1s. 11d.

**Madras, Oct. 20, 1840.**

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—4½ to 6 prem.  
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—6 prem.  
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—2½ to 3 disc.  
Ditto New four per cent.—2½ to 3 disc.  
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—13 prem.

## Exchange.

On London, at 6 months sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

**Bombay, Oct. 31, 1840.**

## Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. per Rupee.  
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.  
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.12 to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

## Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 108.8 to 112 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.  
Ditto of 1829-30, 112 to 112.8 per ditto.  
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 102.12 to 103 per do.  
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 97.8 to 97.12 do.  
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114.8 to 115 Bom. Rs.

**Singapore, Sept. 10, 1840.**

## Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol., wanted; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. per do., sales.

**Macao, July 3, 1840.**

## Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, continue at about 4s. 10½d. to 5s. per Spanish Dollar.

## LONDON PRICE CURRENT, December 24, 1840.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.							
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	2	14	0	@	3	7	0
— Samarang.....cwt.	2	5	0	—	2	8	0
— Mysore.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	2	14	0
— Sumatra.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	2	1	0
— Ceylon.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	4	0	0
— Mocha.....cwt.	5	10	0	—	7	7	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	5
— Madras.....cwt.	0	0	3½	—	0	0	5
— Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	3½	—	0	0	4½
— Bourbon.....cwt.							
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	11	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	5	8	0	—	5	18	0
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2	12	0	—	2	15	0
— Unrefined.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	9	2	0
Camphire, in tubs.....cwt.	12	0	0	—	12	10	0
Cardamoms, Malabar. .lb	0	2	1	—	0	2	8
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0	1	0	—	0	1	3
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	4	15	0	—	5	10	0
— Ligna.....cwt.	4	3	0	—	4	10	0
Castor Oil.....lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	6½
China Root.....cwt.	2	9	0	—	2	10	0
— .....cwt.	2	8	0	—	2	17	0
— .....cwt.	2	10	0	—	21	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop. .lb	6	10	0	—	11	10	0
— Arabic.....cwt.	1	7	0	—	3	10	0
— Assafoetida.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	5	0	0
— Benjamin.....cwt.	3	10	0	—	49	0	0
— Animi.....cwt.	3	10	0	—	8	10	0
— Gambogium.....cwt.	7	10	0	—	10	10	0
— Myrrh.....cwt.	4	10	0	—	14	0	0
— Oilbanum.....cwt.	1	2	0	—	2	18	0
Kino.....cwt.	6	10	0	—	10	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	0	1	—	0	0	7
— Dye.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	2	6
— Shell.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	4	0	0
— Stick.....cwt.	1	6	0	—	3	13	0
Musk, China.....oz.	0	13	0	—	3	5	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	10	0
Oil, Cassia.....lb.	0	9	6	—	0	10	0
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0	2	6	—	0	6	6
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	1	18	0	—	2	0	0
— Cajaputa.....oz.	0	0	2½	—	0	0	3
— Mace.....cwt.	0	0	2	—	0	0	3
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	0	10	—	0	1	0
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	7	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	2	8	0	—	2	10	0
Senna.....lb	0	0	3	—	0	2	3
Turneric, Java.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	15	0
— Bengal.....cwt.	1	7	0	—	1	15	0
— China.....cwt.							
Galls, in Sorts.....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	6½
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0	0	0½	—	0	1	1
— Ox and Cow.....cwt.	0	0	6½	—	0	9	2
Indies, Bengal, Eleph. .lb	0	8	6	—	0	8	6
— .....cwt.	0	8	3	—	0	8	6
— .....cwt.	0	7	9	—	0	8	3
— Fine Violet.....cwt.	0	7	3	—	0	7	9
— Mid. to good Violet. .cwt.	0	6	6	—	0	7	3
— Good Red Violet.....cwt.	0	7	6	—	0	7	9
— Good Violet and Copper. .cwt.	0	6	0	—	0	6	9
— Mid. and ord. do. ....cwt.	0	4	6	—	0	6	0
— Low consuming do. ....cwt.	0	4	0	—	0	4	6
— Trash and low dust. .cwt.	0	1	0	—	0	3	6
— Madras.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	5	10
— Oude.....cwt.	0	1	5	—	0	5	0
Oct. Sale's Prices.							
Mother-o'-Pearl } cwt. £. s. d. @ 3 15 0							
Shells, China } piece 0 2 0 — 0 4 10							
Nankeens.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	5	6
— .....cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	14	6
— .....cwt.	0	18	0	—	0	1	0
— Java.....cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	13	0
Safflower.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	0	9	0
Sago.....lb.	0	13	0	—	0	16	0
— Pearl.....cwt.	0	19	0	—	1	6	0
Saltpetre.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	8	0
Silk, Bengal Novi.....lb	0	11	0	—	1	0	0
— China Tsatlee.....cwt.	1	1	0	—	1	6	0
— Canton.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	0	18	0
Spices, Cinnamon. .cwt.	0	2	10	—	0	7	6
— Cloves.....cwt.	0	1	1	—	0	2	11
— Mace.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	6	9
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	6	0
— Ginger.....cwt.	0	12	0	—	1	4	0
— Pepper, Black. ....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	4
— White.....cwt.	0	0	5½	—	0	1	2
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	4	1	0	—	4	6	0
— Siam and China.....cwt.	1	2	0	—	1	8	0
— .....cwt.	3	11	0	—	4	3	0
— .....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	9	0
Tea, Bornea.....lb	0	2	0	—	0	2	2
— Congou.....cwt.	0	2	1	—	0	2	8
— Souchong.....cwt.	0	2	2	—	0	3	7
— Caper.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	2	5
— Pouchong.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	2	10
— Twankay.....cwt.	0	2	1	—	0	2	6
— Pekoe.....cwt.	0	2	7	—	0	4	6
— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	2	1	—	0	2	11
— Hyson.....cwt.	0	2	6	—	0	6	6
— Young Hyson.....cwt.	0	2	3	—	0	4	6
— Imperial.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	4	6
— Gunpowder.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	6	3
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3	17	0	—			
Tortoiseshell.....lb	0	15	0	—	1	7	0
Vermillion.....lb	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
Wax.....cwt.	5	15	0	—	7	10	0
Wood, Saunders Red. .ton	8	5	0	—	9	10	0
— Sapan.....cwt.	8	10	0	—	14	0	0
AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.							
Cedar Wood.....foot	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
Oil, Fish.....ton	26	0	0	—	30	0	0
Whalebone.....ton	150	0	0	—			
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.							
— Combing.....lb	0	1	2	—	0	2	5
— Clothing.....cwt.	0	1	3	—	0	2	4
— V. D. Land, viz.							
— Combing.....cwt.	0	1	2	—	0	2	5
— Clothing.....cwt.	0	1	3	—	0	2	4
SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.							
Aloes.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	6	0
Ostrich Feathers, und. .lb							
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	2	10	0
Hides, Dry.....lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	7½
— Salted.....cwt.	0	0	4	—	0	0	6½
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	1	13	6	—	1	15	0
Raisins.....cwt.							
Wax.....cwt.	7	10	0	—	9	0	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best. .pipe	15	0	0	—	17	0	0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality. .load	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
Wood, Teak.....load	9	5	0	—	10	10	0
— Wool.....lb.	0	0	8	—	0	2	0

## PRICES OF SHARES, December 28, 1840.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East and West-India. (Stock)....	£. 97½	5 p. cent.	£. 2,065,667	£. 100	£. —	June. Dec.
London ..... (Stock)....	68	3 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's ..... (Stock)....	97½	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debitures ..... (Stock)....	Par.	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto ..... (Stock)....	1 diset.	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	41	1 10 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov.
South Australian ..... (Stock)....	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	20	17½	Jan. July.
Bank (Australasian) ..... (Stock)....	55	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Jan. July.
Bank (Union, of Australia).....	10 pm.	1 16 0	20,000	25	25	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	9	—	10,000	100	17½	March.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE  
TIME OF SAILING.

## FOR BENGAL.

<i>Renown</i> .....	400 tons.	Napier.....	Jan. 2, 1841.
<i>Dale Park</i> .....	500 .....	Snell .....	Jan. 5.
<i>Arcturus</i> .....	223 .....	Hill .....	Jan. 5.
<i>Tamerlane</i> .....	427 .....	Mackenzie .....	Jan. 10.
<i>Janes</i> .....	348 .....	Hutchison .....	Jan. 11.
<i>Romeo*</i> .....	600 .....	Pollack .....	Jan. 12.
<i>Dundee</i> .....	505 .....	Baillie .....	Jan. 15.
<i>Elizabeth</i> .....	570 .....	Hamlin .....	Jan. 25.

## FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Columbus</i> .....	467 .....	Ager .....	Jan. 6.
<i>Hindostan</i> .....	600 .....	Redman .....	Jan. 20.
<i>City of Poonah</i> .....	650 .....	Rogers.....	Jan. 20.
<i>Thames</i> .....	1425 .....	Marquis .....	Jan. 25.

## FOR MADRAS.

<i>Claudine</i> .....	500 .....	Brewer .....	Feb. 10.
<i>General Kyd</i> .....	1400 .....	Jones .....	Feb. 25.

## FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Tory</i> .....	608 .....	Reid .....	Jan. 5.	
<i>Margaret</i> .....	536 .....	Mainland.....	Jan. 5.	
<i>Florist</i> .....	530 .....	Huggup .....	Jan. 7.	Gravesend.
<i>Guisachan</i> .....	474 .....	Every .....	Jan. 7.	Gravesend.
<i>Inghis</i> .....	1400 .....	Isaacson .....	Jan. 7.	Gravesend.
<i>Five</i> .....	300 .....	Moore .....	Jan. 30.	
<i>Lady Feversham</i> .....	500 .....	Webster .....	Jan. 25.	

## FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.

<i>Ann</i> .....	800 .....	Griffith.....	Jan. 7.	Gravesend.
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## FOR CEYLON.

<i>Morning Star</i> †(Gov.Stores)	245 .....	Harrison .....	Jan. 10.
<i>Symmetry</i> .....	400 .....	Mackwood .....	Jan. 30.

## FOR CHINA.

<i>Albion</i> .....	320 .....	Huldt .....	Jan. 7.
<i>Elephanta</i> .....	310 .....	Douglas .....	Jan. 25.

## FOR ALEXANDRIA.

<i>Oriental</i> (India Mail) steamer) .....	1672 .....	Soy .....	Jan. 2	Falmouth.
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\* Touching at the Cape.

† Colombo and Trincomalee.

## OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. ( <i>vid</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).
( <i>vid</i> Marseilles).				
Jan. 4, 1840 ....	Feb. 14.....( <i>per Xenobia</i> )	41	pr. Feb. 26	Feb. 24, March 1, &c.
Feb. 4 .....	March 13 .....	38	March 22	March 26, &c.
March 4 .....	April 9 .....	36	April 17..	April 19, &c.
April 4 .....	May 6 .....	32	May 16 ..	May 17, &c.
May 4 .....	June 17.....( <i>per Circassian</i> )	44	June 27..	July 1, 4, &c.
June 4 .....	July 8 .....	34	July 17..	July 20, &c.
July 4 .....	Aug. 21.....( <i>per Palinurus</i> )	48	pr. Sept. 2	Sept. 3, &c.
Aug. 4 .....	Sept. 11 .....	38	Sept. 21..	Sept. 26, &c.
Sept. 4 .....	Oct. 10 .....	36	Oct. 19	

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid* Marseilles; on the 4th of January, and *vid* Falmouth on the 30th ditto.

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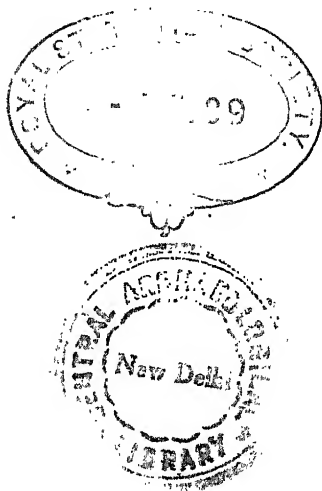
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 ERRATUM.

Part II., p. 293, col. 1, line 39 from top, for Capt. Davidson, 17th Bengal N.I., read 17th Bombay N.I.




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